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Soudinium & Redivivum

OF

an Ancient History and Modern description

OF

(L O N D O N)

Compiled from

*Parochial Records, Archives of various Foundations,
the Harleian, U.S.S. and other authentic sources.*

By

James Teller Malcolme

Volume 1.

(L O N D O N)

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1805

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LONDINIUM REDIVIVUM;

OR,

AN ANTIENT HISTORY AND MODERN DESCRIPTION

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By JAMES PELLER MALCOLM.



VOLUME I.



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AND SOLD BY F. AND C. RIVINGTON, ST PAUL'S CHURCH YARD;

T. PAYNE, MEWS GATE; G. WILKIE, PATERNOSTER ROW;

AND J. WHITE, FLEET STREET.



1802.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

BEING an ardent admirer of the antient and modern wonders of this great Metropolis, I am sanguine enough to hope its attractions may be described once more without producing satiety. That I might present to the world a work worthy of its patronage, I sought for a path which would lead me to unknown facts; whether it is found, and if found whether it has been pursued to any purpose, my readers must decide.

The Rev. George Henry Glasse and Dr. Gaskin have kindly furnished me with an introduction to all the Reverend Clergy of London.

To the Curators of the British Museum I beg leave to return my thanks. The Officers of that invaluable Repository are no less entitled to my gratitude for their obliging assistance.

The Right Hon. the Earl Spencer in the most friendly manner procured me the means, from his noble Colleagues, to give many particulars of the Charter House.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, Dean, and the Rev. Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, have my most grateful thanks for their permission to consult the archives of the Church, conveyed in the most agreeable manner by the Lord Bishop of Chester.

The Rev. H. Meen, M. A. will ever hold a place in my estimation for his exertions in procuring me the above indulgence. Much pleasing and useful information will be added to my succeeding volumes from this source.

And to Richard Gough and John Nichols, Esquires, I am also infinitely indebted for numberless proofs of their antiquarian knowledge, conveyed in a manner the most gratifying to me, and honourable to themselves.

All those, together with the gentlemen noticed in different parts of my book, have bound me by the strong tie of gratitude to exert my best endeavours for theirs and the publick gratification.

Ardently hoping this volume may meet with approbation, I shall proceed with alacrity, till I have completed my plan, which is confined to what is generally termed LONDON.

If any deficiencies should be found in particular parishes my readers may rest assured insurmountable difficulties have prevented access to authentic records. Unavoidable circumstances have prevented me from arranging my subjects in strict alphabetical order.

The Plates are faithful representations, drawn and engraved by

JAMES PELLER MALCOLM.

Somers Town, June 7, 1802.

I AM fortunate in being able to add the following authentic particulars from the “ Abstract of the Answers and Returns to the Population Act, 41 George III. 1800,” lately published by the authority of Parliament.

Inhabited houses.	Number of families.	Uninhabited houses.	Males.	Females.	Total number of inhabitants.
----------------------	------------------------	------------------------	--------	----------	---------------------------------

ST. ALPHAGE.

142	257	7	490	518	1008
-----	-----	---	-----	-----	------

ALLHALLOWS THE GREAT.

77	144	none	283	289	572
----	-----	------	-----	-----	-----

ALLHALLOWS THE LESS.

26	42	1	129	115	244
----	----	---	-----	-----	-----

ALLHALLOWS, LOMBARD-STREET.

103	126	1	351	328	679
-----	-----	---	-----	-----	-----

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT.

173	203	3	638	669	1307
-----	-----	---	-----	-----	------

ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT.

324	602	13	1258	1387	2645
-----	-----	----	------	------	------

ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE LESS.

68	106	none	232	239	471
	St. Bartholomew's Hospital		243	238	481

ST. BENEDICT GRACECHURCH.

50	92	8	206	223	429
----	----	---	-----	-----	-----

ST. LEONARD, EASTCHEAP.

43	54	none	168	136	304
----	----	------	-----	-----	-----

ST. BOTOLPH BISHOPSGATE.

1285	2458	48	4745	5569	10,314
------	------	----	------	------	--------

ST. BRIDGET.

830	1592	51	3424	3654	7078
-----	------	----	------	------	------

CHARTER-HOUSE.

	14		196	53	249
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* By mistake this is called "The Chapel of St. Blase," when in fact it is not in existence at present. Its site was where Shakespeare's tomb now stands: and, consequently, directly against the door of the present Vestry, which is faithfully described under the name of St. Blase.

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LONDINIUM REDIVIVUM.

INCREASE OF LONDON.

IT would be a labour of little less difficulty to attempt to describe the varying form of a summer cloud, than to trace from year to year the outline of London. Ever upon the increase, these pages will scarcely have been perused, ere new matter might be found to swell them. When this enormous mass will be completed, is beyond our powers of calculation. The fallacy of conjecture on such subjects may be proved from Sir William Petty's "Political Arithmetic, 1683;" when he endeavours to demonstrate that the growth of London must stop of itself before the year 1800, at which time, he adds, the population must be 5,359,000 persons.

Although the city hath been wonderfully enlarged since Sir William's time, his plan must be extended some centuries farther, before his latter prediction can be verified, supposing the increase to be in the past proportion.

My readers, then, will no doubt forgive my proceeding to plain matters of fact.

The present war has been a great check to the enterprising spirit of builders; consequently the improvements have been nearly confined to the Northern side of the metropolis, and have chiefly been in the hands of one eminent builder, Mr. Burton. The grounds are those belonging to the Foundling Hospital and the Duke of Bedford.

The site of Guildford street was formerly a path, which led from the Earl of Roslyn's* house, at the back of Queen-square, and the gardens of Ormond-street, round the front wall of the Foundling Hospital, to Gray's Inn Lane, and was generally bounded by stagnant water, at least twelve feet lower than the square. This place has been raised to a level with the adjoining streets, and a considerable addition made to the garden of the square, which indeed, however pleasant, is but a small compensation for the loss of a beautiful view of Hampstead and Highgate, hidden by majestic houses, adorned with Tuscan pillars. The trees and Grecian gateway of the Foundling Hospital (which formed a curve opposite Lamb's conduit-street, and is now made to range with the rest of the wall) give a grand finish to the whole. The inhabitants are of the first respectability, and the houses large and well proportioned.

BRUNSWICK SQUARE has for its Eastern termination the gardens of the Foundling and its Western side. On this part there is no passage, the rails of the area reaching to the wall of the garden. The houses are all of the same height, though of unequal breadths. The views from the West side of the square shew, through a number of trees, the distant range of buildings beyond the verdant slope at the New River Head, Pentonville, with St. Mary's steeple, Islington, and, between other trees, the white colonade of the hospital, its gravel walks, and grass plats. The length of the square from North to South is 182 paces, and the breadth 150.

BEDFORD HOUSE, in Bloomsbury-square, designed by Inigo Jones for the Earl of Southampton (a building with little pretensions to taste or magnificence), has been sold by the duke for about 5000*l.* and taken down. The site now forms a continuation of Russell-street. The North front, with a grand avenue of lime trees, had a good effect from the fields; and its vicinity to the Museum, whose grounds and trees were somewhat similar, made that part of London pleasing and respectable.

The gallery at Bedford House contained sir James Thornhill's copies of the cartoons, which were purchased at the late sale for 450*l.* by the Duke of Norfolk, who bought the marble chimney-piece of the same gallery for 300 guineas.

MONTAGU HOUSE will now be lost to view on all sides.

* The creation of this title has so lately taken place, that it might seem superfluous to say, that it supersedes that of Loughborough.

ROSSLYN HOUSE (formerly lord Baltimore's, and afterwards the duke of Bolton's), which forms the South-east corner of Russell square, together with the whole of Southampton-row, are deprived of the chearing prospect of Bedford gardens and the fields, with the beautiful Hampstead hills, and will be transformed into mere London, smoaky and dark.

Perhaps, in these times of difficulty and distress, no plan has a more beneficial effect than thus employing so many hands, which would have otherwise been idle. When the excessive price of every article of necessity is considered, what heart is there but must rejoice at the busy scene this neighbourhood presents, and bless the proprietors?

RUSSELL SQUARE is about 280 paces each way, and the houses will be very elegant.

Another square, to be called TAVISTOCK, is already formed, with a spacious street, commencing in Bloomsbury, passing over the site of Bedford house, and Northward, across Russell square, to the fields.

Thus, in a very short period, all remembrance of what this place *was* will pass away, and be forgotten*.

In order to expedite these great works, the proprietors offer the leases for 99 years, and the houses are to be from 500l. to 4000l. value. They lend sums of 150l. to 600l. for three years, to such persons as chuse to accept them, and sell materials for building at reasonable prices.

Several acres of ground North of the above square, on the new road, have been converted into gardens, for culinary and other plants. In the centre of one a very elegant cottage has been erected, whose rustic thatched roof is supported by trunks of trees.

SOMERS TOWN, though little has been added to it for six years past, is of recent date. The only house in it of any age is *The Brill Tavern*, which, so lately as 1792, was approached by a pleasant path, through a white turnstile, where *Judd's Place* now stands.

The principal public structure is a chapel, first called *Bethel*, afterwards *St. Paul's*, and now *Bethel Meeting*, for Anabaptists. As such it has more appearance of prosperity than when used by the Established Church.

* We have to regret that no engraving was made of it in its original state.

The Methodists have a chapel and several private places of worship, and gain many profelytes.

The two principal streets are *Chalton* and *Wilstead*. The former contains many very good houses at 30l. rent, and upwards, and terminates in a Polygon, which, of all plans for building, has the worst effect, because but five sides of sixteen can be seen at once. However, this Greek-termed place cannot want for celebrity, when it is known that there lived, and there died, the far-famed *Mrs. Wolstonecraft Godwin*, and that there still lives her not less famed husband, *Mr. Godwin*.

The rents in this town average from 10l. to 45l.

Somers Town, in addition to its English inhabitants, contains about 1000 French emigrants, of every description. Those unfortunate persons behave with the most exemplary prudence; and, in several years residence near them, I have never heard one complaint of their conduct. From reasons known only to themselves, they decline every attempt towards sociability with the English, and will not learn *our* language, though *we* are so fond of theirs. Would it be believed that, after eight years residence, persons should be found, who cannot explain their wants in a shop for the most trivial articles, or make themselves understood in the most common enquiries? And yet it *is* thus with many learned Frenchmen.

Whatever additions have been made to other parts of London, being of less consequence, shall be noticed in the several parishes to which they belong.

He that would write of the age of London would endeavour in vain to find *new* matter. Let it suffice for us, that we inhabit it at a period when it is most improved, and most worthy of being called the emporium of the world; whether we view it as covering so many miles of ground, or for its riches, or for its mild and equal government. Shall I speak of the derivation of its name? That would be fruitless; for, have not Stowe, and all his successors, told us the same story? Or of its governors? Do we not all know that they are a corporate body, composed of mayor, aldermen, and common-council-men? Would it not also be unnecessary to dwell on the division of wards into parishes?

Be it my task to search, among the almost forgotten and decayed writings of past ages, for circumstances of interest and amusement; to place in a new light the manners and transactions of our ancestors. To trace the lapse of ages, has
ever

ever been my favourite pursuit. It is the irreversible decree of Nature, that the hard fronts of rocks shall be excoriated by numberless tempests, sides of mountains be swept down by torrents, and the strongest and most durable buildings moulder into dust. What shall the historian do more than record the æra, or describe the surface?

Many and various are the subjects of the following pages; yet all, except one, are from the hands of man, perishable as himself, and their duration but for a few centuries.

Not so Nature's grand ruin, now first known, on the Isle of Dogs. There full scope for conjecture is spread before us. All remnants and tottering fragments of what we call Antiquity are modern in comparison.

The serpentine windings of the Thames have ever been detrimental to the commerce of London; and any person but little acquainted with the art of navigation must have perceived the vast circuit by water between Limehouse and Blackwall; while the distance across the isle is comparatively small.

The river, too, is much obstructed by the number of vessels moored off Deptford. Those inconveniencies suggested the plan of making wet docks for the West India ships, and a canal through the Isle of Dogs. By the former, the trade will be secured from depredations, and the vessels from damage; and, by the latter, a short and safe passage obtained between Blackwall and Limehouse. This vast receptacle of wealth will range East and West, parallel to the hamlet of Poplar.

I have endeavoured to give some idea of the distance saved, by pacing the ground on the bank of the river and the canal. The circuit is about 5640 paces; the length of the canal is 1806; difference 3834.

By digging a certain number of feet, and laying the earth taken out on the adjoining ground, the depth necessary for the docks will be obtained. At this depth hath a forest been hidden for unnumbered centuries.

The surface of the Isle is a fine black mould, producing rich pasture for many herds of cattle that have been fattened there.

The strata are composed of reddish-yellow, and blackish-yellow earth, sand, lead-coloured clay, in some instances veined with a beautiful vivid blue, and some pebbles mixed with black mud, similar to the low-water borders of a river.

Beneath those, eight feet from the grass, lies the forest; a mass of decayed twigs, leaves, and branches, encompass huge trunks, rotted through, yet perfect

in

in every fibre. The bark is uninjured, and the whole were evidently torn up by the roots. I have some pieces of this wood, which, when gathered, were of full size. They are now shrunk like a withered vegetable; but do not crumble like those trees which fall and decay in forests. Much of it has been dried, and burnt by the inhabitants of Poplar.

There were elms of great bulk, and one of three feet four inches diameter. I saw but one fir, and that was about twelve inches diameter.

It was not without good reason, that the ancients reduced the remains of their friends to ashes. The incorruptibility of that substance was well known to them; and as a farther proof of it, I found one branch of complete charcoal as found as if burnt but yesterday. Thus might their dust be preserved for ever.

After a most minute examination of every part of the works, where the softness of the soil would permit me to tread, I have seen human bones, a thigh, and pieces of a scull, with those of other animals, glass, chalk, oyster and muscle shells, broken filberts, but no metals.

I feel it impossible to leave this sublime display of the progress of Time, without risking some conjectures, which naturally arise from the subject. The first question that occurs is, how happened it that such a forest existed upon a spot many feet below the present high-water mark? and what convulsion could have levelled so many and such vast trees (in one direction) from South-east to North-west?

Many large elms are now growing round the site of the ancient Chapel, mentioned by our historians; but their roots barely reach to the bodies of those in question.

How many ages, therefore, must have passed away, before the quantity of soil now on them could have accumulated by the flux and reflux of the river, supposing an embankment to have given way!

Or are we to conclude an earthquake, similar to that which sunk Port Royal in Jamaica, admitted the water of the Thames in an instant, and thus swept the trees before it all one way? The situation of the river makes this idea, at least, plausible. It is reasonable to suppose the catastrophe was sudden, from our finding human bones. Remote, indeed, must the dreadful scene have been, as both records and tradition are silent on the subject.

On the 12th day of July, 1800, the first stone of the docks was laid by the Right hon. William Pitt (then chancellor of the Exchequer), in presence of Earl Spencer,

Spencer, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Loughborough, Mr. Dundas, and a joint-committee of the merchants and common council.

Mr. Pitt said aloud, on placing the stone, "May this dock and canal prove an additional support to the trade, commerce, and prosperity, of the port and city of London, the emporium of the world!" After which, medals of the present reign were deposited by the above lords, gentlemen, and the engineer. The banks were crowded with spectators.

When this great work is completed, how grand and interesting a spectacle will it be to view the men of war building at Perry's yard, intermixed with the East India Company's noble vessels, on shore and afloat, with the docks and machines for equipping and rigging them, so near the numbers of fine ships belonging to the West India trade, in their capacious mooring! It will be a scene for national exultation. May it ever continue so!

An Englishman must feel and cherish incalculable partialities to the capital of his native island. When he places himself in the centre of any of her crowded streets, he will estimate her population and her wealth in the busy throng. He will exclaim with rapture, as of Tyre of old, the crowning city, "Her merchants are princes!" When he frequents her places of public resort, and traverses her parades of general review, will he not exchange the sublime reflection of the Hebrew poet for the not less apposite one of his countryman,

"Blest Isle, with matchless beauty crown'd,
"And manly hearts to guard the fair!"

LONDON IN A PICTURESQUE POINT OF VIEW.

Smoke, so great an enemy to all prospects, is the everlasting companion of this great city. Yet is the smoke of London emblematic of its magnificence.

At times, when the wind, changing from the West to the East, rolls the vast volumes of sulphur towards each other, columns ascend to a great height, in some parts bearing a blue tinge, in others a pale flame colour, and in a third, accumulated and dense, they darken portions of the city, till the back rooms require candles. A resident in London cannot form an idea of the grand and gloomy scene: it must be viewed from the environs.

In

In the Spring, before fires are discontinued, during a calm day, Vesuvius itself can scarcely exceed this display of smoke. It is pleasing to observe the black streams which issue from the different manufactories; sometimes darting upward, while every trifling current gives graceful undulations; at others rolling in slow movements, blending with the common mists; but when the dreary season of November arrives, and the atmosphere is damp and dark, a change in the wind produces an effect dismal and depressing. The smoke sometimes mixes with the clouds, and then they assume an electric appearance. When the sun breaks through this veil during the summer, its beams have a wonderful effect on the trees and grass; the green is bright, and inconceivably beautiful.

London is not without attractions on a dark evening; chiefly so in the winter, when a strong South wind prevails. It is then that the innumerable lights in the shops and streets send their rays toward Heaven; but, meeting with the smoke depressed by a wet air, they are reflected and multiplied, making an arch of splendour, against which the houses and steeples appear in strong outlines. I have found the reflection so powerful as to dazzle my sight, and make the paths dark and dangerous. A general illumination occasions great brilliancy. The effect was very striking in the nights of the rejoicing in October 1798, for Lord Nelson's victory at the Nile. I am at a loss to describe my sensations during the scene; for the light was as amazing as the continued roar of guns was deafening.

It has been my lot to be in a city while cannon shook our houses, and flames were consuming its suburbs; but the effect was different. The atmosphere over London was a clear light, like the first approach of day; the former fierce and red.

The sounds of musquetry and pistols in London were incessant. Not so the shotted cannon; each explosion was distinct, shook the windows, and rebounded through the streets.

Let us now view our subject from the surrounding country; and this should be done on a summer morning before the industrious inhabitants begin their labours. The most perfect and delightful landscape is that from Hampstead-heath, when the wind blows strong from the East. Then it is that the clear bright sand of the fore-ground, broken into a thousand grotesque shapes, gives lustre to the projecting front of Highgate, topped with verdure, and serving as a first distance, from which in gradual undulations the fields retire, till lost in a blue horizon. Hence, spread before you, are numberless objects to please the most difficult.

The

The suburbs, as advanced guards, meet the eye in all directions, contrasting their fawn-coloured sides with the neighbouring trees. Beyond them reposes in full majesty the main body, with its mighty queen, whose lofty cupola overlooks her phalanx of children, armed with spires of various sizes and beauty, protected to the South by a long chain of hills.

An accurate eye will trace the Thames by the white sails of the shipping.

Another fine view is from the observatory in Greenwich park, well known.

Putney-common affords a charming picture, including the towns and river above Westminster. St. Paul's, and the abbey of St. Peter, with several spires, may be grouped in many pleasing forms from this place. The fore-ground is very excellent.

Primrose-hill shews the Western parishes to most advantage; but sir Roger de Coverley's "heathenish fight *" still exists from St. Paul's upwards.

For a commercial city the ground of London is admirably calculated, though for scenery not so well, the hills being too inconsiderable to shew parts in detail. Any person who hath seen the broken ground at Greenwich will comprehend my meaning. I do not recollect any situation from which London may be looked down on, those of sufficient height being too distant.

The Metropolis forms a noble termination to the extensive views from Harrow, Richmond hill, Camberwell, and all the hills from Sutton to Sydenham.

Much of the external splendour of London, I conceive, must have been lost on the suppression of religious houses. Numerous towers and spires were destroyed, and those of the most venerable character. Several attempts to preserve St. John's, Clerkenwell, and St. Augustine's, were without success.

The conflagration of 1666 reduced the number of parish churches considerably. To my taste, Gothic spires and pinnacles are far more picturesque than the modern fashion of erecting Grecian. Many of our market towns will justify this observation, where perhaps three tall steeples enriched with quatrefoils and foliage, and a fourth an embattled tower, abounding with ornaments, rise from houses and trees in a groupe so pleasing, we could almost imagine we were about to enter an imperial city. In fact, I think London extremely deficient in this respect, very few of the spires being of great height, and chiefly without decoration; I beg to be understood to except those of Bow, St. Bride, St. Martin, St. Giles, St. Dunstan in the East, Shoreditch, and a few others.

* See the Spectator.

Having detained my reader so long without the City, I beg leave to introduce him to the

Parish of St. ALPHAGE, in the Ward of CRIPPLEGATE WITHIN,

Which has its name from St. Elphege, as he is called in the Catholic calendar, archbishop of Canterbury, whose anniversary was on the 19th of April, when he was stoned to death by the Danes at Greenwich, A.D. 1012. It will be sufficient to observe that, this prelate having obtained the honour of canonization, he was the epitome of all goodness and virtue.

As the first object of consequence in the parish, I shall proceed to give the history of the church, as far as my researches will permit.

Not one trace of the antient structure which stood at the corner of Cripplegate buildings is now to be found. The only memento we have of its situation is the number of bones lately thrown out in digging for some purpose beneath the cellar of the present inhabitant.

With the materials of this building, the remains of Elfynges spital were repaired; and there the rites of religion were performed; for the sanction of government could not be obtained to re-build the church.

The first act of the parishioners, of which any records remain, was the choice of Mr. Hawksford and Mr. Snellinge for "surveyors for dressing of meate in cokes howses and taverns for the moneth ensuinge," Jan. 23, 1596. This regulation might furnish a good hint in our times.

We may rejoice the state of religion does not now require that the parish should execute such mandates as Elizabeth thought fit to issue:

"25 Jan. 1596. The mene following ar apoynted to mak shearch for fasting nyghtes apoynted to be louk tow by the quene's magestye's comandments," &c.

The benevolent sir Rowland Hayward, having died about this time, on the 25th of March, 1599, the parishioners met to consult where a monument might most conveniently be erected to his memory, when they determined it should be "on the Southe side, over his pewes, where the pish'ers placed hym and his wieff in his lieff tyme to fytt."

The next year a vestry-house was built in the church porch.

1601. They gave the rector, out of every offering above twenty shillings, one shilling; and, under twenty, eight pence.

As the custom of offering was so much insisted on in the times previous to the Reformation, which was not long antecedent to the year above named, it may not be

be amiss to shew the arbitrary and positive manner in which they were demanded. They were seldom given with good will. Though the penalties were heavy, some had fortitude to rebel; for which reason "our holy fader pope Nicholas, for perpetuall memori, wyllleth to sequester and avoyed all doughtis by the whiche stryues, dyscordes, and grete lossys, that is feryd to happen to curatis and theyr paryshen's, as wel in thyngys temporell as spyrytuall, so it is, that now of late, after that the ryght honorable Thomas archbysshop of Canterbury had shewed that he had found as he rode in his vyfytacyon y^t one Roger byshoppe of Londō had made a constytucyon upon offrynges on hooly dayes and solemp and doble festis, and namely of the app'les, whoos vygyls ben fasted by y^e inhabytātys of houses, hoftryes, shoppys, howsoever they be occupyed within the cite of Londō, that is to saye, that al inhabitātes, and every of them, and occupyenge the sayd howses, hoftryes, or shoppis, and paye for y^e yerely rente of them xs. shall offer a q^r; and yf his rente be xxs. ob. and so upward, as it hath ben used to be payd by the sayd pēshes tyme out of mynde. Dat. Rome, apud Sanctum Petrum, anno Incarnationis dominice millesimo cccc quinquagesimo tertio, septimo idus Augusti, pontificatūs nostri anno septimo."

"Thomas, archbisshop of Cantyrbury, primat of England, To the mayr, sherefs, aldyrmen, and cytezens, of Londō, gretynge. Almyghty God, to whom belongeth therth and all that is theryn, cōmaundythe that tenthis sholde be gyven hym, and wolde be honored sp'ually with offryngis; and therefore the reverende fader Roger Nyger, late byshoppe of London, made a constitucyon, as we fynde in our visitacyon, upon offrynge on Sondayes, and solempne and doubly festis, and nambylly of the Apostyls, whoes vigyls ben fastide by the inhabitantes [of] houses, hoftryes, or shoppis, within the cyte of Londō; that is to say, that all and every inhabitātes of houses, hoftryes, and shoppes, for an house, hoftrye, or shoppe, whoos penyfon is xs. by the yere, a ferthyng, and so forthe, yf yt assēde xls. id. Summe y^t havinge lytell regarde to theyr foules, construed that yf the sayd penyfon never so moch excedyd xls. that he shall pay but one peny. We therefore, wylling that all altercacion as touching that shold be removed, wyl, by the autoryte of this letters, that, yf the said penyfon excede xls. by xs. that he shall pay 1d. and for every xs. assēdyng q^r. And for as moche as we wyl not herafter ony forward expofycyon of this confirmaciō to be had, we wyl that all y^t herafter wyl not obey and folowe this our expoficiō, stonde acursed by y^e gret sentence, by y^e same dede. And for as moche as no man shal excuse hymselfe by cause of ingnoraunce, we wyl and ordayne that al curatis wīn the

sayd cite, iiii times in the yere, in the masse tyme, publyshe and expowne, and moreover we ordayne and gyve power to all personnes and vicars of the sayd cite to syght al the offenders of the sayd constytucion to appeare afore us, or our offycyal, y^t there to obbey y^e lawes as resō wyl; to y^e whiche offycyall by this presentis we gyve our power. In witnesse, &c. &c.

“Noe man therfore offende this ordynance; for, yf he do it, he shall ronne in the indygnacyon of God and hys holy appostolys Peter and Powle. Gyven at Rome, at Saint Peter’s, y^e xvi kalendes of May.”

Who would suppose any man possessed courage sufficient to brave the preceding denunciations! Yet such a man there was; for, “mayster William Freston, offycyal to y^e deane of Powles, after that he had by grete delyberacyon examyned a cause of withholdyng of tenthys by me Robert Wryght, of the paryshe of St. Edmond, in Lumbert-stret, in y^e solempne and double festis, and the fest’ of Saīt Stephen, John, and Innocent, after Crystmes, Circūcion, Epyphanye of our Lorde, iiii holy dayes in Estyr weke, iiii holy dayes Witson weke, Corpus Xti, Ascencion of our Lorde, Phelyp and Jacob, and v festis of our Lady, and every dedycacyon daye, by his sentence cōdēpned y^e same Robert Wryt; y^e whiche appeled to Rome, where ye same sentence in al thyng was affyrmed, by ony William de Fundera, byshopp of Oler’n, and comyslary to the pope, save that he sholde have said in iiii festis of our Lady, and not in v, and therein the sentence was reversed; and for that cause the sayd Robert was not condempned in the expensys; and after the same Robert arpellyde to the pope hymself, y^e whiche affyrmed in every thyng y^e sentence of the sayd William de Fundera, and condempned the defendant in expencis in y^e last appelle*.”

The custom of examining dead bodies, in order to detect any unfair practices, was no doubt well intended, and, if properly performed, would have been a salutary institution: but, unfortunately, persons were, and I am afraid are, appointed, incapable of deciding upon the causes of death in common cases, and in suspicious ones entirely so. That it is a very antient regulation may be proved by the vestry chusing, in March, 1601, two women “viewers of the dead corpses in the parish, according to y^e awncient custome in that behalf.”

The church beginning to be very much decayed, and requiring great repairs, the parish petitioned James the First, “for recomending by letter the consideration and help of the church of St. Alphage, to y^e bishop of London, to be by

* Arnold’s Chronicle.

him comended to the other p'shes of his dioceſe for benevolence." (The king returned an answer in compliance, which is dated Jan. 9, 1624.)

The funeral knell was conſidered a matter of great importance; for *ſix hours* were allotted to tolling it; a very pleaſing recreation to thoſe who reſided in a neighbourhood abounding with churches! There was a diſtinction made between thoſe who had received the ſacrament, and thoſe who had not; the fees for the former were 10d. and for the latter 1s. 2d.; each including the pit, and one hour's knell.

1618. "Mr. Doctor" was ſo much in favour, that he had "his pew trym'd with greene ſaie;" and they determined "a pew ſhould be made in the chancel for Mr. Doctor's mother."

The ungallant, but perhaps proper, cuſtom of ſeparating the ladies and gentlemen during divine ſervice, was moſt groſſly violated by a Mr. Lovedaie, 1620, who was reported as ſitting in the ſame pew with his wife; "which being held to be highly indecent," he was ordered to appear; but, reſuſing, "Mr. Chancellor" was made acquainted with his contumacy. The matter was afterwards compromiſed by his accepting the doctor's offer for him and his wife to ſit in his pew.

1628. The church repaired.

It is much to be lamented, Reformations cannot be effected without hurrying to extremes. - When it was generally wiſhed that the Roman-catholic religion ſhould be aboliſhed, moderate men would, no doubt, have deliberately examined the merits of each particular rite and cuſtom, and, by retaining what was reaſonable, have ſhewn prejudice and intemperance were not their rule of conduct.

That the Eaſt end of the church was beſt calculated for an altar-table had been long eſtabliſhed, from motives of decency, excluſive of the purpoſes of Roman-catholic worſhip; but the tide was turned, and, being under the influence of re-forming frenzy, was it wonderful that the altars were ſwept from their places into the miſt of the church? But, when reaſon began to reſume her ſeat, the congregations could not but obſerve they were conſidered and uſed as common tables, for leaning againſt, and placing hats on. After much ill-will, and many diſputes, they were returned to their former ſituations, and will, it is to be hoped, ever retain them.

The veſtry reſolved, Aug. 16, 1636, "that our communion-table ſhall be removed up cloſe under the windowe, on the Eaſt ſide."

Two years after, ſubſcriptions were ſolicited for repairing the ſteeple, making a turret for the ſaint's bell, re-caſting their four bells, and adding a tenour. Sion college gave 10l.

1645. The parish resolved to demand of Sion college the four pounds per annum given by sir Rowland Hayward, which was five years in arrears. It was afterwards agreed, that they should jointly see a counsellor, whose opinion was to be required, whether the sum in question was in equity due to the parish, and recoverable in Chancery. Four years afterwards it came to an arbitration, when it was decided that the college should pay the 4 l. per annum to the parish "as a perpetuite in manner as heretofore, and also half the arrears," being 10 l. Mr. Webb and Mr. Burgefs were for the college, and Mr. Biddel and Mr. Almaine for the parish.

During this time of confusion and fanaticism, 1647, the churchwardens produced each Sunday ministers to officiate; the regular price of their sermons being 10s. The sacrament was administered by one Haynes, by order of the vestry, soon after (qu. whether this man was not the same Haynes just chosen common council man?); for, Mr. Fawcett, the rector, had left the parish, and they had sent a deputation to demand possession of his house. In 1648, something like a compromise took place between them. Mr. Fawcett consented that several persons should preach on trial, and afterwards be put in nomination to succeed him in his ministry. The unsuccessful candidates were paid for their trouble from the tythes. A Mr. Gosland was appointed to preach in the morning; but there was no service in the afternoon, unless some parishioner brought a minister to officiate gratis. The following receipt is dated the 10th of Jan. 1644: "I do acknowledge to have received of Mr. Davis, churchwarden of Alphage, y^e some of 5 l. 5s. for preaching at y^e said church, by order from y^e committee of plundered ministers; thereof he is acquitted, as witness my hand, Tho. Crompt."

It was not till September 13, 1653, that a final choice took place, when Thomas Doelittle was declared, *nem. con.* "rector ecclesiæ Alphagensis;" and, in the April following, his highness the Protector was petitioned for "the settling him in the curacy and charge of the parish." His signature occurs for the last time in April, 1660. Doelittle has left some MS notes, interleaved in a folio, at Sion college; but the deranged state of the library prevented my seeing them during the autumn and winter of 1800.

While this business was transacting, the church was decaying, as the quaint report of the workmen sets forth: "Y^t they have found the steeple so defective, that, unless it be taken down, even unto the floor of the belfry, it is impossible, in their judgements, that it can stand, but must of necessity fall, to the spoyle both of people and houses about it; and therefore advise the par'ss, to prevent

vent a following mischief, to take it down." It was ordered to be re-built in July 1649.

Among other blessings peculiar to this period was the entrance of the army, for whom a subscription was raised towards providing beds, &c. There being an overplus of 58s. 1d. in this parish, it was divided into eleven parts, "to return to each that found bedding and preparation, towards their charges." This was in October, 1651.

Henry Garerd was reader of divine service in 1662. They allowed him a house for 40s. per annum.

Two years after, Timothy Long was minister*.

July 4, 1667, a lease was granted, with the approbation of Mr. Waring, the rector, to Mr. John Scott, of the houses belonging to the parish, re-built by him near Cripplegate, for 41 years, on the following terms: six pounds per annum, for the use of the poor, six pounds for the first twenty years, and eight pounds for the remainder, five guineas to the minister (and 50s. to the poor).

Another house was let for fifty-one years, for which the rector received 5l. and the poor 30s. He had 5l. from another, and the poor 40s. One adjoining the church, 10s. to the former, and 10s. to the latter.

1676. It was voted Mr. Waring should receive 4l. per annum, which was the ground-rent of the minister's house.

Some unhappy disputes having taken place, 1710, they set forth this abstract, which will explain the nature of sir R. Hayward's gift: "The mayor, commonalty, and citizens, of London, by their indenture of lease, bearing date y^e 28 Feb. 1587, did demise to sir R. Hayward, knight, and alderman of y^e said city, y^e above-mentioned premises, for the term of 1000 years, from Lady-day then next following y^e date of the said lease, at y^e yearly rent of 40s. paying quarterly. The said sir Rowland Hayward, by his last will and testament in writing, bearing date March the 5th, 1587, bequeathed y^e above-mentioned indenture and premises thereby demised to y^e parson, churchwardens, and p^rish^rs, of the parish of St. Alphage, for y^e relief and maintenance of poor, aged, impotent, and diseased parishioners of y^e said parish, and for y^e necessary repairs of the said parish church, from Lady-day then last past, before y^e date of y^e said will, unto the end of y^e said term of 1000 years." Anno 1667, the parish granted the above

* Between Fawcett and Long, Dr. Matthew Fowler was presented by the bishop of London to the rectory, 1662, by the *nonconformity* of Doelittle. Newcourt, I. 261.

ground for 51 years to Wolfgang Houses, of London, goldsmith, at 4l. per year, who built the houses then standing.

At this time an unsuccessful petition was presented to parliament, for re-building the church; and, in 1711, they applied to the commissioners for building fifty new churches, for enlarging it. This was succeeded in 1718 by another petition to parliament. After all those efforts, they were under the necessity, three years after, to repair it. 1723. The altar received a tankard of silver from Mrs. Christian Russell; and in 1724 she gave, by will, 100l. for a new altar-piece, glazing the windows, &c. At this time the pavement was sunk, and the pews so deranged, that it was dangerous to pass along the aisles; upon which 291l. was expended in repairs.

1747. The steeple was in such a state, that the bells could not be rung, when four of the six were sold.

Finally, Sept. 1774, the whole church was pronounced so decayed and damp, that it became unfit for use, and was shut up. A committee was appointed to superintend the re-building of it. Mr. Staines* offered to take down and re-build the church for 1350l. which was accepted, and the money partly raised by annuities. Part of the old walls were strong enough to be preserved, for supporting a steeple, in which two bells were ordered to be hung, one a tenor of 12 cwt. and the faint's, 3 cwt.

July 24, 1777, the new church was opened, when the rev. Richard Wynne, rector, preached a sermon for the benefit of the ward schools.

One front of St. Alphage is in Aldermanbury, and another in London Wall. The former, which is the Eastern, consists of a pediment, supported by pillars, a Venetian and other windows. The latter, to the North, is before the place for the steeple, not yet erected. The design is something similar. The body of the church is hid from view by a row of good houses, consequently there are no North windows. The pillars, cornices, and other ornaments, are of Portland stone, the walls of brick.

If the architect had adhered to the long established rules of the order he has adopted, his work might have passed uncensured; and if it had not to boast of much beauty, the defects would have been attributed to want of room, or other causes. Those excuses will not serve to palliate his altering the pillars from the full swell of the antients to an oval.

* Now the right honourable sir William Staines, knight, and lord mayor of the city of London.

The South side forms part of the pleasing little square, adorned with trees, grafs, and gravel walks, to the East of the hall of Sion college.

On entering the church from London Wall, pointed arches and sculptured heads remind us they were part of Elfyng priory. Far inferior is the modern building; for, there we find no graceful curves, the essence of all beauty; angles on the sides, and angles in the roof, are the substitutes: in other words, the church is nearly square, and the cieling is flat, and but little ornamented. The altar-piece, under a large window, is very plain; and on each side are galleries, projecting a few feet Westward, for the schools, with no other recommendation than two texts of Scripture, St. John, chap. v. ver. 39, and Hosea, chap. xiii ver. 14. The pulpit is high, and, contrary to custom, against the West wall; the backs of the congregation are of course turned to the altar. From some defects in the proportions of the building, the voice of the preacher produces indistinct sounds, especially when the Latin sermons are pronounced before the clergy of Sion college, which, being less familiar than others, are not so rapidly comprehended. There is no organ, nor are there any pillars to the roof.

The Memorials of the Dead.

Sir R. Hayward's monument has been placed on the North side, with the following addition: "On re-building this church, in 1777, this monument was repaired and *beautified* at the expence of the parish. Sir R. Hayward having been a liberal benefactor, this monument was again erected to perpetuate his memory." Sir Rowland had two wives, and, by them, sixteen children; their effigies, being nineteen, are on the tomb. He was sheriff 1563, lord mayor 1570, and again 1590.

That my work may not be swelled to an extent beyond tolerance, it will be necessary to omit, as much as possible, epitaphs previous to the year 1700. Since that time they shall be given at length.

On the same wall is a tablet, "To Benjamin Russell, common council man, 1715, aged 48. Mrs. Christian Russell, his widow, 1724. And Mr. William Molyneux, of Liverpool, her nephew, 1722, aged 38. Mrs. Russell, surviving her husband, disposed of her estate to pious and charitable uses. To the repair of this church 100 l. To the charity-school 20 l. To the corporation for the relief of clergymen's widows 100 l. To the wire-drawers company a silver silver.

100*l.* to relieve poor widows. And to Bethlehem hospital 50*l.* Besides a great number of private charities. Grant then, O Lord, a blessed Resurrection."

Near the above is a large monument, on which is sculptured Charity nurturing three infants, inscribed, "Samuel Wright, late of Newington-green, in the county of Middlesex, gent. departed this life July 28, 1736, in the 56th year of his age, and lies interred in this chancel. Exemplary he was for his virtue, piety, humanity, sweetness of temper, and good manners, and for his extensive beneficence, exemplified in the many great and well chosen gifts he bestowed in his life-time, besides the charitable specific legacies he bequeathed in his will *, being 20,950*l.*; and also the residuary part of his personal estate, which was considerable, to other charitable uses, at the discretion of Thomas Glegg, Joseph Pace, and Joseph Speed, his Executors. In memory thereof this monument, as part of the rites due to the funeral obsequies of so good a benefactor to mankind, and that his good works might shine the more conspicuous to the present age and to posterity, is here erected by his only surviving executor, Joseph Speed.

"Blest charity! how extensive dost thou shine
In goodness, mercy, and in love divine!
From which, with pious zeal, let man confess
He owes his being and his happiness.
With bounteous pity, comfort the distressed.
Heaven's imitators will by Heaven be blest'd."

The following names are on the pavement of the middle aisle: Mr. Thomas Wright, 1700, aged 62; Amy his wife, 1724, aged 86; Thomas Wright, 1727, aged 65; and Samuel Wright, gent. 1736, aged 56. John Parker, 1799, aged 70.

The Benefactions

have been detailed in so many publications, particularly previous to 1700, that my notice of them will be from that period. "John Lock †, gent. son of captain Daniel Lock, a worthy inhabitant of this parish, who was, with several other English gentlemen, barbarously murdered in France, 10 Sept. 1723, gave to poor housekeepers, not receiving alms, 50*l.*"

* See the particulars of his will, *Gent. Mag.* vol. VI. p. 471; his concern for religion, and protestation of chastity, *ibid.* 473; his small beginning, *ibid.* 610.

† See an inscription to his memory in the *Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer*, p. 81.

The registers of births, marriages, and deaths, begin 1612. The books prior to that year are probably lost. On the first page of one of them is "A Register of those y^e have certified they have been touched by his magestie for y^e evil," from 1672 to 1686. There are about forty names.

Among the many cares and anxieties attendant on royalty, may very fairly be reckoned the unpleasant task of our antient monarchs in touching for the evil. To view so many wretched objects tottering with disease, loathsome to themselves, would be distressing; but, to be obliged to come in contact, and be at the same time convinced of the inefficacy of the operation, required the utmost exertion of condescension and benevolence. That his majesty had plenty of practice will appear from the following notice, published May 18, 1664: "His sacred majesty having declared it to be his royal will and purpose to continue the healing of his people for the evil during the month of May, and then give over till Michaelmas next, I am commanded to give notice thereof, that the people may not come up to the town in the interim, and lose their labour*."

The healing virtue did not reside in the king only; for, the Protestant Domestic Intelligence, 1680, contains a case, attested by Henry Clark, minister of the parish of Crookhorn, Somersetshire, two captains, and several others, of a girl perfectly cured by the duke of Monmouth, *unknown to himself*. She was shewn for money at the Amsterdam coffee-house, Bartholomew lane.

This person resided near the seat of a nobleman, where the duke was on a visit. Being firmly persuaded that, if she could touch him, she should be well; and an opportunity occurring; she tore off her gloves, and with them the flesh, seized his wrist, and cried, "God bless your grace." The duke good-naturedly returned her pious wish, and passed on. Behold, a miracle! She was healed. So much for faith. And what physician will dispute its efficacy?

Extracts from the Register of Marriages.

Julie 12, 1617. Fitz-William Coningsbye, of Hampton-court, in the county of Hereford, esquire, sonne to sir Thomas C. knt. and Cicely Nevill, eldest daughter to sir Henry N. heire apparent to the lorde Abergavenny, were married the daye and yeare aforesaid.

Jan. 22, 1617-18. Sir Richard Young, knt. and the ladie Martha Hayes, late wyfe of sir Thomas H. knt. and alderman of London, were married.

* Newes, 1664.

June 21, 1619. Sir Thomas Glemham, knt. the sonne and heire apparent of sir Henry G. of Glemham-hall, co. Suffolke, knt. and Katharine Vanlore, the daughter of Peter V. esquire, were married.

Feb. 16, 1645-6. Lord Robert Bruce, and the ladye Diana Graye, were married.

June 18, 1651. Dr. Robert Pory, and Jane Walton, the late bishoppe of Chester's ladye, were married.

June 13, 1706. Sir Richard Everard, bart. of Langleys, Effex, and Sufannah Kidder, of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, were married. A storm of wind in Nov. 1703 threw down a stack of chimnies in the house at Wells, where Kidder, bishop of Bath and Wells, resided; by which shocking accident himself and wife were killed*.

June 26, 1726. Thomas Cockerell, M. A. of University college, Oxford, bachelor, and Elizabeth Bonwick, of St. Bride's.

Oct. 5, 1728. Sir John Browne, bart. widower, of the parish of St. James, and Elizabeth Christandes, of St. Alphage East, Greenwich.

Sept. 19, 1728. Sir Roger Meredith, of Leeds abbey, co. Kent, bachelor, and madam Maria Got, of Shackleswell, in the parish of Hackney.

Joseph Smith, of Whitehall, co. Middlesex, esq. widower, and Jane Wightwicke, of the parish of Saint Andrew, Holbourn, were married by William Reading, lecturer, June 25, 1741.

The rev. Richard Wilmot and Mary Jenkinson, July 26, 1749.

Baptisms.

Nov. 28, 1734. Frederick Thomas, the son of Joseph Smith, esq. and Katharine his wife, was baptized at his father's house, in the Privy garden at Whitehall, by me William Reading, keeper of the Library at Sion College. His royal highness Frederick prince of Wales stood god-father by proxy. The child was then ten days old, being born Nov. 18, 1734.

Jan. 1, 1735. Joseph Nicholas, the second son of Joseph Smith, esq. and Katharine his wife, baptized in Privy Gardens.

May 19, 1737 Katharine Elizabeth, child of Joseph and Katharine Smith, baptized in Privy Gardens.

* Le Neve's Obituary.

June 3, 1737. By the appointment of the right rev. Edward lord bishop of London, I William Reading baptized at eleven o'clock, in presence of the congregation then assembled at prayers, three adult persons, brothers and sister, Francis, Thomas, and Susan Salmon, of the ages of 20, 17, and 13.

Frances Wilson, daughter of the rev. Robert Watts, and Frances his wife, baptized Aug. 27, 1797.

Robert, son of the rev. Robert Watts, and Frances his wife, bapt. Oct. 28, 1798.

Burials.

Feb. 12, 1643-4. John Carter, minister, out of Syon college.

March 17, 1644-5. Mr. Paul Bowles, minister, in the chancell.

In the year 1665, there were 188 burials, of which number probably 165 died of the plague.

Aug. 5, 1736. Samuel Wright, esq. buried in the chancel.

Dec. 14, 1744. The rev. Mr. William Reading buried in the church porch.

The rev. Hugh Wyatt, M. A. rector of St. Alphage, died March 7, 1762.

Aug. 27, 1799. Robert Watts (infant), chancel.

Baptisms 1614, 28	Burials 34
----- 1799, 8	----- 14
Difference 20	20

It is not my intention to intermeddle with the present value of the various benefices in London.

Bishop Tonsill's official valuation, 14 Hen. VIII. was as follows*:

Eccl'ia

* Pleaseth it yor grace to understande, that where the king's highnes, my soveraigne lorde, kinge of Englande and of Fraunce, defender of Chriff's fayth, and lorde of Irelande, by his gracious, moste honorable letters, bearinge date the tenth daye of August, in the xiiii yeare of the reigne of my said soveraigne lorde, and by certen instructions signed with his grafis hande, co'maunding me, Cuthberte, busshoppe of London, his humble subiect, orator, and chappleyne, to move, sirre, and induce the sp'uall persons of my dyocesse of London, as well regulers as seculers, as well exempte as not exempte, excepte those whose names were conteigned in a feedule to the said instructions annexed, to advaunce to the king's grace, by way of loone, suche somes, in suche manner and forme, and for suche greate and urgent causes, as be expessed in the said letters and instructions, and also that I sholde move, sirre, and induce, all suche sp'uall persons as were excepte in the said feedule,

that

Eccl'ia Sancti Alphegi.

Mag. Tho. Rydley, rector; bñficiū xil. xs.—bona non hēt—mutuū lviis. vid.

D'nus Will. Madlowfe; servitiū viil. vis. viiid.—bona vil.—mutuū xxvis. viiid.

D'nus Nicholaus Spollowe; servitiū vil. xiiis. ivd.—bona viil. iiis.—mutuū xxvis. viii d.

There were two chauntries in St. Alphage; one founded by John Graunte, who gave by will lands to the amount of 15l. 10s. 8d. per annum, in trust to the parson and churchwardens, to find a priest.

John Crevy gave a house called the Cocks, in Grub street, to the same persons, and for the same purpose*.

The church was originally in the gift of the deans of St. Martin's le Grand, afterwards in the abbot and convent of Westminster. Queen Mary bestowed the patronage on Bonnor, bishop of London, and his successors for ever; consequently it is still in the gift of the bishop of London†.

Newcourt gives a list of forty-five rectors, from 1335 to the date of his Rectorium; since when have been rectors,

Samuel Brooke, M. A. 1710.

Hugh Wyatt, M. A. 1732.

Richard Wynne, M. A. 1762‡.

that, in case they had not made and delyvered unto the king's grace use the preste, accordinge to suche somes as were appoynted to everye sp'uall person not excepte, to supplie and make upp the said somes after the substance or revenues of their lands, accordinge to the saide instructions: Further co'maunding, that I sholde make certificate to yo' grace, as to the moſte reverende father in God Thomas, cardinall, archbushoppe of Yorke, legate de latere, and chancellor of Englande, by letters under my greate seale, as well of the names, revenues, and substances, of all and singuler p'sons so taxed, as also the somes uppon them and everye of them cessed; for the more perfecte and assured knowledge to be had in that behalfe. I certifie yo' grace, that the names of everye suche person sp'uall within my dyocesse, cessed to make the said loone, accordinge to the instructions, and the value of their substance, and the extente of the yearlie revenues of their lands, and also the somes which everye suche person is cessed to make loone, and paye, here followeth.

* MSS. in the British Museum.

† Newcourt.

‡ He was also rector of Ayot St. Laurence, Herts, where, in the church-yard, he was buried, at the West end of the church, under a brick tomb, on the slab of which is this inscription:

M. S.

Elizabeth Wynne, Apr. 18, 1786, 59.

Rich. Wynne,

hujus parochiæ rector,

conjugi merenti posuit.

The

The rev. Robert Watts was collated Aug. 15, 1799, to whom I owe many thanks for his friendly information.

As a small portion of *Elfyng-spital* is still in existence, and visible in part from Sion college, consisting of a very large pointed arch, it will be nothing more than common justice to mention a few particulars concerning its former state. The rev. William Reading, librarian of Sion college, published, anno 1724, an account of its "Antient and Present State;" and adds: "The college possessed four original records of the foundation and dedication of this hospital and priory, all dated in the reign of Edward III."

Stowe informs us it was originally a nunnery; but, being in a state of complete decay, William Elfyng, mercer, founded the hospital which bore his name, for a warden, priests, and poor blind people.

At his request, 1340, the priests were decreed canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, subject to the visitation of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and he became their prior.

The dedication is printed at length by Reading.

The following form a part of the inestimable MSS. in the Cotton library, now in the British Museum:

The foundation and ordination of Elfyng spital, dated June 1, 1331.

Stephen, bishop of London's letter to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, permitting William Elfyng to change his priests into canons regular. Dated, Feb. 1337.

The consent of the bishop of London, that the above four secular priests should be made canons regular of the order of St. Augustine. Dated Nov. 2, 1340. The seal to this instrument is particularly beautiful; a bishop conferring the benediction, in a rich Gothic niche.

The lease of a house in Ashell lane for 99 years, by the chapter of St. Paul's, 25 Hen. VIII.

And a parchment roll, intituled,

"Inventariū bonor', joc'al'm, et utensiliū domus B'te Marie de Elfyng
spitell', infra Crepulgate, London.

Script. septi'o die men's Octobr' anno D'ni mill'mo quadringentesimo quadragesimo octavo, regni vero regis Henrici Sexti vicesimo septimo, Thomá Lyfeux decano.

In officio facriste.

Imprimis, i calix * argente' et deaurat' p diebus principalib's et festivis. It. ii calices, argent' et deaurat', quor' unus servit sum'o altari et alius altari S'cte Marie. It. i calix argente', serviens altari S'cti Nicholai. It. i calix de argent' serviens altari S'cte Crucis. It. i textus magn' argenteus et deauratus. It. ii parvi textus argent' et deaurat' p subdiacon'. It. i thurribulū † argent' cū i navi ‡ de eodem. It. ii parvi phiolar' de argento. It. ii coclear' de calcedon p aqua in calice' mfun-dēd, cum i pixide argenteo. It. i p'vū coclear' de argent' p ead'm causa. It. i scriniū § de argent'. cū lacte Be'te Virginis. It. i scriniū cū porciuncula S'te Crucis. It. i crux p'va arg' format' in mod' crucis S'ti Andree. It. i caput de undec' mil' virginib's. It. alie reliquie que continent' in una pixide. It. i thuribulū en' cū navi de eod'. It. i vas' en' p aqua benedict' cū asp'forio de eod. It. i thuribulū en' et deaurat'. It. i par' candelabor' || de en' deaurat'. It. iii alia paria candelabor' en'. It. i pixis arg' et deaurat', p corp'e X^u deportand'. It. i alius p'v's pixis arg' p ead' causa. It. iii paria phiolaru' p ferialib's dieb's. It. i crux en' deaurat' p p'cessionib's. It. i crux lignea p p'cessionib's. It. ii vexilla de serico p crucib's depict'.

This sacristy contained a great number of vestments compleat for the celebra-tion of mass, and the following :

It. i vestmentū plenū p missa p diacono et subdiac' ex dono fundatoris. It. i vestment' nigrū p mortuis cū ii capis & i capa de blackvelvet & casul' ser'. It. i vestment' de blew velvet pulvizat' cū stell' et coronis, ex dono Joh'is Hisbery. It. i vestment' de reed damask, ex dono Joh'is Laane. It. i vestment' de reed sa-than cū ii albis, ex dono Joh'is Worschip. It. vestes depict. p omib's ymag'b's in ecclesia in tempore quadragesimali coopiend'. It. vi tapete p altarib's de div'is sctis. It. i magn' pelvis en' p font'b's b'n'dicend'. It. i tabula depict' p sum'o alt' de y'gine Xpi. It. ii paria organor'.

* For the information of such of my readers as are not acquainted with the utensils used in the Roman catholic mode of worship, I add the following notes. The chalice contained the consecrated wine for the sacrament.

† A thuribulum, or censer, is used for burning frankincense before the altar.

‡ Nave, or ship, a small vessel, from which the powdered frankincense is taken with a spoon, and thrown on the burning coals within the censer, by the priest.

§ A box or coffer for sacred things.

|| Candlesticks for the altar, &c. &c.

In Thesauraria.

It. i pecia argent' & deaurat'. It. i cornu cū coopclo argent' & deaurat' vocat' le Gripeclawe. It. i magnus ciphus ornatus cū argent' deaurat' vocat' le grete note. It. i ciphus ornat' cū argent' deaurat' et cū coopclo eiufd'm vocat' le note fr'is Radulph Hipecia argent' cū coopclo eiufd'm stans f'r angelos. It. i pec' argent' cū coopclo eiufd' stans f'r leones. It. i pelvis argent' cū lavatorio eiufd'. It. ii lavatoria argent' q'r' unū het iii aquedutt'. It. i spice-plate argent'. It. i p'va pixis argent' p fale. It. i powdirbox de argento. It. iii falsaria argent' cū i coopclo. It. ii fiat pec. cū i coopclo deargent'. It. ix coclear' de una setta & x de alia. It. i magn' murr' vocat' le Bridlyngton. It. i magn' murr' ex dono Agnet's Stratton. It. magn' murr' ex dono Walt'i Herberd. It. i magn' murr' cū rosa in fundo. It. i magn' murr' vocat' le bolle maser. It. i murr' cū ligatura argent' & deaurat' stans sup iii babonfaces cū coopclo eiufd'. It. i murr' cū coopclo ex dono Joh'is Hilderston. It. i murr' p'va vocat' Ave Maria. It. i p'va murr' ex dono Margie Wylby. It. i p'va murr' vocat' le ox ye. It. ii murr' de una setta p conventu. It. ii cultell cū manubriis de argent p mensa.

In Libraria.

It. Liber Biblie in duob's voluminib's. It. Lira sup. Novū Testament. It. Magist. Sentent. Glosat. It. Magist. Historiar. It. Psalteriū Glosat. It. Gregorius sup. Ezechiel. It. Postilla sup. Joh'em. It. Postilla sup. Lucam. It. Gregoris in Omeliis. It. Actus Ap'lor' glosatus. It. Parabole Salomonis glosate. It. De Miseria Co'dicōis Humane. It. Fasciculus Mor. It. Gema Anime. It. Liber Encheridion. It. Crisostomus in op'e imp'fetto. It. Augustinus de Simbolo. It. Augustinus de Co'flictu vicior'. It. Veritas Theologie. It. Pupilla Oculi. It. Pars Oculi. It. Parisiens de Sac'ment'. It. Florariū Bartholomei. It. Secret' Secretor'. It. Liber Roberti Nigelli. It. Miraculis Div'for Stor'. It. p'v' Liber q' incipit Psalt'm B'te Jeronimi. It. Minores Collac'ones Patrū. It. Dialogor' B'ti Gregorii. It. Speculū Curator'. It. Viridar'm Psalt'ii. It. Bonaventura de Vita Xpi. It. Speculū Humane Salvaōis. It. Legenda Aurea. It. Legenda alia Sc'or' no' co'plet'. It. Rationale Divinor'. It. Psalteriū glosat' cū iiii Evangelistis. It. Glosa sup' Exodum. It. Glosa sup' Leviticū. It. Horologiū Sapiencie. It. Flores Bernardi. It. Postilla Ric'i Scroop sup' Ep'las. It. Haymo sup' Ep'las et Ev'ngelia. It. Speculū Stultor'. It. Hugo de S. Viēt' de Claustro Corp'is et Aīe. It. Liber Decretor'. It. Text. Sexti & Cōstitutōnes Elementine. It. Sext. cū glosa Joh'is Andr'. It. Abbas Doctor' sup' Decretal'. It.

Sext. cū trib's doctōrib's. It. Liber Decretaliū glosat. It. Innocenci's q'rtus sup' Decretal'. It. Text. Decretaliū. It. Summa de iiii Canōico. It. Rēymundus. It. Catholicon. It. Brito. It. Yfodorus de Mirabilib's M'ndi. It. Papias. It. Liber Topicor'. It. Liber Galieni & Ypocrat. It. Vetus Ordinal' cū Papir' ejusd'.

Debita domus ccixli. xd. oſ. ii.

		l.	s.	d.
They received of	21 persons in Philip lane	2	15	0 per annum.
_____	5 _____ in Adlane	1	7	8
_____	2 _____ in Aldermanbury	0	15	0
_____	8 _____ in London Wall	0	12	4
_____	5 _____ in St. Lawrance lane	7	11	8½
_____	4 _____ in Ironmonger lane	1	16	8
_____	3 _____ in the Pulletr	1	9	8
_____	4 _____ in Chepe	3	1	8
_____	5 _____ in Hofier lane	4	8	4
_____	3 _____ in the Roperie	3	18	8
_____	4 _____ in Baynard castell	1	9	6
_____	Agnes Botley, Newgate	0	6	8
_____	3 persons in Old Chaunge	1	18	4
_____	8 _____ quit reddit.	1	11	11
_____	2 _____ in Watlyng strete	1	5	0
		Per annum	34	8 1½

The roll is inscribed,

“ Sub Altare Vto.”

“ Hospitale de Elsyngē.

mutuum pro residuo.

“ Terre et possessiones 126l. 8s.—bona null’—quarte partis xviil. xiv s.

xd. per l’ras regis.

In the office of first fruits and tenths it is valued at 193l. 15s. 5d.

In the “ Livre de les Rates,” 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, is the following entry :

Priory of Elsyngē Spital.

Paroch’ Sēi Martini Pomar’. “ Firm’ totius illius tēnti, cum shopis, cellariis, folariis, ac oībs & singlis suis ptin’, scituat’ & existen’ in Iremongre lane. Value iiii l. vs. fold for xliil. xs. 1559.”

It

It is unnecessary to add, that this priory fell with its brethren at the ever memorable dissolution of religious houses. Part of it was afterwards inhabited by sir Rowland Hayward and sir John Williams; and was burnt by accident during the residence of the latter.

Dr. Thomas White, of whom I shall have to write when describing the state of St. Dunstan's in the West, has rescued this holy spot from oblivion, by directing in his will * that 3,000*l.* should be applied in building a college and alms-house in London. His executors, Simpson and Keelynge, purchased the site of this priory for 2,450*l.* of Robert Parkhurst, alderman, and the buildings then on it, and erected *Sion College*. The charters of incorporation are dated July 3, 6 Charles I. and June 20, 16 Charles II.

By those authorities, a president, two deans, and four assistants, with all the rectors, vicars, lecturers, and curates, of the city of London and suburbs, were constituted a corporation. At the same time, alms-houses for ten men, and as many women, were established. Dr. White had appropriated by will 120*l.* per annum for the maintenance of the poor alms people, and 40*l.* per annum for the common charges of the college. The bishop of London for the time being is visitor. Their seal is the Good Samaritan, with the motto, "*Vade, fac similiter.*"

The founder's will directs a sermon should be preached in Latin every quarter day, and left 10*l.* for a dinner on those days. Reading says, there had never been four sermons preached in any year, and in his time but one; and that on the day of election, with one dinner. And it is thus at present.

THE COLLEGE

was unfortunate in its earlier days; for, the conflagration of 1666 destroyed it, and the rents which supported the inhabitants fell in value.

All the houses round it were burnt. St. Alphage's church only escaped, and served as a place of refuge to the alms people. Large subscriptions were received towards re-building it, which was accomplished after some time; and it remained till the year 1800 witnessed the destruction of the Northern front.

THE LIBRARY

owes its origin to the following circumstance†. The rev. Thomas Wood, rector of St. Michael's, Crooked lane, standing to view the building, then raised to the

* Dated Oct. 1, 1623.

† Reading's History of Sion College.

floor over the alms rooms, with Mr. Simpson, the former observed it would serve as an excellent base for a library. The thought was improved by the latter; and the present spacious room, 120 feet in length, and 25 in breadth, was produced. Upwards of 2000*l.* were expended by this second founder on the library and adjoining lodgings. It would be fruitless to detail the various donations of books from Simpson's time to the present. The number is now about 14,000 volumes; an excellent fund of literature, and an example well worthy imitation. The facility of access to the library is highly to be commended.

Sion college shared in the troubles of the reigns of Charles the First and Second, and has served as barracks for soldiers. This circumstance is not novel. Charities, Literature, Religion, and every social tie, suffer during popular tumults.

The rules by which the poor are governed shew, in an amiable point of view, the piety of Dr. White. They require private prayers morning and evening, and a regular attendance on Fridays and Sundays at church. They must be single persons, and more than 50 years of age. These are the most material regulations, which, with every other relating to the whole college, are strictly adhered to; and some of no great consequence have been adopted, occasioned by the changes of time and alteration of circumstances.

The structure is of brick, the window frames and some other parts of stone. For several reasons, I should imagine the present walls to be the original. One is, the *descent* to the alms-rooms; and the whole bears the marks in the architecture, of the time of James and Charles the First. The principal front is that to London-wall, which, with part of the side next Philip lane, was found to be so ruinous and unsafe, that it was taken quite down in 1800, and is now rebuilt in a substantial manner, though very different from the old parts.

The entrance is a plain gateway, with iron gates. Over it in two ranges are four plain windows. The basement under the library contains two small casements similar to the old ones, and these belong to the alms rooms; and near them a stone tablet, with the inscription printed in other accounts of London. The window belonging to the library is very large and arched; a great advantage to the readers. There are blank windows on the sides; and, above, a handsome cornice ranges over the whole.

The floor of the alms rooms is unfortunately below the pavement; and the doors are very small. The street has probably been raised with the rubbish occasioned by the fire of 1666. It is scarcely probable it was originally so. There are ten doors in pairs leading to the women's apartments in Philip lane, and as
many

many windows. Fifteen large mullioned windows are in this Western side, belonging to the library; the leaded glazing, and the fashion of them, give it a venerable and pleasing aspect.

On entering the court of the college, the right side reminds the spectator of that just described. The only difference is in the number of windows and doors which belong to the men's apartments, and the library above. The South end consists of the librarian's house, not so well contrived as a modern builder would have made it. The Eastern side contains

The HALL.

The door is in the middle, and approached by several steps; a large circular pediment projects over it; on each side is a window. In the second story are three. The corners are ornamented with stone rustic quoins. The walls brick. The front gateway within the court is guarded by two small octagon brick towers, between which are as many windows over each other. The towers give the gate an antique air.

The inside of the library is commodious, and greatly improved by the late munificent repairs. It is adorned with several pictures.

The most antient is a head (painted on pannel) of the Almighty; and as the inscription is in Saxon characters, done in paint over one in golden letters worn nearly away, it may be presumed to be very old: *EGO SVM ALPHA ET O*. A worm-eaten black frame encloses it. The countenance bears a placid and very good expression, with a small mouth and forked beard. The hair red; and behind the head a slender triangle, finished with scrolls at the ends. The garment is brown. On turning it, I found on the back a picture of the decollation of John the Baptist. The daughter of Herodias is represented receiving the head just severed from the body, which lies extended at the feet of his executioner, who is a stout man, with his arms bared, and the sword in his left hand. The expression of terror on the lady's features is still to be discerned; though, as the picture has usually hung with this side to the wall, it is much worn. The back ground is formed by the portal of a building, and landscape. May not this curious piece of antiquity have been an altar picture descended from Elfynge priory, though not mentioned in the inventory? I could obtain no information when or how it came to the library.

A head!

A head of Charles the First. An expression of grief and anxiety is truly portrayed in his features. The figure is nearly lost in the back ground. He wears the blue ribband, and has dark brown hair. No name on it.

"Georgius comes de Berkeley." This portrait obtained its place in consequence of the request made by the president and deans, 1682, for his lordship's and sir Robert Cooke's pictures, as a testimony of gratitude for the donations of books they had received from them. Berkeley's face is large, unmeaning, and very florid, with a profusion of hair nearly white. He is represented in his robes, and the coronet lies on a table near him. An old-fashioned chair, and embroidered curtain.

"Edvardus Herbert, baro de Cherbury, obiit 1678," grandson of Edward first lord Herbert. He is seated at a table in a black dress; several books on the table; one inscribed, "*Corpus Juris civilis*." His countenance is pleasing, a laced band, and large curled wig.

"Robertus Cooke, miles," seated on a crimson chair. Black hair, whiskers, and pointed beard; a dark robe, and large band.

"Samuel Brewster, armiger." It was this gentleman's intention that Sion college should have had his books; but they never received them; and it was after a suit in Chancery that they obtained an estate called *Tyler's Causeway*, bequeathed by the same will, 1684. His face is round, and fresh coloured, with light hair and eyebrows. He wears an embroidered coat, and a brown silk furred cloak thrown round him. He was of the Inner Temple. He published "*Jus feciale Anglicanum*," and "*Collectanea Ecclesiastica* *."

"Thomas James, S. T. P. 1627, æt. 57," first keeper of the Bodleian library at Oxford. Given by his grandson's wife. A florid countenance, full face, and white beard. Dressed in black gown, cap, and ruff.

"Thomas James, Typog;" presented by his wife; a half length picture seated on a chair, whose legs and arms are spiral. He has a stern thin visage; his hair brown, and part grey, and a white beard. His dress is a loose white gown over an embroidered coat; laced band and ruffles, and black cap. He had left his books by will to the use of the publick; the college therefore was more particularly indebted to Mrs. James for her preference.

* See anecdotes of him in British Topography, vol. I. pp. 604. 618.

“ Eleonora, conjux Thomæ James * ;” a very good picture, whose features and eyes have a disordered and singular expression. Her hair is dark, and fancifully adorned with rich lace, which hangs over the shoulder in tasteful folds. Her gown is of red silk; and her hands are crossed on a book, the binding of which is most minutely finished, and very splendid. On a table open before her is a pamphlet, inscribed, “ A Vindication of the Church of England, by Mrs. James; in an Answer to a Pamphlet, intituled, A new Test of the Church of England’s Loyalty.”

I believe, as far as I can speak with certainty, that none of the above pictures have the painters names or marks. When I examined them, they were ranged in the hall quite in confusion, and so enclosed by books, that it was with difficulty I moved them. This was in consequence of the repairs at the library.

The hall is a large plain room, with a flat ceiling; the sides wainscotted with oak, about twelve feet high. The principal entrance is at the West end; and at the East is a spacious window. A table extends up the middle, and another crosses at the East end.

On the North wall is a list of benefactions. Sarah Scott, of the parish of St. Lawrence Jury, by her last will left 200*l.* to the use of this college; which was paid by the rev. Dr. William Best, vicar of the said parish, and one of her executors, anno 1751. The rev. Dr. Duncome Bristowe, minister of Alhallows Staining, left by will, for the use of the library, 30*l.* which was paid anno 1765. The rev. Mr. Clements, late librarian, gave by will 50*l.* 3 per cent. consols, to be divided amongst the resident alms folks.

The Pictures:

are ranged in the following order: On the portal a three quarters length of “ Tho. Secker, archiep. Cantuar. 1758,” in robes.

On the North wall a portrait of “ Edmund Gibson, ep. Lond. 1723,” in a rich frame of gold scrolls on a black ground, seated on a black velvet armed chair; by Vanderbank.

* Of this lady, who was a compound of madness and benevolence, see the *Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer*, p. 619, where her “ letter to the lords spiritual and temporal,” and her “ advice to printers in general,” are preserved. She bequeathed a small silver cup to the elder Mr. Bowyer, after his loss by fire, which he since left by will to the Company of Stationers, where it is used on days of public festivity.

“ Thomas.

"Thomas Tennison, archiep. Cantuar. 1691." He appears as if speaking, and is seated on a purple chair, fringed with gold. The face is extremely well painted.

"Hen. Compton, ep. Lond. 1675." He sits on a superb chair of purple and gold; his right hand on a table of the same materials. The face, hair, and hands, are excellent.

On the South wall is a whole length of Charles II. a wretched performance. "The gift of Mrs. Elinor James* to this hall. God bless her majesty! A. D. 1713."

"Richard Terrick, ep. Lond. 1761." A most admirable picture; his right hand on a table; his left holding a book. This portrait cannot be praised too much.

"Thomas Sherlock, ep. Lond. 1718." A good painting by Borgnis.

All the pictures are too far from the floor to be searched for names; and the books of the college do not afford an account of the painters.

I shall conclude this description of the college by observing, that the number of alms people are the same as when the charter was granted; that the tenants are reduced to four; and with sincerely hoping, that every succeeding year may witness its increasing prosperity.

PRESIDENTS since Reading's time.

The rev. Mountague Wood, M. A. rector of St. Michael's Royal, 1724.

Samuel Baker, M. A. rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill, 1725.

Thomas Cooke, M. A. rector of St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, 1726.

Thomas Bray, D. D. minister of St. Botolph, Aldgate, 1727.

Richard Sear, M. A. rector of St. Alban's, Wood-street, 1728.

Edward Oliver, D. D. rector of St. Mary, Abchurch, 1729.

William Butler, LL.B. rector of St. Anne's, Aldersgate, 1730.

John Hay, D. D. vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, 1731.

Thomas Spateman, M. A. rector of St. Bartholomew's the Great, 1732.

Joseph Watfon, D. D. rector of St. Stephen, Walbrook, 1733.

Thomas Mangey, D. D. rector of St. Mildred's, Bread-street, 1734.

Francis Barnard, D. D. rector of St. Bartholomew, Exchange, 1735.

Joseph Roper, D. D. rector of St. Nicholas, Cold Abbey, 1736.

Edward Arrowsmith, M. A. rector of St. Olave Hart-street, 1737.

* See p. 35.

- Ralph Skerrit, D. D. rector of St. Peter le Poor, 1738.
 Anthony Ellys, D. D. rector of St. Olave's, Jury, 1739.
 William Crowe, D. D. rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, 1740.
 William Berriman, D. D. rector of St. Andrew Undershaft, 1741.
 Joseph Trapp, D. D. vicar of Christ Church, 1742.
 Thomas Moore, D. D. minister of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, 1743.
 John Denne, D. D. vicar of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, 1744.
 Reuben Clarke, D. D. rector of St. Magnus, 1745.
 Duncombe Bristowe, D. D. minister of Allhallows Staining, 1746.
 Richard Biscoe, M. A. rector of St. Martin's Outwich, 1747.
 William Best, D. D. vicar of St. Lawrence, Jury, 1748.
 William Reyner, M. A. rector of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish street, 1749.
 William Warneford, M. A. rector of Allhallows, Bread-street, 1750.
 Edward Cobden, D. D. rector of St. Austin's, 1751.
 William Sandford, D. D. minister of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, 1752.
 Theodore Waterland, D. D. minister of St. Benet Fink, 1753.
 Cutts Barton, M. A. rector of St. Andrew, Holbourn, 1754.
 Samuel Smith, LL. B. rector of Allhallows, London Wall, 1755.
 Fifield Allen, D. D. rector of St. Anne's, Aldersgate, 1756.
 John Cookfey, M. A. rector of St. Antholin's, 1757.
 Thomas Birch, D. D. rector of St. Margaret Pattens, 1758.
 John Thomas, D. D. rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, 1759.
 Thomas Newton, D. D. rector of St. Mary le Bow, 1760.
 William Brackenridge, D. D. rector of St. Michael Bassishaw, 1761.
 Jeremiah Milles, D. D. rector of St. Edmund the King, 1762.
 Theophilus Lewis Barbauld, M. A. rector of St. Vedast, Foster lane, 1763.
 Ferdinando Warner, D. D. rector of St. Michael's, Queenhithe, 1764.
 John Doughty, M. A. minister of St. James, Clerkenwell, 1765.
 Thomas Kemp, D. D. rector of St. Michael, Crooked lane, 1766.
 Benjamin Newcome, D. D. rector of St. Mildred, Poultry, 1767.
 Nicholas Fayting, M. A. rector of St. Martin's Outwich, 1768.
 James Townley, M. A. rector of St. Benet, Gracechurch, 1769.
 Arnold King, LL. B. rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill, 1770.
 John Blackiston, M. A. rector of St. Ethelburga, 1771.
 Rowland Sandiford, M. A. vicar of Christ Church, 1772.

- Daniel Burton, D.D. rector of St. Peter le Poor, 1773.
 William Parker, D.D. minister of St. Catharine Cree, 1774.
 Anthony Webster, LL.D. vicar of St. Stephen, Coleman-street, 1775.
 Ben. Mence, M.A. rector of Allhallows, London Wall, 1776.
 Henry Owen, M.D. rector of St. Olave, Hart-street, 1777.
 Guyon Griffith, D.D. rector of St. Mary at Hill, 1778.
 Joseph Williamson, M.A. vicar of St. Dunstan's in the West, 1779.
 James Waller, D.D. rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate, 1780.
 John Douglas, D.D. rector of St. Austin's, 1781.
 Peter Whalley, LL.B. rector of St. Margaret Pattens, 1782.
 Samuel Carr, D.D. rector of St. Andrew Undershaft, 1783.
 Henry Whitfield, D.D. rector of St. Margaret, Lothbury, 1784.
 Owen P. Edwards, M.A. rector of St. Bartholomew the Great, 1785.
 James Trebeck, M.A. rector of St. Michael's, Queenhithe, 1786.
 Thomas Moore, M.A. minister of St. James's, Duke's place, 1787.
 Henry Fly, M.A. minister of Trinity Minories, 1788.
 William Morice, D.D. rector of Allhallows, Bread-street, 1789.
 William Morice, D.D. second time, 1790.
 Theophilus Lane, M.A. rector of St. Michael's, Crooked-lane, 1791.
 Samuel Kettilby, D.D. vicar of St. Bartholomew the Less, 1792.
 Henry Jerome de Salis, D.D. rector of St. Antholin's, 1793.
 Benjamin Underwood, M.A. rector of St. Mary, Abchurch, 1794.
 Edmund Gibson, M.A. rector of St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, 1795.
 Robert Anthony Bromley, B.D. rector of St. Mildred, Poultry, 1796.
 William Gilbank, M.A. rector of St. Ethelburga, 1797.
 William Vincent, D.D. rector of Allhallows, Thames-street, 1798.
 Charles Barton, M.A. rector of St. Andrew's, Holbourn, 1799; and
 John Moore, LL.B. rector of St. Michael Bassishaw, 1800.

It is with great satisfaction I add an account of a most benevolent institution, whose proceedings are dated from this college, formed for harmonizing and uniting a body so learned and respectable as the London clergy. A meeting was held by those gentlemen, Feb. 12, 1791, when it was agreed a committee should be appointed, to give a more extensive effect to the institution for the relief of widows and children of the clergy of London, Westminster, and the county of Middlesex. The society consists of a president (the bishop of London), and

three.

three vice-presidents, who are, the president of Sion college, a member of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and a member of the dean and chapter of Westminster (the rev. John Moore, Dr. Mofs, vice Dr. Jeffreys, deceased, and Dr. Bell). Their committee is composed of the president and vice-presidents, the officers, and four members of Sion college who have passed the chair, the five archdeacons of the diocese of London, two incumbents of the city of Westminster, and six of the county of Middlesex. The rev. John Moore is treasurer, and the rev. Robert Watts secretary. Any five of the committee may act; but no alteration in their regulations can be made unless in a general meeting, which may be called at the request of any three subscribers. An annual one is held in the month of April. The day is appointed by the committee. Subscriptions are collected by them in their several districts.

The forms of petitions are prescribed; and they must be presented on the second Thursday in February; and on the second Thursday in March the money is distributed. Those persons (widows or children) who have a settled income of 20l. per annum, are not entitled to assistance. Those who receive it must be widows, or children of rectors, vicars, lecturers, or curates, and licensed preachers. Curates, whose relatives obtain relief, must have served regularly twelve months previous to their decease; and it must be certified by their rector that they have done so. Letters of orders must also be produced to the committee or treasurer, or satisfactory reasons given why it is not done. The sum subscribed in 1800 was 214l. 13s. 6d. To which was added one year's interest of 150l. Old South Sea Annuities, 4l. 10s. Distributed to 17 petitioners, 176l. 8s. The greatest sum given 18l. and the least 8l.

Opposite to Sion college is a small burial ground, once attached to the East end of the mother church of St. Alphage. Its Northern boundary is the antient venerable city wall, which extends Eastward from Cripplegate buildings across the parish, and is *now* strong, and likely to last some centuries.

The church-yard wall next the street is guarded by buttresses; and on a gate with a pediment is inscribed, "This gateway was erected at the proper cost and charge of Ralph Holbrook, husband to Elizabeth Holbrook, niece to Jeremiah Copping, gent. who lieth intombed within, A.D. 1687."

The South side of the street called London Wall, from Philip lane West, consists of three-storied houses, in the midst of which is an entrance (a plain arch, and the arms of the company over it) to

CURRIERS HALL,

a brick building, without one claim to beauty, on the South side of an exceeding small court. On entering, a large door, a spreading old-fashioned stair-case presents itself. On the right hand is the kitchen, a part of no small importance in halls, and very commodious in this instance. Further to the right are the clerk's apartments; and at the back of them the counting-house.

The court-room is on the first floor. In a Corinthian screen are two arched doors. The key-stones are ornamented with the city arms, and those of the company. Over the doors are alternate windows and pannels; the centre contains a painting of Plenty; Justice on the left, and Temperance to the right.

At the West end is the master's chair, enriched by fluted Corinthian pilasters (their capitals and flutings gilt), arches, and carving.

Over the chair are the royal arms. On the right hand of the seat is a portrait of no great merit, intended for James the First, who incorporated the company June 12, in the third year of his reign. His majesty has the globe in his left hand, and in his right the folds of his robes.

On the North side of the chair is a picture of Mr. William Dawes, who presented an estate to the company. He is represented in a full-bottomed wig, and with enormous flaps to his coat-sleeves and waistcoat.

There are four windows to the North, and one to the South. In one of the former, a piece of painted glass is placed, well executed. It is the king's arms; and under them is, "This hall was new built and glassed in the year 1670. Anker Hancock, master; John Winter, John Clark, wardens."

The withdrawing-room contains nothing worth notice, except an antient framed and glazed pannel, on which the company's arms are blazoned: Azure, a cross engrailed Or, between four saws saltirewise Argent. "This armes was renewed in the year 1642; Richard Deule being then master; Anthony Trotton and John Rickman, wardens."

The company is in a state of prosperity.

The parish of St. Alphage has no charity-schools; but the children of the ward schools use the galleries in the church.

The houses are generally well built, and respectable.

ALLHALLOWS, THAMES-STREET,

is in the ward of Dowgate. Before the destruction of London by the fire of 1666, there were two churches of that name, very near each other. By way of distinction, they were called the *Great* and *Less*. The dreadful calamity just mentioned was fatal to the lesser church and parish; for, since that period it has been united to the former. All the remains that are visible consist of some black fragments of walls; and its site is used as a church-yard.

Newcourt traces the patronage of Allhallows the Great from the Le Despencers to the Beauchamps; to Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick and Salisbury; to George duke of Clarence; to Edward IV.; to Henry VII. and Henry VIII.; who exchanged it to the archbishop of Canterbury and his successors; and with them it still remains. Newcourt names thirty rectors from the year 1361 to 1700. The following are since that time*:

Dr. Hufsey, died Aug. 16, 1761.

George Secker, D. D. nephew to the archbishop, Dec. 1762; occurs 1768.

Dr. Talbot.

Dr. Yorke.

Dr. Richardson, Oct. 1776, rector of Wallington, Herts, 176.; of Adstock, co. Bedford, 1771; St. Anne's, Westminster, 1778.

The reverend and learned William Vincent, D. D. is the present rector.

CHAUNTRIES.

William Preston gave his tenement called *Bewroppers* (and a tavern there), in the parish, to find a priest, per annum 14l. 16s. 8d.

Nicholas Leven gave two tenements called Coldherbor (in the parish) to find a priest, per annum 12l. 6s. 8d.

William Lychfeld gave, to find a priest, a rent of 4l. per annum from two tenements in Cofin's lane. And Thomas Westhawe gave, to augment the same priest's living, two tenements in Wharf lane, per annum 4l. 16s. 8d. In all 8l. 16s. 8d.

* It is not always in my power to afford a correct list of incumbents from the parish books; neither can I obtain them in a regular series. The official registers are guarded by heavy fees.

John West gave to the same, to keep an obit, two tenements.

John Brickelles gave to the same an annual rent of 9l. from the Emperor's head, St. Martin's in the Vintry, to keep an obit*.

ALLHALLOWS THE LESS.

James Andrewes gave to the parson and churchwardens six tenements to find a priest, per annum 8l. 9s. 4d.

Ecclia Omn' Sancto'r' Major.

Dñs Will. Hartopp, serviens, 6l. 16s. 8d.—bona 7l.—mutūm 26s. 8d.†

It appears from an account of the rents and gifts‡, taken May 24, 1666, that the parish was in the receipt of 141l. 9s. per annum.

The same year they possessed the following sacred utensils, but whether before or after the fire is not mentioned.

“Two flagons of silver, and two plates for the flagons to stand upon, of silver.

Two little gilt plates, and one large plate of silver, to laye bread on.

Two gilt bowls or chalices with covers. And one silver bason.”

Stow informs us, that this church had cloisters on the South side. It is almost unnecessary to add, that no part of them is left. Their site is an entrance to a very large vault in that portion of the church-yard. I find an order relating to them dated 1670: “That the North side of the cloisters be repaired, and made fit for entrance into the tabernacle; and that the other sides be levelled and paved, and made fit for funerals.” The ruins of the church were therefore used as a temporary place for worship, till it could be rebuilt, and for this purpose 500l. was borrowed Jan. 20, 1676, of the chamber of London, at 6l. per cent. About the same time two “ginnies” were given to as many men for preparing the ground. A great deal of old stone has been used in the walls of the present church. Sir Christopher Wren, well aware of the confined situation his work would stand in, has taken no pains in designing the outside. It is as plain and as dirty as it can be. And it is impossible it should be otherwise; for, the cart wheels almost touch the North wall in Thames-street.

When we enter the door from this street, an aisle or ambulatory presents itself of considerable width, and of the length of the church, except the space allotted to a vestry-room. As the ropes of the two bells hang in this place, and appear to

* Book of Chauntries, Harl. MSS.

† Bishop Tonstall.

‡ Parish Book.

have always done so, we are led to suppose he meant the aisle should break the found of multitudes of carriages which are continually passing, or that he has wasted a great deal of ground unnecessarily. It is most probable that some alteration of opinion respecting the size of the nave took place before the church was roofed, and this part shut out by a row of strong piers and arches, which are now closed.

The inside is but little decorated, yet is beautiful in its simplicity, and without pillars to the roof, which is slightly coved from the cornices, and flat in the middle. There are no galleries, except that for the organ. The altar-piece is of the Corinthian order, and is an elegant design. Two very good stone figures of Moses and Aaron, about four feet high, adorn it. (Qu. were they the work of Cibber?) They had nearly lost their present situation by some persons having been seen to bow to them on entering the church. The marble altar-table is supported by a caryatide figure, which the New View of London calls the angel Gabriel. Unfortunately, paint has done for these statues what white-wash has accomplished in some other cases.

The organ was erected by a subscription from the united parishes. On the front of the gallery there is a fine spirited figure in alto relievo of Charity (and infants) treading on Envy or Avarice, who gnaws his fingers with expressive venom.

The pulpit stands against the North wall; the carving on which cannot be too much praised both for design and execution. Little naked boys are stationed on the top of the cornice, who support festoons of the most fanciful and delicate workmanship.

A slender skreen, consisting of spiral pillars, supporting a frieze and cornice, with a circular pediment, the royal arms, and a spread eagle, divides the nave from the chancel. All this exquisite carving was performed in Hamburgh, and sent as a present to the church, in consequence of the antient connexion subsisting between the two countries, and of which this parish was the principal depository. The agent has a pew in the church at present.

The font is of marble, but very plain.

There are not many memorials for the dead that come within my plan, and but two tablets; and one of those is antient, erected to Jacob Jacobson.

On the North wall: "To Elizabeth, wife of Edward Chesterton, of Newport-street, St. Anne's, 1779, aged 23.

Then,

Then, when the trumpet's sound shall call,
 And we must quit this earthly ball;
 From the cold tomb to brightest skies,
 And joys immortal, she will rise."

In the pavement of the nave: John Edmonson, 1715. Eliz. Latino Bickerton, 1748. William Bickerton, 1748. William Bickerton, 1754. Martha Bickerton, 1757. Samuel Bickerton, 1763. Elizabeth Bickerton, 1774. Elizabeth Chefferton, 1779. John Bickerton, 1781. Bridget Shelly, 1700. John Warren, 1712.

The walls of the ambulatory support the following:

An achievement of Dr. Christopher Hufsey, rector of this church 31 years, and of Wickham, in Kent, 41 years. He died Aug. 16, 1761, aged 76 years.

Near the vestry door, a tablet "To the memory of Thomas Tash, esq. second son of sir John Tash, by Elizabeth his second wife. Governor of the English copper company; and many years one of his majesty's commissioners of customs. He departed this life Dec. 25, 1770. Also to the memory of Honor Tash, and daughter of Felix Calvert, of Pelham, in the county of Hertford, esq. She departed this life July 22, 1763. On another tablet: Under this monument lies the body of sir John Tash, knt. alderman of Walbrook ward; died 1735, aged 62. John Tash, esq. his eldest son, 1724, aged 27. Dame Elizabeth Tash, 1743, aged 62. Henry Tash, esq. third son of sir John, 1745, aged 25. William Tash, esq. eldest son of sir John by his second wife, æt. 25. A tablet to Richard Wallis, 1720, aged 52.

The Registers commence in the year 1553.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 5, 1624-5. Thomas Dawes and Judith Hackett, daughter of Cuthbert Hackett, alderman.

June 20, 1649. Mr. Humphrey Clarke, jun. and the ladye Margaret Southcote, widow.

Feb. 24, 1651-2. Robert Throckmorton, of Ellington, in the countie of Huntingdon, widower, and Judith Hedley, daughter of sir Thomas Hedley, knt.

March 6, 1652-3. William Gee, of Bishop's Burton, in the county of Yorke, esq. and Margaret Carpenter, daughter of Richard Carpenter, in the county of Kent, esq.

April

April 18, 1653. Robert Wiseman, doctour of y^e civill lawe, and Mrs. Elizabeth Painter.

BURIALS.

Oct. 16, 1559. Sir Robert Skeenes, knt.

Maye 5, 1631. Thomas Salisbury, B. D.

Jan. 20, 1631-2. Richard Clarke, a hopefull gentleman, sonne to Mr. Humphry Clarke, deputy of this ward.

Feb. 4, 1641-2. John Browne, clerke 36 years.

Oct. 6, 1643. Robert Maddockes *, killed at the battle of Newbury, and Henry Delves *, citizen and dyer, of London, whoe was wounded with a greate shott in both his legges at the battaile of Newbury.

From the confused state of the register in 1665, I could find but 32 burials.

Nov. 16, 1677. John, sonne of sir George Waterman.

The entries are so extremely concise from the above time, that it is impossible to decide who have been of eminence.

	Married.	Baptized.	Buried.
1560.	3	27	10
1603.			239
1604.			27
1798.	6	15	18

It is impossible to add any thing to the account of the lesser church since Newcourt's time; and, as it is not now in existence, I beg leave to refer to the Repertorium.

An old house, which is in such a state of decay as to require support, still bears the name of *Cold Harbour* over the gate leading to the Thames. Of the importance of this spot in former days, Stowe has given us an ample detail. From having been the residence of so many great men, it is now reduced to be the site of various trading purposes, and certainly will not be visited by any but those who have business there.

A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine † very judiciously supposes Cold Harbour to be a corruption of a German word, signifying *an inn*. The neighbourhood of the Steel-yard makes it very probable.

* These men were, no doubt, part of the force sent by the parliament and corporation of London, commanded by the earl of Essex; and lost their lives, probably, on the fatal 20th of September.

† Vol. LXIII. p. 603.

The Dyers company had a stately hall in Thames-street; but it was unfortunately burnt April 22, 1681.

THE HANS TOWNS

merchants had a hall in Cozens lane. Some particulars of a trade which has existed so many ages cannot fail to be a matter of much interest to some of my readers. Of the importance attached to its trade, the Journals of the House of Commons afford ample testimony in the two last reigns. And, *at this time*, who of us is there that doth not dread its suspension?

The following "Grauntes of Priviledges by kings of England, from king Henry III. to Edward VI. to the Hawnses or the Stylyyards, alias Guildhall Teutonicorum," are copied from a book without date, in the Harleian collection of MSS.

"Imprimis. To Coll'm, in the beginninge of the reigne of kinge Henry III. onely to them, and none other in longe time after.

1256. Item. In the 41st yeare of the sayd Henry, at the specyall request of his brother Richard, then kinge of the Romaines, the sayd Henry did graunt unto Lubecke priviledge for seven years.

1266. Item. In the 51st yere of his raigne, at the humble suite of Henricke duke of Brownswicke, he did graunt unto Lubecke, and other these hawnses, privileges for ever; and so confirmed by Edw. I. Edw. II. and Edw. III.

1377. Item. In the fifth yeare of Richard II. the same were confirmed; and, by the bishopp of Canterbury, then lord chancellor, delivered to the hawnses in the presence of the bishoppe of Exeter, then lord treasurer, Willinbrough, lord privie seale, the master of the rolls, with diverse more, in the greate chamber *at* Westminster; with this condition, y^t they shold enjoy all these lib'ties as amply as was therein contayned, so that they did well and lovingly entreate and use the king's majestie; and they to enjoy the lyke lib'ties there; and if they did not, then the sayd charter to be voyd, and of none effect.

1388. Item. Conradus Holner, then great m^r of Prusen, began a treaty of a graunt of privileges to the English merchants, to bee free in all Prusen. He dies, and those privileges not ended untill the nexte yeare, that Henricke Phlaw came to be greate m^r, which hee did allow and confirme in the 12th yeare of the sayde kinge Richardes raigne.

1389. Item. In the 13th yeare of Richard II. the sayd kinge appointed and established one John Bewyces, a marchant of London, to bee the govenor of the marchants in Prusen; and, in the yeare after, confirmed yt under the greate seale of England.

1400. Item. In the first yeare of kinge Henry IV. the hawnses would have ther privileges confirmed by the saide kinge. But the kinge would not, without insertinge of the condic'on abovesayd into the same ch^{re}. And was so done, and consequently so confirmed from tyme to tyme, by his succeßors.

Thomas Russell, D."

Their privileges received a fatal check in the time of Edward VI. Since which time, the fluctuating nature of imposts renders it impossible to trace them within any reasonable compass.

An extract from one of their charters will illustrate the subject better than any thing I can advance.

They were placed out of the jurisdiction of the court of admiralty. If any subject of England trespassed on their rights, and arrested any Hans, they were enjoined to desist. "It is agreed, to the more plenary satisfaction and recompense of all damage of which the subjects of the crown, the men of the Hans done manifestly, it is complained, beside the recompence accorded, shall prepare certain houses to them and their succeßors, viz. a house in London, called Still-house, otherwise Stilliard, of Dutchmen wholly extending. In Boston a court of still-house. And in Lyme a house to be ordained beside the water for the Hans. Provided that the perpetuall charge belonging to the house in London, of old foundac'on, or laste willes of good people, to the exavy'tys of p'sonnes of the chirch, or to other pytyous uses by the said marchants, be acknowledged, supported and fullfilled in all, and by all things (as they now suporters of them) those chardge be bownde to knowlydge." They were empowered to remove those houses, according to the usages of England. The king agrees to pay a certaine notable sum of money annually from the customs, due to him from their merchandize, or in other words a drawback on their exports.

The city of London was to accept whatever treaty was made under their seal; to renew all their old contracts, even if contrary to the charters of London. That they should "take possession and custodie of a certeyne gate called Byshoppes-gate, all strength, forme, and effect, of a composytys, betweene the same cytie and the sayd m'chants some tyme made." This article was the source of a serious

dispute between the merchants and corporation, 1218, in consequence of the gate not being properly repaired. They paid 210 marks. Strype has printed the agreement alluded to in his edition of Stowe.

If any person fell overboard, or was killed in a Hans ship, the Admiralty was to take no cognizance of it, or seize the vessel or goods. They were permitted to sell Rhenish wine by retail. There are many other articles, but of less import than the above. From another: "Item. We will, order, 'stablyshe, y^t, in everye towne, m'ket, and fayre, of our said realme and ellswhere within our power, that a beam be in a suffycient place. And before y^e weyinge the balance in presence of the byer and seller be weyde, and y^t the brasses be equall, and y^t y^e weyer be equall; and when he hath put the beame equall, he shall anon amove his hands, and so y^t y^e brassys remaine equall. And that throughout our realme and power be one weight and one mesure, and sygned with the seale of our standard, and y^t every one may have a ballance."

Ex Rotulo Parliamenti, 6 Martii, tricesimo primo Hen. VI.

"To the worship of God, We your poure commons grant by this present indenture a subsidy called tonnage; 3s. on every ton of wine: by merchants of Almayne, and other alien merchants, 3s. over the other 3s. And a subsidy called poundage; on every 20s. 12d.; upon aliens goodes exceptin; wherof the merchants strangers, for every 20s. 2s.; except wool, woolfells, hides, and take; every manner of corn, flowr, and fresh fish, and bestal; and except all manner of victuals to be carried to Calais. Besides a subsidy on wool, woolfell, and hides. Of every merchant denizen, for a sack of wool 43s. 4d. and 240 woolfell 43s. 4d. Last of hides an 100s. Of every stranger for a sack of wool 100s. 240 woolfell 100s. Last of hides 100s. 8d. going out of the realm."

Another subsidy of every Hans, &c. living in England, 40s.; and any only residing six weeks 20s. yearly. If any person left the country without paying this tax, his landlord was liable for the money. Those who were made denizens were charged with an annual payment of 10 marks.

How well performed the before-mentioned treaties were, may be imagined from the Rolls of Parliament, anno regni regis Hen' sexti post conquestum vicesimo.

"Beseech mekely your commons for the welfare of your merchants, and in eschuing of their final destruction, and of the navy. We be old customers, by old and new compositions between you and your progenitors, and them of Pruse
and

and Hans, that ought to come with their goods into all the ports of Pruse and Hans, and sell in safety all their commodities, without new duties. And to meet concerning their affairs. To be governed by the rules of the country, as their merchants are here. But they have put your people into great subjection, and taken away their old freedoms. Withholding the goods. That would not let the English houses, but in low celleres be erthe." And concludes by requesting their privileges may be suspended till redress is obtained.

"A note of all such clothes and kerfies as have been shipped out of the porte of London by m'chaunts strangers for Hambroughe, from the feast of St. Michael, 1577, to the same, 1578, by 41 merchants*.

Sum' pann' transport' p micator'.

All inkerfs. xvii & xvii ks. In pan' long' ccliii p an. In pan' curt' xxx p an. In North'n doz. singl. xviii. In Devonsher Soz. lxviii doz."

A very small fragment of the old stone hall is now standing near the Thames, incorporated into a wall of brick. Another memento of the mutability of charters and immunities granted *for ever!* The name of the (balance or) *Steel-yard* still exists, and probably will long exist; for, who will trouble themselves to change the term?

The passages to the river are so contracted and dirty in this parish, and many of the warehouses so ruinous and decayed, that one glance on the place will serve to shew that almost all the opulent owners have fled from the damp and smoke to more open and salubrious situations. Indeed, it is almost a parish of warehouses. Vast quantities of bar iron imported from Russia, &c. are arranged in great piles along the wharfs and courts, from the site of Dyers-hall Westward to the Steel-yard.

It is much to be lamented that Thames-street, which is necessarily frequented by great numbers of heavy-laden carts, is so narrow. Two carriages *may* pass each other; but the unlucky foot passenger must in consequence retire to an entry, or brave the danger of being crushed between the wheels and houses. The front of the Steel-yard is a very long blank wall, with an arched gateway; and here the pavement is not more than two feet wide. The Spread Eagle is placed over the gate.

Dowgate-hill is not a very considerable rise. On the Eastern side is the vast range of warehouses, known by the name of Checquer yard. They are many

* Harl. MSS.

stories in height, and always filled with tobacco, coffee, cotton, &c. &c.; and are in short for the reception of any and every description of goods.

The site of Plumbers hall is occupied by other warehouses of great extent, lately erected, and known by their name. The present hall was built a few years past, and would not be known from a good modern house. The inside is so extremely plain, that it baffles all attempts at description. The company's arms are placed over a window.

The Double-hood warehouses are wonderfully large and extensive.

The Leather Doublet is a great ironmongery wholesale warehouse, formerly for George Waterman's.

Calvert's great brewhouse is another instance of opulence, industry, and gain; but indescribable.

In Joiners buildings, the company of Joiners have a hall. It is in a very confined situation leading to the Thames, and now occupied by Mr. Dobson as a dwelling and warehouses. The piers of the gateway are of good workmanship, with leaden statues of river gods on them. A handsome cornice, and equally elegant window frames and pediments enriched, are the external decorations.

The annual donation given by John Brickles* of bread and cheese to the poor is still continued; and it is the custom to stand on the hearth of the house where it is distributed, to drink to the pious memory of him and his wife in a cup of sack. A Latin grace is pronounced at the time, which is varied at the pleasure of the priest.

ALLHALLOWS, LOMBARD STREET.

The parish is small; but the church is large and commodious. That which was burnt in 1666 was not very antient. The church was completed 1516, and the steeple 1544.

It was valued in the king's books at 22l. 6s. 8d.

* See the list of Chauntries, in p. 42.

1670. A return was sent by the vestry to the committee at Guildhall, that

	l.	s.	d.
The tithes were	85	9	6
The glebe	26	0	0
And ground	10	0	0
Total per annum	121	9	6*

CHAUNTRIES.

John Bucke gave to the rector and churchwardens one quit-rent, arising from his lands in Bull-alley, amounting to 10l. 6s. per annum, to maintain a priest, to sing an obit.

John Maldon gave to the rector, &c. all his lands and tenements in the parish, value 20l. 3s. 4d. to procure a priest, and celebrate one anniversary.

William Tryster gave to the rector, &c. to find a priest, all his land in Gracious-street, 5l. 16s. 8d.

John Bucke gave to the same all his land in Gracious-street, 5l. 13s.

Robert Ramfey founded a chauntry, and gave for the maintenance thereof one annual rent, issuing from a tenement called The Sun, 6l. 13s. 4d.

Henry Eveley gave, to find two priests, one light, and an obit, all his lands, 12l.

Andrewe Hunte gave an annual rent of 6l. 13s. 4d. from two houses called the King's head in Bridge-street, to find a priest. The rector and churchwardens were in the annual receipt of 89l. 12s. 4d. for the above purposes.

The history of this parish is compiled from the oldest vestry books, which are dated 1619; in which year sir William Cockain sent the vestry an order, requiring them to appoint persons to examine "the state of the parish in respect to the sickness then, and for the preventing and avoyding of the infection of the sickness, if it shall so please Almighty God." Two widows were appointed.

In the year 1620, it was agreed to alter the time of reading the lecture from Sunday morning to Tuesday evening, for the winter season, "in regard of the coldness of the weather, and darkness of the morninge." The above alteration

* Vestry-book.

was very proper for the latter reason; but how they contrived Tuesday evening should be warmer than Sunday morning I am at a loss to conceive.

1647. The celebrated Dr. Burges (whose enthusiasm about this time led him to mount the music gallery at Merchant-taylor's hall, during an entertainment, and call for the 85th psalm) applied to the vestry for a sum of money towards equipping two aspiring sons of a minister of the gospel "for the galleys." They voted him 40s. 8d.

Dec. 19, 1648. At a vestry held at the Doctor's house, they resolved, "that, if any person should come to the church on the daye called *Christ's birth-day*," they should be compelled to leave it.

Dec. 19, 1650. Thomas Andrewes, lord-mayor, sent them an order to take down the king's arms from the chancel.

These records are silent on the transactions of 1665 and 1666. The first entry after the fire serves to shew in idea the dreadful scene of desolation London then presented.

Nov. 8, 1667. A committee was named, to explore the ruins of their houses, and ascertain the boundaries of the parish lands.

Feb. 15, 1669. A vestry was held, when it was resolved, that the parishioners "should congregate and meet together about the worship of God;" and that their own parish was the most proper place. They deputed persons to chuse a spot, and build a temporary structure for the above purpose; to view the steeple, and report whether any thing could be done to strengthen and support it, torn and damaged as it was by the intense heat in which it had been enveloped. This committee concluded that the vestry-house was the most convenient place for the "doctor's use;" and estimated it would cost 100l. to prepare it. The 21st of the same month, the walls of the church were ordered to be coped with straw and lime, to preserve them from further damage.

The house of William Harbin had formed the East end of the church. May 3, 1670, it was voted that he should take down his wall, and rebuild it like the other parts of the church, and that he should be repaid from the first money received on account of the parish. In December following, they agreed that "young and old" would join heart and hand in expediting the rebuilding of the house of prayer.

The steeple was standing in the year 1679, but in a very dangerous state; for complaint was made that stones fell from it in February; yet they ventured to hang a bell in it soon after.

1680. When subscriptions were solicited for the redemption of English captives in Algiers, this parish produced 25l. 12s. 11d.

The back parts of the houses directly East of Allhallows are totally deprived of the light of heaven by the wall of the church; through which a Mr. Russell obtained leave, 1686, to break two windows for one guinea per annum rent. Those apertures are still in existence, and serve to make "darkness visible" in two dungeons; for they are not so large as the port-holes of a 20 gun ship, and are nearly covered by a carving of the king's arms placed between them.

They had some difficulty in raising money for the new church. It was in contemplation to borrow 500l. on their lands; but serjeant Pemberton gave it as his opinion, that it could not be done without a decree of chancery. A parishioner of the name of John Marsh lent them 500l. in 1693 for the pews. In 1694, 500l. was assessed on the parish for finishing the building. 150l. was paid for the pulpit and portals. It is mentioned in these books, that sir Christopher Wren sent to the parish about the *spire*, &c.; but, as the present steeple is a *tower*, it is probable his suggestions were not adopted.

1736. A workhouse was hired for the use of the parish, at 16 guineas per annum, in Ropemakers-alley, and twelve persons placed therein.

THE CHURCH

has two doors; the principal in the South side next Lombard-street. This opens to a very small piece of ground called *The green Church-yard*, though it does not afford three tufts of grass.

The other, on the North side, communicates with a court leading to Gracechurch-street.

This court, and the slender place before mentioned, with a vault beneath the church, are the only depositaries for the dead in the parish; and they are exactly the length of the church.

The order is the Tuscan, and the walls destitute of pillars or pilasters. Arched windows, and a cornice, complete a description of the outside.

Both the church and tower are of Portland stone. The latter partakes of the simplicity of the former; and in it are two bells, whose uses are confined to calling the parishioners together, and laying them to rest.

The architect has contrived to give an air of grandeur to the inside, which is apparent at the first glance. On an examination of the parts, we wonder how it is produced; for the whole is destitute of detached pillars; and the two at the

chancel, as well as those at the West end, are square; and in the walls, their massy size and plain arches partake of the Norman style.

It is certain that a flat roof is an enemy to grace; yet this church is graceful. Perhaps it is the rich altar-piece which ameliorates other defects. This is of the Composite order, placed in a sacrarium, lighted by one window to the North, and decorated to the South with a painted one, through which houses are represented as seen.

The table is enriched with carvings of a cumbent lamb and flying doves. The columns are fluted; and those flutings contain a string of flowers, cut with much truth and delicacy. The tablets of the commandments, &c. abound with rich ornaments, fruits, and flowers; in one part, peas starting from the shells hang in plenteous clusters. The upper part of the design is confused by too many pediments. A glory, a pelican, and seven golden candlesticks, are included in this display of taste and magnificence.

The pavement is formed by lozenges of black and white marble. The steps are of the former colour, and same materials.

The pulpit is in the N. E. corner, near the chancel; a work of great beauty and most chaste design, hung with festoons and foliage; the sounding-board supported by a grand Ionic column.

The organ is at the West end, in the only gallery in the church. It stands under a plain arch, and is large, but not elegant. The salary of the organist was 22l. per annum in 1701.

There are five windows on the North side, and four on the South; they are connected by a slender cornice. Between them are brackets, composed of cherubs, scrolls, and flowers. From these the arches over the windows, and a cove in the roof, ascend. The cieling is plain, except an enormous pannel, enriched with various ornaments, and extending in a square parallel to the walls.

The cieling of the chancel is intersected by several arches.

The portals are composed of pilasters and cornices, with many carvings. Over the South-west door is a statue of Time, about four feet in height. The North-east door has a skeleton in the same situation. The frieze of the former contains this inscription: "This church was burnt by that dreadful fire in the year 1666, and rebuilt at the public charge; pewed and beautified at the charge of the parish in the year 1694."

The font is a handsome specimen of that sacred implement, of white marble, sculptured in a style of elegance and simplicity, and with St. John, iii. 5.

MONUMENTS.

MONUMENTS.

On the North wall, one "In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Danfie, who departed this life much lamented on the 8th of December, 1778, aged 33. She was wife of James Danfie, of Conduit-street, esq. and daughter of Charles Morton, of the British Museum, esq. Flora, daughter of James and Elizabeth Danfie, died 1778, aged two years and four months."

A tablet near the above: "This monument was erected by appointment of Thomas Ravenscroft, esq. in pious regard to the memory of his deceased parents, whom living he ever honoured, obeyed, and loved. His father was interred at Hampstead June 2, 1749; his mother in this place Jan. 16, 1731; himself in the same grave Jan. 24, 1752. As a friend he was ready, sincere, constant; as a companion free, easy, chearful. In business, of strict probity, integrity, and honour. As a man of fortune, of secret, large, and extensive charity."

There is another tablet on the East wall, to John Cullum, citizen and draper, Ann his wife, and seven children.

Names on the pavement: Mary Sherbrooke, 1681, aged 18. Thomas Horton, 1702, aged 75. Elizabeth Horton, his wife, 1696. Mrs. Parnell Horton, 1727, aged 64. Mrs. Patience Philips, 1772, aged 55. Elizabeth Philips, 1760, aged 6. Edward Philips, 1764, aged 12. John Philips, 1777, aged 67. Judith Pinchbecke, 1777, aged 2. Mary Philips, 1778, aged 22. Mary Harrison, 1761, aged 42. Mary Harrison, 1764, aged 4. Mary Barnwell, 1722, aged 44. William Kyrwood, 1676; two sons and three daughters. Alexander Ornwood, 1672. Mary Dawson. Lucy Webb. Peter Lupart, 1731, aged 67. Mary his wife, 1735, aged 75. John Browne, merchant, 1713, aged 67. Mary Browne, his widow, 1725. Elizabeth Aylett, 1775, aged 57; and Thomas Aylett, esq. 1800, aged 87. Elizabeth Knowles, 1784; and John Knowles, 1785 (infants). Joshua Knowles, 1794, aged 4. Joseph Brandon, 1717, aged 59. Mary Davis, 1759, aged 47. Jennix Dry, esq. 1764, aged 56. James Danfie, 1744, aged 64. Mary Danfie, 1742, aged 51. Richard and Mary Danfie, infants; and Robert, 1777.

The REGISTERS commence in the year 1549.

MARRIAGES.

June 9, 1620. Henry Mountague, minister, and Anne Elliott, of Bromley, Kent.

Nov. 17, 1623. Henry Clifford, gent. and Cecilia Ffotherby, the daughter of Dr. Martyn Ffotherby, lorde bishop of Salisburie, were married by licence.

Clement Webber, of Teverton, Devon, gent. and Catharine Enflowe, of St. Martin's in the Fields, married 18 Junii, 1635.

May 28, 1646. Daniel Proctor, esq. of Shipton, county of Middlesex, and Mrs. Anne Spiller, of same county.

A marriage intended betweene Thomas Cullum, sonne of Thomas Cullum, esq. of this parish, and Mrs. Dudley North, daughter of Henry North, esq. of Millnall, Suffolk, was published three Lord's days, one after another, after the end of the morning exercises, according to the late act of parliament; and on the 27th of the said month of May, were married at Millnall, Suffolk, before the right worshipfull Henry North, esq. justice of the peace there.

Feb. 9, 1656-7. Arthur Ingram and Elizabeth Chamberlain, daughter to Major Thomas Chamberlain.

Jan. 10, 1707-8. Martino Folkes, of Cheevley, co. Cambridge, and Frances Penning, of the same county.

BAPTISMS.

May 19, 1640. Jobe, the son of sir John Null, knt. and the ladye Rebecca his wife, in Gracious street.

Aug. 10, 1641. Peter, the sonne of sir John Null, and ladye Rebecca his wife.

April 30, 1649. Mary, the daughter of sir John Null and Mary his wife.

April 2, 1665. Esther, daughter of John Archer, D.D. and Sufannah his wife.

BURIALS.

Oct. 9, 1578. Mr. Dr. Barrett.

June 26, 1637. Margaret the lady Mackworth, the reliet of Thomas Mackworth, knt. deceased, in the chancel.

Nov. 28, 1637. Nicholas Crispe, merchant, buried in the *North chapel*.

July 12, 1638. Samuel Nulles, sonne of John and Rebecca, merchant.

Job Nulles, sonne of sir John, buried in the bishop's vault May 22, 1640.

Ffeb. 28, 1641-2. Tomasine Chenery, wife of John Chenery, gent. of Norfolke.

Nov. 1, 1642. The ladie Rebecca Nulles, wife of sir John Nulles.

May 22, 1649. Mary, daughter of alderman Crollam, buried in the North chapel.

Aug. 26, 1653. Mr. John Hans, esq.

Aug.

Aug. 30, 1656. John Fowler, an antient bachelor, and Spanish merchant, chancel.

Memorandum, that, on the 9th May, 1661, was buried in our chancel, at the upper end thereof, neare the North side, the ladye Elizabeth Corthope, wife to fir G. Corthorpe, of Weighley, in the county of Suffex, by a minister brought out of the same county.

July 30, 1661. Rebecca, wife of Mr. Throgmorton, and daughter of alderman Collum, in Gracious.

Oct. 20, 1737. William Brooke, esq.

April 17, 1739. The rev. Mr. Edward Fogg.

March 7, 1744-5. James Danfie, esq.

Oct. 30, 1751. James Allen, esq.

March 19, 1755-4. William Lavington, esq.

May 16, 1753. The rev. Arthur Spender.

April 11, 1754. The rev. Major Best, curate.

Feb. 19, 1765. Rev. Arthur Spender.

Dec. 27, 1777. The rev. Mr. Thomas Broughton, in the chancel.

Sept. 8, 1785. Rachel Broughton, wife of the rev. Thomas Broughton, in the chancel.

Dec. 11, 1793. Mary Langdale, relict of Marmaduke Langdale, esq.*

Oct. 10, 1796. Catharine Broughton.

Oct. 3, 1800. Thomas Aylett, esq.

In the year 1625, 85 persons were buried; and in 1665, 80; of these 165 probably 140 died of the plague.

Baptisms, 1549, - - 9	Burials - - 11
———— 1800, - - 8	———— - - 7

Difference 1 4

The names of benefactors who gave the altar-piece and other gifts to this church, dated 1694, are placed in the vestry; namely, Dr. John Aucher, prebendary of Canterbury; Rev. Humphrey Zouch, rector; Sir William Ruffell; and 17 more. Signed, Tho. Bishop, churchwarden.

Peter Symonds gave 4l. 13s. 2d per annum, to be paid by the Mercers company; a small portion of it to Christ's hospital, on condition it was demanded by 60 boys on Good Friday, in the church.

* Whose house in Holbourn was destroyed in 1780 by the infatuated mob, many of whom perished through intoxication by drinking his ardent spirits, Mr. Langdale being an eminent distiller.

RECTORS.

Allhallows had forty from 1283 to 1700, who were all presented by the prior and chapter, and afterwards by the dean and chapter, of Christ church, Canterbury.

Ralph Blomer, D. D.

William Egerton, LL. D.

Edward Donne, LL. D.

Samuel Shuckford, D. D.

Thomas Broughton, M. A.

William Barford, D. D.

Edward Walsby, D. D. resigned in 1801.

Henry John Todd, M. A. the present rector, 1801.

The church is invisible from Lombard and Gracechurch streets, though but one house in depth intervenes in each between them. At the West end of the contracted wretched court on the North side stands the rector's house; a situation totally unfit for a respectable tenant, though no doubt occupied by one; for, every inch of ground in this opulent city is made the most of; and this parish is a mere chain of courts and streets.

Opposite the old-fashioned carved gate of the church in Lombard-street is a passage which leads to a Quaker's meeting. This is a building fully described in saying, it consists of four walls, with doors and windows strictly appropriated to mere use. The inside is contrived with no other view than to afford most room and convenience to the congregation. On one side an ascent of several steps lead to a narrow platform; and on this stands the bench for the elders or speakers. From this spot did the memorable William Penn (whose mild and excellent proceedings in founding his Pennsylvanian colony cannot be too highly praised) often preach. The following transaction is transcribed from a MS. of George Fox*.

“It was upon me to goe to Barkin meeting; but hearing y^t there would be a busell against our meetings on y^e first day; and feeling a great disquietness in peoples spirits in the city chusing of the sheriffs; it was upon me to stay in the city, and go to Gratius-street upon the first day, to the meeting there; and William Pen said he would go along with me. And while William Pen was delivering y^e truth to y^e people, y^e constable came in with his great staff, and bid him give over, and come down.

* Harl. MSS. 416.

“ But William Pen held on, declaring the truth in the power of God. After a while, the constable went away. And when William Pen had done, he sat downe.

“ And George Fox stood up, and declared to y^e people y^e everlasting Gospel which was preached in y^e apostles dayes, and to Abram; and which the church in y^e apostles dayes did receive and come to be heires of. And this Gospel was sent from Heaven by y^e Holy Gost in y^e apostles dayes, and now: And this Gospel was not of man, neither by man; but by the revelation by this Holy Gost. Now this Gospel is preached again. John said it should be to all nations, tongues, and people. And now all people are to have Christ, y^e prophet in this Gospel of the new covenant; for, as Moses said, like unto me will God raise up a prophet; him shall you hear in all things. He, this prophet Christ, is come. And all y^e Jews in spirit, and true believing Christians in y^e light, are to Christ in his Gospel, new Testament, and new covenant; who have y^e lawe of God writen in their hearts, and put in their minds. And not to heare Moses and his priests in their law, in tables of stone, with their tithes, offerings, and swearing, and othes, and outward circumcision in y^e law, and tables of stone as before said; but they are to heare Christ in his new covenant and law of y^e spirit of life, which is in Christ Jesus; y^e makes free from the law of sin and death. Yea, Christ I say, who bruises y^e serpent's head; who of the head of enmity and y^e Christ quickens and makes alive. He makes y^m to sit together in y^e heavenly places in Christ Jesus; so that those doe not wander up and downe in y^e worlde and invented pathes of religion; and soe those doe not wander oute of Christ, but sit together in him, as y^e saints did in y^e apostles dayes. And so Christ was and is their treasure of wisdom, life, knowledge, and salvation.

“ As George Fox was speaking, two constables came in with their great staves, and bid George Fox come down, and give over speaking. But George Fox spake on in y^e power of y^e Lorde, both to y^e people and y^e constables; and said y^t we were a peaceable people, to waite upon God, and worship him in spirit and in truth. And why do you come amongst us with great staves, who are a peaceable people? You need not come among us with great staves, who are a peaceable people; who desire y^e good and salvation of all people. And soe George Fox went on with many other words. And then the constables drew out towards y^e door; and y^e soldiers stood with their muskets in y^e yard. And George Fox kneeled downe, and prayed; and desired the Lorde to open y^e eyes and hearts of people, both high and low; y^t their minds might be turned to his holy spirit,

y^t he may be glorified in all and over all. George Fox was gotten up from prayer; y^e constables was come in again, with their great staves, but not y^e soldiers. And y^a friends past away out of meeting; for it was our full time of breaking up our meeting. And y^e soldiers and constables were very civil. George Fox and friends went into widow Scot's chamber, where we used to goe, and many friends with him. And John Ofgoth went downe to y^e constables, and spake to them y^t they might leave their staves, and come to us, if they would any thing with us. Y^e people were gone; and one of y^e constables came within a quarter of an hour with his staff. We desired to see his warrant; and when we did, we saw y^t one Holton was y^e informer, a North countryman. They say he is a papish; and an alderman of y^t warde signed the warrant. And it was asked the constable whether he could arrest by his warrant on y^e first day. And he said he thought he could not. And he told us y^t he charged y^e informer to come along with him to y^e meeting; but he ran away from him. Soe we told him he was a clear man of meddling with us; y^t we were free to goe in our freedome to y^e alderman. And so John Ofgoth said he would goe with the constable to speake with y^e alderman. Soe they presently came back againe; and y^e alderman who had signed the warrant was gone from home; and y^e constable at a strait, and being a tender man, we bid him to set an hour to come to us again, or send for us. I should goe to William Meade, and William Pen to his chamber, and he sat y^e w^h hour; but he never sent to him. But Thomas Lower met him about y^e 7th hour; and y^e constable told him he thought it would come to nothing. Y^e Lord's power was over all to his glory. G. F."

Though there are many very opulent tradesmen in this parish, whose houses and shops vie in excellence with any in London, it does not extend on the Lombard-street side quite to the banking houses, which abound in such numbers further West.

In Gracechurch-street is the long-established inn, known by the sign of *The Cross Keys*, consisting of a large court, with galleries round it. This, and some other of our inns, afford us an idea of the wretched substitutes for theatres acted in by our ancestors. The Cross Keys, particularly, was used for this purpose; and indeed the galleries to the bed-chambers, if they had been under cover, were good situations for spectators.

I am much indebted to Dr. Walsby (before whose resignation in 1801 this account was compiled), and to Mr. Burton, the worthy vestry-clerk.

ST. ANDREW

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT

is in the ward of Aldgate. The church is a rectory, and has ever been, and still is, in the patronage of the bishops of London. The rectors since 1700, of St. Andrew Undershaft, with St. Mary Axe annexed, from the Register* :

Thomas Lamplugh, D. D.

William Berriman, D. D. died 1749.

Angel Chauncey, D. D.

Thomas Bonney.

James Waller, died 1770, nephew to bishop Terrick.

Samuel Carr, D. D. prebendary of St. Paul's, rector of Finchley 1770, died at Bath 1794.

John Antrobus, chaplain to the bishop of London 1794, present rector.

The parish church of St. Mary the Virgin, which had been in the gift of the prioress and convent of St. Helen's, was united, by letters patent under the great seal, dated Sept. 12, 4 Eliz. to St. Andrew's, with all the demesnes thereof. An antient parchment book belonging to the parish (which I have obtained a sight of through the kindness of the rev. Mr. Antrobus, to whom I beg leave to express my acknowledgements for access to the Registers) contains some particulars which are here inserted. William archbishop of Canterbury made an award of the closet over the vestry, and a garden given to the parish 14 Hen. VIII.

Eliz. anno duodecimo. A lease for 1000 years by John Johnson, parson, was executed to Henry Offley and others, of the church-yard, parsonage, &c. of St. Mary Axe. The old church was granted to sir Thomas Offley 1596, with an antient structure called the Black House. This black building was within the church-yard of St. Mary, and was rented by a Mr. Greene, at 3*l.* per annum. The parsonage-house of St. Mary stood on the North side of the church. Anno 1671, two houses adjoining St. Mary's school, with part of the church-yard, were let by the rector and churchwardens, at a rent of 10*l.* per annum. The above school is of considerable antiquity, and was erected by permission of William bishop of London, 1634, for four poor children, to be taught *gratis* in grammar. Sept. 28, 1741, it was leased to the trustees of Cornhill and Lime-street wards society for 21 years, at a pepper-corn rent; and was renewed, at the same payment, for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1761.

* The only names signed to the Registers, and without certain dates.

Ecclesia Sancte Andree Undershaft *.

Dñs Joh'es Renolte, rector; benefic' xii l.—bona non het—mutūm iii l.

Dñs Thomas Olbore; stipend'm 6l. 13s. 4d.—bona xlv l.—mutūm iii l. x s.

Dñs Will. Clynte; stipend'm 6l. 13s. 4d.—bona 33l. 6s. 8d.—mutūm iii l. vis. viii d.

The parson and wardens are possessed of dyvers tenements in the parish adjoyn-
ing to the parsonage there buylded.

Of the church goods, to the maintenance of the clerk and sexton, per annum
4l. 19s. 4d.

ST. MARY AT AXE (annexed to ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT).

No lands or tenements given to any superstitious purpose within the parish †.

The church (too frequently the case) is lost to the passenger from Leadenhall-
street, after a glance of the tower and South door; for a number of houses are
placed between it and the street.

Sir Stephen Jennings, who was sheriff of London 1498, and lord mayor 1508,
was a most liberal contributor to the erection of this beautiful structure; the rest
was added by the parishioners: the time about 1520.

It was still more hidden from the street before 1756; for, “the corner house
standeth between the church of St. Andrew and the high street called Leadenhall-
street. It adjoyneth to the West side of the parsonage-house. Under part of it
standeth the church porch leading to the South dore of this church (1625) ‡. This
obstruction was removed, to widen the street, by order of vestry.

Their communion-plate in the year 1637 was, “one silver wine-cup guilt, weight
25 oz. 9 dwt.; and one bread-plate guilt. One other wine cup guilt, weight 34 oz.
12 dwt.; and one other bread-plate; being both the gift of Mrs. Jone Cart-
wright, 1609.

“Two fayre large livery stopes or flagons of silver white, weighing 153 oz. being
both the gift of Mr. alderman Abdy, 1637. One small livery stope or flagon
of silver white, weighing 48½ oz. being the gift of Mr. Thomas Langton and
Mr. Henry Boone, 1637. One bread-plate of silver white, weighing 15 oz. 2 dwt.
being the gift of Mr. John Steward, 1637. Which silver flagons and bread-

* Official return, MS. Brit. Mus.

† Tonstall.

‡ Parish Book.

plate mencioned were by the churchwardens brought up from the body of the church to the communion-table, and there offered unto Jesus Xt, in the donor's name, 7th May, 1637; and were then received and consecrated by Mr. Henry Mafon, rector of the said parish (leave being first obtained in that behalf from the right rev. ffather in God y^e lord bishop of London), in fforme following:

“To the honor of Jesus Xt, and for the more reverence of his blessed sacrament, Mr. alderman Abdy hath given these two silver pots or flagons, and doth here offer them up to God, to bee dedicated to the service of this holy table. And I do receive them from him, for the use of my Lord and Master Jesus Xt; and do put them into his possession; beseeching God that hee will blefs these gifts, and that their use may serve for setting forth of his praise, and for the encreasing of piety in the mindes of his people. And I pray God bleffe the donor with the blessings of this life, and the blessednes of the life to come. And let the curse of this sacred altar, and the curse of my Lord and Master Jesus Xt, bee upon that man, or that woman, that shall purloyne them away, alienate them, or either of them, from their sacred use; in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. At the saying of these words (and doe put them into his possession), the flagons were sett on the communion-table.”

Seven of their books were chained to the desks; “one, in folio of Mr. Jewel's work; three books of Mr. Perkins's work; two Books of Marters, the firste and second *tombe*; and a booke of Erasmus Exⁿ on the Gospel. A horne lanthorne, to hang up at the upper end of St. Mary Axe in winter.

“One new velvet cloth and cushion of purple velvet, with filke and gold fringe. One purple satin cushion, embroidered with gold in these l^res I. H. S.

“1673. One silver bason for the holly sacrament, weighing 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. the guift of Mr. Moore. One booke of sir Walter Rawley's History of the World; and one other book, Bishop Andrewes his Sermon, being the guift of Mr. Thomas Rich.

“One large silver-guilt spoone for the holy sacrament, the guift of Mrs. Hester Gibbons.”

Of the history of the parish, I can say nothing, as I have seen none of the records, except the book before mentioned.

The North side of the church has a small space of ground before it, from which the outside may be seen. The range of windows are Gothic; and a sexagon tower rises about the middle of the wall; several trees shade it; and, when the wind waves the branches, it produces a pleasing effect over the antient structure. The

East end is entirely closed from view. The tower stands at the West end, and is of no very considerable height, or conspicuous for beauty. The door of the church is on the South side of it. It is a pointed arch; and the angles are ornamented with quatrefoils, &c. The West end of the church is lighted by a large window.

Upon entering the church we are delighted with a display of delicate slender pillars, supporting as delicate arches, most truly proportioned; rich decorations of white and gold in the cieling; angels holding shields, roses, and scrolls, in the compartments. In the angles over the pillars, exquisite paintings in imitation of bas-reliefs from the life of Jesus Christ*; a range of light clerestory windows, and between them statues in fresco, and a splendid altar-piece. All those are tinged with an inconceivable glow of blue light from the East window, produced by some painted glass introduced at the late repair of the church, which consists of a nave, North and South aisles. The roof of the chancel is covered by a painting of the choir of heaven, praising the Deity with voices and instruments; given in the year 1725 by Mr. Henry Tombes. It is a good picture, and in warm colouring; but most awkwardly placed; for the cieling is composed of arches springing from gilded brackets. The flat picture therefore appears unsafe, and in danger of falling. The sides of the chancel are painted to imitate a rustic basement, with reclining figures, and above it a Corinthian building; in the intercolumniation are landscapes and architecture. All those are very excellent in themselves; but totally misapplied. Who hath seen a rustic basement *within* a building before? Besides, the decorations are foreign to the situation. The altar is a magnificent design of the Corinthian order. From the roof a rich crimson curtain falls in grand folds, fringed with gold; and before it angels hover, guarding the sacred place.

Through the open part of this painted drapery, a beautiful Gothic window of stained glass lights the church.

It is divided into five compartments. The first contains a whole-length portrait of Edward VI.; the second, queen Elizabeth; the third, James I.; the fourth, Charles I.; and the fifth, Charles II. These figures are nearly as large as life, and not badly executed.

Under king Edward is an open book, inscribed, *Verbum Dei*, and the royal arms.

* Given by Mr. Tombes.

Four detached pillars on their pedestals support a rich cornice and vases. From their corresponding pilasters springs an arch, in which is a glory; and beneath it, in the intercolumniations, the tablets of the Commandments. On either hand are other pilasters; and between them the Creed and Lord's Prayer. Over the arch is an elegant circular pediment on two pilasters; under it, a heart on the Bible, and several very beautiful carvings, which are numerous in other parts of the design. The pulpit is without a sounding-board; and, although this circumstance gives it an unfinished appearance, is a very beautiful specimen of that necessary appendage to a church. It is enriched with delicate carvings, and stands near the last North pillar, at the end of the middle aisle. The organ is large and handsome; the gallery on which it stands is the only one in the church. The font is placed at the West end of the nave, under the gallery. It has a pretty cover, and appears to be coeval with the church. There are forty-four coats of arms on painted glass in the several windows; the last of which, on the South side, is closed, and painted to represent one. Through it are represented trees and foliage. Were it not for the situation, it might almost prove a deception.

The Monuments remain precisely in the state mentioned by Strype. I shall be excused for overstepping the bounds of my plan in mentioning two.

That of my excellent predecessor Stowe in the North-east corner of the building. I should have called it alabaster, if Mr. Strype had not asserted it is of a composition baked. The substance has the solidity and sparkling appearance of that valuable stone. Stowe was upwards of 80 when he died; and we are told his beard was originally painted grey. The order of nature is reversed; and, near two hundred years after his interment, his hair becomes jet black. The furrowed features of this excellent statue would warrant the change to grey again, on its receiving another coat of paint; the attitude and expression are so true. The tablet resting on his knees. The real pen placed in his hand, with the gentle inclination of the head, give it incredible animation. Shade of him, whose nerveless hand lies here mouldered into dust, whose skull (once the receptacle of a mind so capacious as to comprehend and form a model, from which all his successors have built their fame) shall not be known among a thousand, inspire me but with one small portion of thy simplicity and perspicuity; and this age, so much enlightened, shall not suffer my grey hairs to come with sorrow to the grave; and beg, as thou didst, at the doors of the churches thou hast immortalized! Would to heaven,

ven, *thy* labours had commenced as early in life as *mine* have! and perhaps it would *not* have been thus.

The second tomb is that of sir Hugh Hamersly, lord mayor 1627, a great and general merchant, who died 1636, aged 71 *. The effigies are kneeling. On the sides two weeping soldiers recline, of peculiar excellence. I do not recollect to have seen more graceful figures.

Close to Stowe's monument is a tablet, with the following lines: "In a vault is deposited the body of Anna Greet, who died August the 11th, 1752, aged 38. Whatsoever things are holy; whatsoever things are true; whatsoever things are honest; whatsoever things are just; whatsoever things are pure; whatsoever things are lovely; whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue; if there be any praise; she made it the study, and it was the happiness, of her life to think of these things.

Thus, in Religion's chearful road,
Treading the paths that lead to God,
When the awful hour was come
That pointed to the darksome tomb,
The stedfast soul, devoutly brave,
Contemn'd the terrors of the grave;
For, looking with the eye of Faith
Beyond the dreadful gloom of Death,
She saw, by Hope's enliv'ning ray,
The dawning of eternal day;
And died. Oh! may we die so too,
With Heaven all opening to her view!"

Over the figure of Stowe is a stone, "Sacred to the memory of Hugh Ross, esq.; by descent a branch of the family of the antient earls of Ross, of Scotland; by profession a British merchant, which he exercised in this city and parish for the space of 36 years, with honour and success; and expired on the 12th day of April, 1775, in the 80th year of his age, leaving two sons and a disconsolate widow, by whom this monument is erected, near to the place where his remains are deposited, in the vault under the altar."

* Strype.

The same wall sustains a monument, "To the memory of William Berriman, D. D. rector of this parish 27 years, and 22 years a fellow of Eton college. A learned divine, a judicious casuist, a celebrated writer, a vigilant pastor, an excellent preacher, an exemplary christian. Of unbiaſſed integrity, and inflexible reſolution. He was born Sept. 24, 1688; married Mrs. Mary Hudſon Nov. 17, 1724; departed this life Feb. 5, 1749, aged 50; and was buried, by his own direction, in the middle aisle, oppoſite this monument, in the ſame grave with his beloved niece Mary Rupe, who died three months before him, in the 24th year of her age; for her ingenuity, meekneſs, and Chriſtian piety, deſervedly eſteemed by all who knew her. Cloſe by her huſband's grave was alſo interred the body of Mrs. Mary Berriman, who, after a virtuous and Chriſtian life, concluded by an exemplary patience under a long and painful illneſs, reſigned up her ſoul to God Sept. 14, 1761, æt. 66. The righteous ſhall be had in everlaſting remembrance."

On the ſame wall, one "Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Fortteen. She died the 6th Feb. 1795, aged 77.

Of manners mild, to all who knew her dear,
The tender mother, beſt of friends, lies here;
Whoſe darling wiſh was comfort to impart,
To chear the drooping, ſooth the aching heart.
Candour and meekneſs ſhone in all ſhe ſaid:
Peace bleſſ'd her life, and ſmooth'd her dying bed.
Deareſt of mothers, beſt of friends, farewell;
May this plain ſtone a ſon's affection tell.
Through life, thy virtues were his joy and pride;
In death his beſt example and his guide.
Our ſocial cares and hopes, alas! are o'er;
Thy love maternal cheers this heart no more."

At the Eaſt end of the North aisle is a braſs plate, repreſenting Nicholas Leveſon, his wife, and eighteen children, kneeling. There has been on the top of this tomb a figure, engraved on braſs, of the Almighty ſeated. The following has been added: "This monument was repaired at the coſt of the pariſh, 1764."

On the South side of the chancel a tablet :

“ M. S.

“ Viri desideratissimi Roberti Vansittart, de Shottesbrooke, comitatu Berks, arm. Petri Vansittart, arm. (cujus sepulchrale marmor ad dextram vides) filii natu maximi ; viri sane desideratissimi, si quid amabile habent eximia morum suavitas et elegantia, cum multis magnisq. Naturæ, Artis, ac Fortunæ dotibus ; humilitas et modestia, cum Europæ partis haud exiguæ peragratae ejusq. linguarum notitiâ ; in patriam atq. ecclesiam affectus propensissimus, in amicos fides, in ingenos effusissima liberalitas, in omnes candor et benevolentia ; si quid demum laudis meretur filius pius, frater amantissimus juxta et dilectissimus ; in re domesticâ lautus ac splendidus simul et prudens, munificentia solâ magnificus. Clericorum Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ (quos semper charos habuit) pauperioribus viduis et orphanis grande donum legavit ; et ptichotrophia tria, quæ cum multis rexerat vivus, cum paucis ditavit moriens ; morte subita et (heu) properâ nimis abreptus die Decembris vicesimo octavo, æt. suæ 38, anno Christi 1100.D.CC.XIX.”

On the South pillar of the chancel a memorial of Peter Vansittart, 1705, aged 55.

On the opposite column three tablets to John, Galfridus, eq. auratus, and John Jeffreys ; 1100.LXXXVIII, aged 74 ; 1100 10 CCIX, aged 57 ; and 1100 10 CCXV.

On another pillar, a tablet to Henry Sykes, 1720.

On the South wall of the church a tablet and bust, “ In memory of William Innes, esq. late of this parish, one of the oldest and most respectable merchants of London, and a most charitable and worthy member of society. He was born at Edinburgh on the 29th July, 1719, O. S. and was married to Ann Wintle May 19, 1753, by whom he had no issue. He departed this life Jan. 14, 1795, in the 76th year of his age.” Another to Catharine Heames, 1716, aged 77. And Selina Salter, 1754, aged 74.

Names on the pavement : Before the chancel, David and James Webber (brothers) 1787 and 1789. In the nave, Margaret Ramsay, 1788, aged 30. Family of Brooke. Humphry Brooke, M. D. 1718, aged 52. Elizabeth Williams, 1728. Robert Brooke, esq. 1748, aged 76. Selina Salter, 1754, aged 74. John Cooke, 1788, aged 42. Thomas Giffin, 1764, aged 74. Mary Pettit, 1785, aged 67. William Pettit, 1791, aged 70. Henry Probeart, 1786, aged 43. South aisle : Sarah Maule, 1753, aged 68. Elizabeth May, 1781, aged 57 ; and

William

William May, 1783, aged 52. Samuel Strode, esq. 1721, aged 52. North aisle: Daniel Le Sueur, 1775. Ann Le Sueur, 1792. Under the organ is the vault of Charles Torriano, 1723. Rebecca Torriano, 1754, aged 87. Jane Dobson, 1793, aged 85. Miss Elizabeth Dobson, 1799, aged 21.

In the North-west corner of the church there is a monument to the memory of Mr. Mathias Datchelor, merchant, and Mary his wife, who had three daughters, Mary, Beatrix, and Sarah. On it are the following particulars: Thomas Cook, husband of Beatrix, 1726. Mary Datchelor, 1725. Sarah Cook, 1727. And lastly Mrs. Beatrix, 1731. Mrs. Datchelor gave the premises, called the Antigallican coffee-house, (in trust) to the rector of St. Andrew, and six other persons of credit, for the ground on which their vault is built, to keep it and the monument in repair. She has also founded a sermon on every New-year's day, when the purposes of the gift are mentioned. The trustees then deliver the following sums: to the rector 10l.; to the clerk 4l.; to the sexton 3l.; to apprentice two children 20l.; for expences 2l.; and the remainder to poor inhabitants, not exceeding 20.

The clerk and sexton are compelled, under pain of forfeiture, to make oath, that, to their knowledge, the vault has not been disturbed the preceding year.

BENEFACTIONS since the year 1700.

1706. Mrs. Hester Acton gave 10l. per annum for 99 years, for reading prayers every evening at 6 o'clock, except Sundays.

1745. Humphrey Chetham, esq. gave in aid of Sir Thomas Rich's gift (400l. for prayers at 6 in the morning summer, and 7 in the winter, anno 1667) 100l.

1746. And to Mrs. Acton's gift, for prayers, 200l.

1755. Mrs. Jane Jeffrys, to the poor 100l.

1761. Moses Hart, esq. to this parish 100l.

1764. Mr. George Mason gave towards the skreen at the end of the North aisle 20l.

1775. Hugh Ross, esq. to the poor 20l.

1793. Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, to the poor by will 20l.

1794. Lady Elizabeth Conyngham, to the poor 10l.

“Mr. Henry Tombes, 1725, a worthy inhabitant, did at his sole cost and charge guild the organ; 1725, gave the cieling-piece of painting over the altar;

1726, painted the pillars and arches in oyle, with the figures of the apostles, and scripture pieces under them; besides having given formerly the Book of Martyrs, and been a liberal subscriber to the building the organ and the altar-piece."

The REGISTERS.

MARRIAGES.

April 29, 1628. Mr. Edward Palmer and Mrs. Anne Hammerfley.

March 21, 1654-5. Francis Stanton, of Allhallows the Great, draper, sonne of Dr. Stanton, of Oxford, and Elizabeth Blackwell, daughter of Mr. Blackwell, minister of St. Andrew's.

Oct. 28, 1661. Sir John Benet, Knight of the Bath, and Elizabeth countess of Mulgrave.

— Sir Robert Worsley, knt. and bart. of Appledencombe, in y^e Isle of Wight, and Mary Herbert, daughter of James Herbert, y^e sonne of Philip earle of Pembroke, were married on y^e 17th of August by lycence.

Nov. 17, 1724. William Berriman, D.D. rector of this parish, bachelor, and Mary Hudson.

BAPTISMS.

1563-4, Feb. 20. Mary Stoe, the daughter of John Stoe.

Oct. 5, 1578. Mylicent Richard Clarke, the sonne of Mr. Thomas Clarke, alderman.

1608, June 26. William Craven, sonne of sir William Craven.

1610, June 10. John Craven, sonne of sir William Craven.

1611, Dec. 5. Thomas Lee, sonne of sir Henry Lee.

1612, Dec. 31. Robert Lee, sonne of sir Henry Lee.

1617, Dec. 30. Maria Lee, daughter to sir Henry Lee.

1623, Oct. 10. Maria Herbert, daughter of sir Piercie Herbert and ladie Elizabeth his wife.

1627, Maie 3. George Sawyer, sonne of sir Edmund Sawyer and Anne his wife.

1628, June 22. Edmund Sawyer, sonne of sir Edmund and Anne his wife.

1629, Nov. 5. William Sawyer, sonne of sir Edmund and Anne.

1632, April 29. John Sawyer, sonne of sir Edward and ladie Anne.

Mem.

Mem. that in Jan. 1633, after the English account, there was a man child borne to Mr. Peter Carpenter, of Mary his wife, in the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, London, which saide childe was christened by the name of Peter, in the Dutch church in London, the 26th Jan. in the y^r aforesaid, as was signified to us by a certificate under the hand of the minister of the Dutch church; which certificate was exprest in these wordes following: *Baptistatus est Petrus, filius domini Petri Carpenterii. Testes erant Doctor Johannes van Scimskercke, et Judith, uxor Egedii Lyon; baptistatus est 26 Januarii, 1633, stilo Angliæ; quod testor Jeremiah Larenus, pastor ecclesiæ Londini Belgicæ.* Henry Mason, parson.

163 $\frac{5}{6}$, 6 March. Freeman Sonds, sonne of sir George Sonds and Jane his wife. This miserable wretch, whose existence is thus recorded, lived to be a fratricide. The motive was probably envy and hatred at the idea of his being dependant on his brother, in case of the death of his father, for he was a second son. It was said his malice originated from a dispute with his brother concerning a doublet; but let the cause have been what it will, he murdered him in his sleep with a cleaver, and finished the dreadful deed with a dagger. But what language can paint the horror of sir George, when the monster shook him from his sleep by the shoulder, and thundered in his ear, "Father, I have killed my brother!" He was executed August 1655 (penitent), and buried at Bersted, Kent. If any thing was at this time wanting to render the fanatics of that hateful period odious, it may be found in the persecution of the unhappy sir George. He was waited on by ministers, and charged with having committed crimes which had thus provoked the vengeance of God. He was attacked in pamphlets, and at last compelled to publish an exculpatory narrative. God be praised! in our days an unhappy father's faults (so situated) would have been forgotten.

1638, Nov. 5. Samuel Reynardson, sonne of Abraham Reynardson.

1643, July 10. Joane Barnadiston, daughter of sir Thomas Barnadiston.

1643, July 21. Ann Rolt, daughter of sir John Rolt.

1645-6, Feb. 8. James Trollope, sonne of sir Thomas and Mary his wife.

1662, July 1. Roger Abdy, sonne of sir Robert Abdy, knt. and bart. and ladye Catharine his wife.

BURIALS.

20 Januarii, 1578-9. My ladie Jone Offlye.

18 Jan. 1580-1. Anne Stow, the wiffe of John Stow.

1605, April 8. Mr. John Stoe.

1611, 27 Maie. Mrs. Sufannah Graunt, widow, late the wyfe of Mr. Dr. Graunte, of Westminster.

1613-14, Ffeb. 14. Mr. John Dix, D. D. and late parson of St. Andrew Undershaft.

1617, Oct. 27. John Dee, sonne of Mr. John Dee, doctor of physicke (potius uti videtur Arthur, filius Johannis natu maximus).

1623-4, Feb. 9. The ladie Cordelia Tanfield, wife of sir Francis Tanfield.

1631, April 28. John Hamersley, sonne of sir Hugh Hamersley.

1636, Oct. 24. Sir Hugh Hamersley, knight.

1637-8, March 7. Mr. Roger Derham, D. D.

1638-9, Ffeb. 7. Sir John Merrick, knt.

1646, Dec. 17. The ladye Cleatherowe, widow.

1651, April 24. Mary Martin, ladye to sir William Martin.

1657, Jan. 26. Anne Alkin, ladye, the wife of sir Thomas Alkin.

1659, Aug. 7. Mr. Ffrancis Hamersley, esq.

1659, Aug. 30. Sir Thomas Andrewes, alderman.

1660, Oct. 6. Henry Estridg was buried by Mr. Prichet, the first burial since hee came to his own right againe; oure living.

1660, Nov. 2. Sir Andrew Coggan, knt. and bart.

1661, Dec. 12. Francis Lawley, son of sir Francis Lawley, knt. and bart. of the county of Salop.

1664, May 21. James Madyford, sonne of sir James Madyford, knt. and bart.

1668, Aug. 27. Dame Anne Glynne, formerly wife to sir Thomas Lawley, knt. and bart. in y^e county of Salop, and lately y^e relict. of sir John Glynne, knt. was laid in y^e vault in y^e high quire, upon y^e lady Whitmore.

1671, May 3. Dorothy Lawley, daughter of sir Francis and Anne his wife, died in y^e parish of St. Martin in y^e Fields, and was buried here in a vault.

1673, May 22. Sir John Lee, knt. died in the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, and buried there.

1689, Sept. 19. Mrs. Mary Boverie, daughter of Sir Edward, from St. Dunstan's in the East.

1703, Aug. 5. Dr. Thomas Lamplugh, rector.

1708-9, March 9. Francis, son of sir Thomas Lawley, knt.

1709, Nov. 7. Sir Jeffry Jeffrys, knt.

1710-11, March 24. Sir John Vannaker, knt.

1726, April 14. Dr. William Gregg, from Cambridge.

1727-8, Jan. 5. Lady Martha Puliston.

1730, Feb. 3. Blackwell Lawley, son of sir Robert and Elizabeth.

1730, Feb. 7. Thomas Mitchell, secretary to the East India Company.

1761, May 4. Dr. Angel Chauncey was buried at Cottered, Hertfordshire, of which place he was rector.

1558. Baptized 20 Buried 31

1665. ——— ——— 192 *The plague written opposite to 93 names.*

1799. ——— 14 ——— 22

Nearly opposite to St. Andrew's church is the magnificent building, known by the name of

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

When we view the annexed print of their original hall, can we credit that this was the foundation on which such glory, riches, and splendour, have been raised? Such are the fruits of industry and enterprise. The first members of the company, if they could witness the affairs of this world, would learn with astonishment that ships of 1200 tons are now used for the trade to China; and, when fully prepared for the voyage, in provisions and stores for 135 men, the cost amounts to nearly 41,000*l*. Three of those ships would monopolize, allowing for the difference in the value of money, their original stock.

It will be necessary, in commencing a detail of the principal events which have attended the progress of this most respectable company to their present height of prosperity, to give an outline of their first charter, which was dated Dec. 31, 1600. Thus was the glorious reign of Elizabeth brightened at the close with a gleam from the East, which has expanded 200 years afterwards into the full majesty of day.

The following privileges were granted for fifteen years to George earl of Cumberland, and many other rich merchants; their title, "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." The governor was to be a member of the company; and twenty-four persons to be elected, who managed the disposition of the voyages and other concerns. There was also a deputy governor. The election of officers on the 1st of July. Thomas Smythe, alderman, had the honour of presiding as the first governor. Every brother, as the grant expresses it, was to take an oath of fealty to the company; and the committee were bound by oath to a true discharge of their duty. A general court

or

or meeting might remove the governor on misbehaviour. The queen permits the servants and apprentices of the company to trade into the country and parts of Asia and Africa, and into and from all the islands, ports, and places of Asia, Africa, and America, or any of them, beyond the cape of Bona Esperanza, to the straits of Magellan. They were to fix their own place of meeting, and make laws for the governing themselves, factors, and mariners; and to punish either in body or by fine, provided they did not infringe on the laws of the realm. The fines for the use of the company. The first four voyages they were indulged the freedom of customs on goods not forbidden by law. "Six months and six months" were allowed on their inward entries, on bonds given. If any of their goods were spoiled or lost outward-bound, the queen allowed the duties on others shipped afterwards. Goods imported were suffered to be exported in English vessels within twelve months, at the first customs. They were permitted to send abroad foreign silver coin to the amount of 30,000*l.* provided 6000*l.* was first coined at the mint; but this article applies to the first voyage. "The compã do promys and covenant to bringe from beyonde seas wⁱⁿ 6 months after the settinge forth of any other voiage, soe much golde or silver as we shal cary out in sylver at any y^e said other voiages. Therefore it were fitt, that when any of us bringe into y^e lande either gold or sylver from any place, that we should before hand make notice thereof at alderman Moore's." The trade to be regulated according to the ordinances of the company, and not otherwise. Six good ships and six "pynnaces" to sail yearly, with guns, and 500 men, unless they were forbidden in time of war. If any person brought articles from the Dutch settlements, they were to be forfeited, half to her majesty and half to the company; at the same time they might grant licences. If any person withheld his adventure, he was to be disfranchised. The silver exported was to be entered at the custom-houses of London, Dartmouth, or Plymouth; and they were forbid to trade to places in possession of nations in amity with Great Britain. Two years notice in case of a dissolution of the company by government.

May 31, 1609, James I. foreseeing the advantages likely to accrue from this company, renewed their charter for ever; and, in 1610, forbade any process of law against them for exercise of their privileges.

In the infancy of all great undertakings, and before rules and ordinances become respectable through long use, a want of subordination often occurs; and thus we find, that, by the year 1620, a merchant named Bragge petitioned the king and company for a redress of his grievances; wherein he says, "Heare the right,

right, O Lord my King, and consider unto my righteous cause; and let my presence come forth from your most gracious presence, and see right and equitie done unto me and my poore partners." And to sir Thomas Smith and the company he thus addresseth himself: "Nowe, brethren, in the name of our Lord Jesus Xt, that yee all speake one thing, and that there bee no dissentions amongst you; but bee knitt in one minde and in one judgement; for itt hath been declared unto me that there are contentions amongst you."

His claim is for 6875l. 5s. 4d.; and, in the progress of his statements, it is curious to observe the mixture of religion and merchandize, and the cutting applications of particular texts of Scripture.

The following item does him credit. "For thirteen negroes, or Indian people. Well, for the estimation of theis poore soules, they are not to be vallewed at any price. The cause why, I will shewe unto you. Because the Lorde Jesus hath suffered death aswell for them as for all you. And therefore will I not reckon the price of Xtians. For, in time, the Lord may call them to be true Christians; the which I most humbly beseech." He adds, that the arrival of one of *his* ships kept an island of theirs from starvation; and charges moderately for several articles.

One item more. "For 20 doggs and a greate many cattis, which, under God (as by your booke written of late), ridd away and devoured all the rattis in that island, which formerly eate up all your corne, and many other blessed fruits which that lande afforded; well, for theis I will demaund but 5l. apiece for the doggs, and lett the cattis goe."

The articles imported were at these prices 1620.

In India.				In England.	
A book of muslin	20s.	—	—	Sold at 30s. and 40s.	
Zuratt satins per piece	40s.	—	—	—— 3l.	
Taffata quilts	—	—	—	—— from 10l. to 20l.	
Raw filk	—	—	—	—— 20s. per lb.	
Indigo	—	—	—	—— 6s. 8d. per lb.	
Long pepper	—	—	—	—— 2s. per lb.	

This petition (most exquisitely written) is preserved in the King's library of MSS. 17 B. 6. XVII.

To follow them in their traffic year by year would take too great a portion of this work. I shall therefore confine myself to the principal occurrences. James I. in the 20th year of his reign, permitted them to punish English subjects in India with

with martial law ; which was followed two years after by a pardon, and a grant of money and goods belonging to him. Charles I. in his second year granted them leave to make gunpowder ; and, 12 Charles II. they were suffered to take the island of Pula Roone, belonging to the Netherland East India company. The next year they had another charter of privileges. The 20th of Charles II. they had a grant of Bombay. The 24th of the same reign, a release of covenants between them and the commissioners of the navy ; and the next year a grant of St. Helena. The 28th of Charles, a further confirmation of privileges ; and, the 35th, two grants of commissions against the king of Bantam, and a charter to complete that of the 13th of his reign. 1685. James II. a restraint of all persons trading to the East Indies ; and, the next year, a confirmation of their privileges, which were renewed by William III. 1693, who issued orders and directions for the governor and company.

The cause of the before-mentioned charter of 1693 was, a tax had been charged on their whole stock ; which as it was not paid on the 25th of March (a holiday at the Exchequer) forfeited their rights.

In pursuance of another charter, November in the same year, 800 new adventurers subscribed 744,000*l.* to carry on the trade.

Sept. 28, 1694. Another charter made had a clause, wherein it was stated, that, if within three years the company was found to be prejudicial, their body was to be dissolved. Government borrowed 2,000,000*l.* on a fund for payment of annuities ; and any body corporate was empowered to trade to the amount of their subscription.

The company voted 315,000*l.* Notwithstanding this, they had notice of their dissolution on the very day the subscription was made.

Thus the old company were proceeding in prosperity, but a rival arose, and for some time threatened their existence ; when it naturally occurred that a coalition would be the most eligible plan to reconcile all parties. Consequently, conferences commenced ; and, on the 23d of March 1698, two committees of seven persons each met. The first question was, upon what terms 315,000*l.* subscribed by Mr. John Dubois should be taken into the joint stock, and what valuation should be made of the dead stock. The grand committee of 48 met on the 24th of March, and resolved, that the sum subscribed by Dubois should be admitted as if it had been originally subscribed ; and that they would take the dead stock at a valuation rather exceeding than diminishing.

March

March 27, 1699, a committee of 52 met at Skinners hall, when it was proposed that the share and proportion of the old company should be as 315,000*l.* to the sum to be ascertained and agreed on as annually necessary to export to India.

At the same time the following particulars were given in, and are interesting, as they shew the state of their possessions.

“The island of St. Helena, of which the company are absolute lords proprietors, where they have a fort and several batteryes for its defence.

“The island of Bombay, of which they are also absolute lords proprietors, paying only 10*l.* in gold a yeare to the crowne. Besides other fortifications, there were the forts Mazagom, Machim, Syon, and Bombay-castle, warehousfes, and a factory, on this island.

“The factories of Suratt, Swalley, and Broach, Ashmadavid, Agra, and Lucknow, on the coast of Mallabar. The forts of Carwarr, Tellicherry, and Anjunga; Callicutt factory.

“In Persia, Gombroon, Shyrar, and Spahaun factories.

“On the coasts of Coromandel, Chingee and Orixá; the forts of St. George, St. David, and Piragapatam. At St. David's they possessed about three miles of country, including the towns of Bodolore and Codolore, Porto Novo, Pettipole, Metchepetam, and Madapollam factories.

“On the island of Summatra, Bencoolen fort, five miles of territory, and Fryamong and Sillebar factories, with some out pagars.

“In Cochin China, the factory of Tonqueen.

“Under the agency of Bengal, Chuttawuttee, a strong fortification just erected, with Ballafore, Cassimburar, and Dacca factories. And warehousfes at Hugeley, Malda, Ragamaul, and Pattana.”

The above were under the presidencies and one agency.

The company's privileges were very great, and in some cases beyond those of the natives. On the coast of Coromandel, Chingie, Orixá, Sumatra, Malabar, and in Persia, they were custom-free. In Bengal they paid only 3,000 rupees per annum, instead of 5 per cent. paid by others. The revenues from Persia, Fort St. George, Bombay, St. David's, Helena, and York fort at Bencoolen, were upwards of 40,000*l.* per annum, exclusive of the trade. The old company valued those possessions at 350,000*l.*: but the statement was thought too general, and more particular charges were required. These conferences came to nothing.

May 17, 1701, the old company offered to discharge 1,663,000*l.* in 20 months, subscribed towards the loan by the new company, and 22,000*l.* by others, in addition to the sum subscribed by them, making 2,000,000; and to receive subscriptions from any persons towards their fund for trading to the East; and to receive 5 instead of 8 per cent.

They petitioned the House of Commons, in the year 1707, that their liberty of trade, in proportion to their subscription to the 2,000,000, be continued to them for what further term was granted to the united company.

Government offered, the same year, to renew their licence for a term of 14 years, including three years notice, on their voting 1,200,000*l.* towards the service of the year 1708. This proposition was agreed to in a court of managers for the *united* trade. Thus we find a coalition had taken place. But, in 1709, Anne issued a grant to the *English* company of debts due to the governor and company of merchants trading to the East Indies; which was followed by an acceptance of a surrender of their charters from the governor and company of merchants, &c. and a grant to sir Jonathan Andrewes, and others, of all debts due to the aforefaid governor and company.

And from this period the present company dates its firm existence.

In 1712, they applied for a renewal of their charter, although their fund should be redeemed. For a bill 111, against it 88. Their exports from Sept. 1702 to Sept. 1714 were on an average 407,147*l.*

In the distressful period of the South-sea business, 1720, the company offered to take 9,000,000 of that stock at 120*l.* for 100*l.* and to have a premium for managing it; which was done.

Their imports of tea from 1717 to 1720 were 1,388,449*l.*

The House of Commons voted them several new and advantageous privileges this year.

The original corporation had, much to their credit, erected a chapel and almshouse at Poplar, for the use of their decayed seamen, which buildings cost 5000*l.* and were conveyed to the new company. They also paid a clergyman to officiate in it. By the act for confirming the advowson of Stepney (the 10th of queen Anne) to Brazenose college, that seminary claimed a right to present to all churches and chapels in the parish. Upon this the company entered into a treaty with the commissioners for building 50 new churches and the heads of the col-

lege; when it was settled that the first presentation should be by the company, the two next by the college, the fourth by the company; and so on.

In the year 1727 their exports had increased to 641,148l. 2s. 11d.; and in 1729 the imports to 972,033l. 16s. 11d.

The House of Commons thought proper to pass a bill, 1730, for reducing their annuity or fund, and for ascertaining their right of trade, and continuance of their corporation for that purpose.

1743. They proposed to advance government one million for the grant of an annuity of 30,000l.; the principal being repayable on the same terms with their capital; and an addition of 14 years to their charter; besides the three years allowed for settling their concerns, and a power for the company to issue bonds for any part or the whole of the million.

From the year 1726 to 1757, they had received the following grants:

For the incorporation of a mayor and alderman at Madraspatnam, Bombay, and Calcutta (13 George I.).

1 George II. A grant to the company of all fines set upon persons by virtue of preceding charters.

2 George II. A charter to permit them to take any ships trading from the Austrian Netherlands, for six years.

26 George II. A grant for mayor and aldermen at Madraspatnam, Bombay, and Calcutta, and other privileges.

31 George II. A charter of plunder and booty.

1768. An investigation took place concerning their dividends, which were 10 per cent.

1773. The company proposed to the House of Commons, to borrow 1,500,000l. for four years at 4 per cent.; to be returned in payments of not less than 300,000l. In consequence they would not divide more than 6 per cent. till the sum was reduced to 750,000l. and then not exceed 8 per cent. The surplus of their profits to be applied to the payment of their bond debt, till it was reduced to 1,500,000l. and from that time the surplus profits to be divided between the company and the publick. To be released from the penal interest incurred by their non-payments, and from their agreement to pay 400,000l. per annum for five years, from 1769. The committee of the Commons came to some resolutions so contrary to their wishes, that they remonstrated on the 3d of May, 1773.

The 29th of May following, the House agreed to lend them 1,400,000 l.; and resolved that their territories should remain to them for a term not exceeding six years from the date of the then agreement between the company and publick.

June 15, same year, they remonstrated warmly against some restrictions proposed to be laid on them.

However, June 21, an act was passed for the better management of the affairs of the East India company, as well in India as Europe.

1778. Another act was passed for continuing in possession of the company (for a very short period), under certain conditions, their territorial acquisitions and revenues, and for continuing an act, 13 Geo. III. for the better management of their concerns.

It was resolved by the Commons, 1780, that notice should be sent to the company, that the capital stock, debt, or sum, of 4,200,000 l. and all arrears of annuity in respect thereof due from the publick, will be paid off the 10th of April, 1783.

In the year 1781, they petitioned parliament to continue their charters for 10 years from March 1, 1781, besides the three years notice; for which they promised to pay into the Exchequer, by instalments, in that year, 400,000 l.; in full discharge of all claims from the publick on the company to the above date: to give in an annual account of all their profits and losses: to divide the nett profits; they to retain 8 per cent. on the capital of 3,200,000 l. provided the bond debt of the company did not exceed 1,500,000 l.; three-fourths of the surplus profits above 8 per cent. to the publick; and one-fourth to the company: that to the then dividend of 8 per cent. should be added 1 per cent. per annum till the dividend should be $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the proprietors: that they remained in possession of all revenues, &c. in India for the term of exclusive trade: that the company should pay two lacks of rupees per annum for every regiment of 1000 men sent by his Majesty to India at their request.

An act was passed July 18, 1781, to the foregoing purport.

When they had accomplished the payment of three-fourths of the sum of 400,000 l. they found it necessary to petition for its return and remission; and this was in consequence of the vast expences they were at at home and abroad, it being a period of war.

This

This produced, in 1782, an act to discharge and indemnify them from all damage, interest, and losses, in respect to their default in payments due to the publick, on such payment being made at a future time, and to enable them to continue a dividend of 8 per cent. for that year.

Another application was made, 1784, for further relief. They state their losses to be 2,500,000*l.* through the war.

A bill was brought in and passed, 1786, to explain and amend that of 24 Geo. III. for the better regulation of their affairs.

An act was passed this year to increase their capital.

1789. In pursuance of further applications, the company was permitted to raise another million, to be added to their stock of 4,000,000*l.*; to be taken at the rate of 170*l.* for every 100*l.* or as the directors and treasury should agree.

1791. They had notice from the Commons, that their capital stock would be paid off March 31, 1794.

The lucrative terms on which their privileges have from time to time been renewed are thus demonstrated; and the late Chancellor of the Exchequer availed himself of the latter opportunity. They petitioned for a renewal March 8, 1793. On the 8th of May following, resolutions were reported, on which a bill was founded, that his Majesty should appoint commissioners to direct and controul the company's civil and military affairs of their possessions in India. The charges and salaries to be defrayed by the company. And that the exclusive trade should be continued to them for 20 years from March 1, 1794; to expire on three years notice.

They subscribed 3,000,000*l.* to the loan of 1796.

Thus I have traced the various eventful periods of their domestic history; and have only to add that their balance of stock in favour of the company's commerce in China amounted, in 1795, to 390,040*l.* The total value of goods, &c. &c. &c. in the same year, 10,413,354*l.* and sales of their goods, 5,520,858*l.*

It would require the abilities of a most masterly and eminent writer, to commence with an account of their first trifling acquisitions on the shores of Asia, and pursue them till they expand on every side to the vast extended empire now held by the destruction of the tyrant Tippoo; to depict the military talents and legislative abilities that have conquered and governed those rich territories; and to describe the effects of that immense influx of wealth and comfort which have flowed in through this company, and the communication of science of every kind to and from their extended territory. Their commerce hath afforded a great revenue to

to the wants of the state; and the humblest peasant may obtain both refreshment and clothing through their means. Besides, their enormous floating castles have been converted to our defence, and bore a great part in the annihilation of the Dutch navy.

Their warehouses occupy the space of palaces, and in some cases almost vie with their exteriors in splendour; but of them I shall speak in their proper places. View the three regiments of their servants, and you shall behold men inured to every military duty, except actual service; from which may every guardian angel of the land keep them, for the sake of humanity and our safety*!

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE,

and the offices and warehouses, are held in fee simple. Previous to the present buildings, the houses in Lime-street, and adjoining, were chiefly of lath and plaster, and occupied in various ways by different tenants. When the company had determined to extend their house Eastward, it became necessary to obtain an act for that purpose; and, after several years labour, arose a most magnificent edifice, which I shall now attempt to describe. The centre has a portico, with six Ionic pillars fluted. The frieze is sculptured with various antique ornaments; and the tympanum of the pediment contains a crowd of emblematic figures relating to their commerce, protected by his Majesty, who is represented in alto relievo extending a shield over them, held in his *right* hand. On the point of the pediment, a statue of Britannia. On the East corner, a figure of Asia on a dromedary; and at the West, one of Europe. Those are all very excellent. The basement is truly proportioned, and the windows are arched; but those above are not. The cornice of the wings is altogether incorrect; for, the key-stones of the basement windows are richly adorned, while the cornice is absolutely Tuscan. The principal entrance under the portico has a handsome pediment over it, and two windows on each side.

The extent of this building is such, and the passages are so numerous, that it requires some care in a stranger to avoid travelling East when he wishes to go West.

From the hall a long passage extends Southward, on the left side of which are several apartments, occupied by clerks and their desks. It is terminated by a

* Strong as those regiments were, they have lately added six pieces of artillery; his Majesty permitting it in the most flattering terms.

court, whose sides are offices of various designations. In it lay two brass guns, brought from the arsenal of the late Tippoo Sultan. They are remarkable for their length, and the tigers heads on them. The muzzles are representations of the extended jaws of that ferocious animal, and extremely well executed.

On the right hand of the entry is the court-room, a most superb apartment. The chimney-piece on the East wall is of fine marble, and almost covers that side. Two caryatides of statuary, on pedestals of veined marble, richly ornamented, support the cornice, which, with the brackets and other sculptures, are white. Directly over the fire-place there is a tablet of white marble, and on it the following design in bas-relief*. Britannia sitting on a globe under a rock on the sea-shore, looking Eastward. Her right arm leaning on a shield, with the Union cross, holding a trident in her left hand. Her head adorned with a rostral crown. Emblems of sovereignty and victory at sea. Behind Britannia, two boys; one leaning on a cornucopia, looking up to her; and the other playing with the riches flowing from it; emblems of the advantages that accrue from trade and navigation to posterity. Before Britannia are three female figures, representing India, Asia, and Africa. India, respectfully bowing, presents a casket of jewels, which she opens with one hand, and discovers a string of diamonds hanging down. Asia holds in her right hand an incense pot, denoting the rich spices and gums of the country; and in her left the bridle of a camel, a beast of burthen. Africa as a stander-by; her head covered with the spoils of an elephant; her right hand inactive, and her left on the head of a lion. Near the shore an old river god, representing the river Thames; his head covered with flags. In his right hand (wherewith he leans on an urn pouring out water), holding a rudder, to denote a navigable river; and in his left a cornucopia, to intimate the riches he conveys. At a distance, a man cording a bale of goods; ships going off to sea.

The company's arms are placed over the whole, with stuccoed ornaments on each side, tasteful and elegant. On the right and left hands of the chimney are doors, with handsome frames, and circular pediments; over them festoons in stucco; and above, pannels containing pictures of Fort St. George and Bombay.

A large folding door of polished mahogany; Corinthian columns, and appropriate enrichments, occupies the centre of the North wall. On either side are

* From a printed description at the East India house.

mirrors, whose decorations are white and gold. Mathematical instruments adorn the spaces above the glasses. The pannels contain paintings of St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope. On the West wall there is a grand portico, of the Corinthian order; and under it an elegant clock. Glasses similar to those on the North wall are placed on each side, with corresponding ornaments. The pictures are Fort William and Tellicherry. The South side hath two ranges of windows; the upper smaller than the lower.

The architrave, frieze, and cornice, are in very good proportion, and perhaps no part of the art of architecture requires more attention. The ornaments of the cieling are shells combined with scrolls. An uncommonly fine Turkey carpet covers the floor quite to the walls.

The South-east door opens into a small committee-room, where a very excellent portrait of general Lawrance in his military dress, I am told by sir Joshua Reynolds, hangs over a beautiful marble chimney-piece.

The great North door opens to the old sale room. The West end is circular; and over the chair a sky-light. The wall contains three niches, and as many marble statues in Roman habits of lord Clive, sir George Pococke, and major-general Stringer Lawrance. Those figures all bear the date of 1764. Further, on the side wall, is an excellent statue of sir Eyre Coote, 1788. He is represented in his regimentals; and thus the time in which he lived, as well as his nation, is pointed out. On the contrary, supposing accident occasions the removal of the three first-mentioned figures, they may as well be supposed to be a trio of the twelve Cæsars, as three Britons.

A very considerable number of steps ascend Eastward, for the accommodation of bidders. On the platform at the top, is a Doric colonade; the intercolumniations are guarded by balustrades. This room receives additional light from several windows on the North side.

The room for the committee of correspondence is large, with a handsome inlaid marble chimney-piece on the West side. On the East, three windows, with circular tops. Between them, magnificent mirrors. At the North end is a handsome dial, communicating with a vane on the roof, to shew from what quarter the wind blows; together with a clock on very curious brackets. Two fine globes stand on this side of the room.

On the right hand of the chimney is a good portrait of marquis Cornwallis in a general's uniform; "bequeathed to the East India company by William Larkin,

Larkin, esq. who served the office of accomptant-general during the administration of the most noble marquis Cornwallis, governor-general." A picture of the same size, representing Warren Hastings, esq. bequeathed by the same gentleman, hangs on the left side of the chimney.

On the South wall a portrait of the nabob of Arcot, which, with the picture of another nabob at the North end, whose name I could not learn, make a pleasing contrast in the rich costume of the East to the plain dress of Mr. Hastings.

The following pictures were painted by Mr. Ward; and form a series of interesting specimens of Indian architecture, which possesses an air of grand simplicity not unworthy the study of *some* of our modern builders.

A view of Trichinopoly. Viri Malli, a curious rock. The bramins bath in Chillimbrum. The East face of Madura. Tippy Colum. Tanks, and mausoleum of the emperor Seer Shaw. A choultry at Seringham. The South entrance to the pagoda at the same place. Two views of public choultrys.

A new sale room has been erected at the East end of the building, which is lighted from the cieling. It is a heavy room, with pilasters, and paintings emblematic of the company's commerce.

The company's architects were Messrs. Jupp and Holland. The upper part of the building contains nothing to describe. One vast room is a depositary of their books, which amount to an astonishing number, and are ranged in presses projecting into the midst of the room.

There are some antient houses in Leadenhall-street, within this parish, particularly one altered from its original plan on the ground floor. The upper part is loaded with decorations of pilasters, pediments, flowers, and scrolls. A print of it was inserted in the European Magazine for January 1791.

The East India company have a large warehouse in Leadenhall-street, Eastward of St. Andrew's church, most commodious and substantial, with an elegant house in the front for the keeper. It is used for the coast trade.

The houses of the united parishes which have been rebuilt are large and handsome; but there are many very antient and very inconvenient, of timber, lath, and plaster.

The Jews, who occupy part of this and the neighbouring parishes, occasioned some bustle and confusion in the year 1701. A merchant named De Breta had a daughter of the name of Mary, who, by mixing with Christians, had become convinced of the truth of their faith: and so far fixed was she in her resolution,

M

that

that a day was appointed for her public baptism, in the church of St. Andrew, by Mr. Thorold, then rector. During the ceremony, De Breta, half frantic with rage and zeal, rushed into the church, and charged them to desist. Finding his interference fruitless, he uttered the most dreadful imprecations on his daughter and all concerned; and prayed the building might bury them in its immediate fall. The persons present endeavoured to secure him, but he escaped.

The consequences of her conversion were the total desertion of her by her father; and the parish were compelled to provide her with subsistence.

The following petition was presented to the House of Commons, and a bill obtained.

“ The humble petition of the ministers, churchwardens, overseers of the poor, and principal inhabitants, of the respective parishes of St. Andrew Undershaft, St. Buttolph Bishopsgate, St. Buttolph Aldgate, St. Catharine Creed church, St. Catharine Coleman, and St. James Duke’s Place: That most of the Jews in the city of London have their habitations within the said parishes: That, notwithstanding they enjoy the protection of the government, and the free use and exercise of their Religion, and flourish and grow rich in a Protestant kingdom, yet they bear such an immortal hatred to the natural religion and the professors thereof, that, in case any of their children embrace the same, they utterly reject and disown them, and treat them with a great deal of cruelty and severity; an instance whereof appears by the daughter of Jacob Mendes de Breta, a rich Jew merchant, inhabiting the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, who being baptized and converted to the Christian faith, he now utterly disowns her for his child, and refuseth to provide for and maintain her; so that she now is, and for some time past hath been (that she might not be discouraged), provided for according to her said father’s degree, and her education, at the charge of the said parish: That there being no act of parliament to oblige the Jews to provide for their converted children is the great discouragement, and only reason, that so few of them become believers, the said parishioners pray that a bill may be brought in to compel this man, and the Jews in general, to provide for their protestant children *.”

* See the Journals of the House of Commons, vol. XIII. p. 748.

The ABBEY, now the COLLEGIATE CHURCH, of ST. PETER, WESTMINSTER.

I shall begin by describing the inside of this venerable structure.

THE CHOIR.

The altar-table is of oak, apparently almost coëval with the Reformation, massy and strong. It is covered with dark purple cloth, fringed and tasseled with a lighter purple. The Eastern side of it is raised, for supporting the great candlesticks and their wax candles. A great space or tablet above is covered by cloth of a dark purple. The altar-piece, of white marble faintly veined with blue, was a present from queen Anne, and removed from Whitehall chapel. It consists of a basement of the Tuscan order, in three compartments; the middle semicircular, and largest; and is formed by twelve pilasters, their architrave, frieze, and cornice. On the frieze of a slight projection over the altar is inscribed, "ANNA REGINA, PIA, FELIX, AUGUSTA, PARENS PATRIÆ. D."

On the sides are two arched doors which lead to Edward the Confessor's chapel. The spaces over them, and under the architrave, are filled by alto-relievos of children on clouds, in adoration, beneath Glories. On each side of the table are empty niches. Above them, a child with the thuribulum incensing the altar; and another on one knee bearing the paten, on which are two cruets. On the cornice is a tablet, whose base is exquisitely carved into grapes, fruits, and flowers. Within a frame of black marble, a Glory of gold, and these sublime words: "GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST, AND ON EARTH PEACE, GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN." Two palm branches enclose, "DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME."

On the tablet is a pediment, with a crown in the tympanum; over it another tablet, with four pilasters and a circular pediment, containing a bas-relief of ten cherubim surrounding a gilded Glory, on which is יהוה. On the apex of the pediment, three boys supporting the "Holy Bible;" the middle one waving a branch of palm over it.

Six beautiful Corinthian columns of variegated marble, with their architrave, frieze, and cornice, extend over the centre compartment to the great tablet, adorned by kneeling angels, bowing to the altar below. Festoons of flowers hang in the open intercolumniations, and round the upper part of the altar-piece.

That this splendid work was worthy of the queen, and a magnificent gift, cannot be disputed; but that it has spoiled the *keeping* of the building is equally beyond dispute. White polished marble is as foreign to the decayed stone surrounding it, as the Grecian architecture is to that of the Abbey. This is farther heightened by the sides of the choir on the platform of the altar being finished like the altar-piece in design, but executed in *wood*. Two mahogany chairs stand on the sides of the altar.

The pavement is modern, formed into squares, lozenges, hexagons, stars, and crosses, of rich white and coloured marble. Descending two steps of white marble, which cover part of the grand mosaic platform, we tread on the wreck of the most glorious work in England; venerable through age, costly in its materials, and invaluable for its workmanship. What must have been the beauties of this holy place soon after the completion of the church! the altar-piece, resembling in workmanship its transcendant back in Edward the Confessor's chapel; the shrine of that saint beaming with jewels, gold, and silver, statues, and other offerings; the sides of the choir shewing glances of the numerous altars in the chapels, with the rich tombs on the right and left; and this pavement, sparkling with the bright rays of vast tapers, and ever burning lamps! And hither did Henry the Sixth, after making a public entry into London, come,

“Where all y^e convent, in copis richely,

“Mette with hym, as of custom as yey ouzt;

The abbot aft; mooff solempnely

Among y^e relikes, y^e scripture out he fouzt

Of Seynt Edward, and to y^e kyng he brouzt,

Thouz it were longe, large, and of gret weizte,

Zit on his shuldres, y^e kyng bar it on heizte

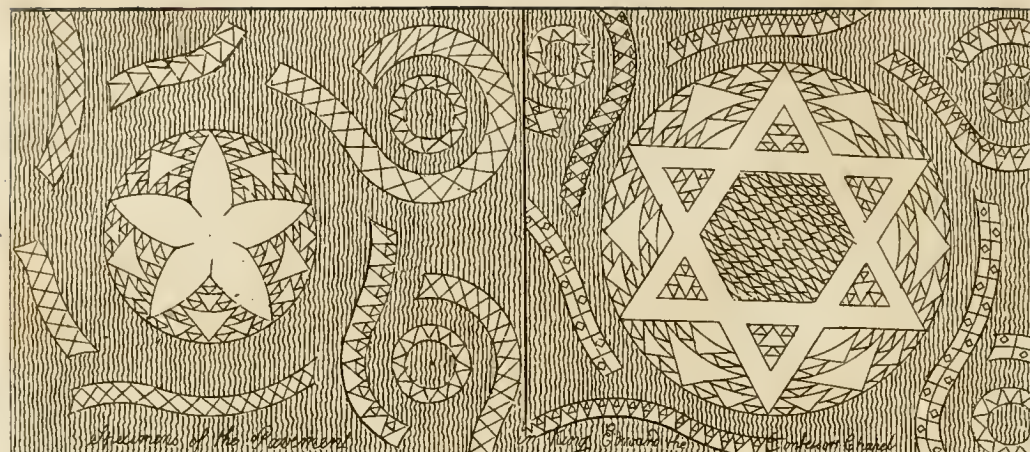
Ex duaßr arborißr vr Sçi Edwardi et Sçi Lodewyge

In the mynstre, whiles all the bellys ronge

Til he com to y^e heize auter,

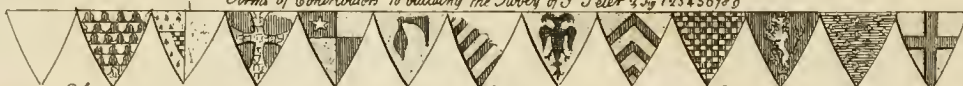
And ful devoutly Te Deum y^a was songe *.”

* MS. Harl. N^o 565. Lidgate.



Specimens of the Pavement

King Edward the Great's Tomb



Over St. Fannion's Tomb

Near Countess Kerry's Tomb

Near St. T. Balsham's Tomb

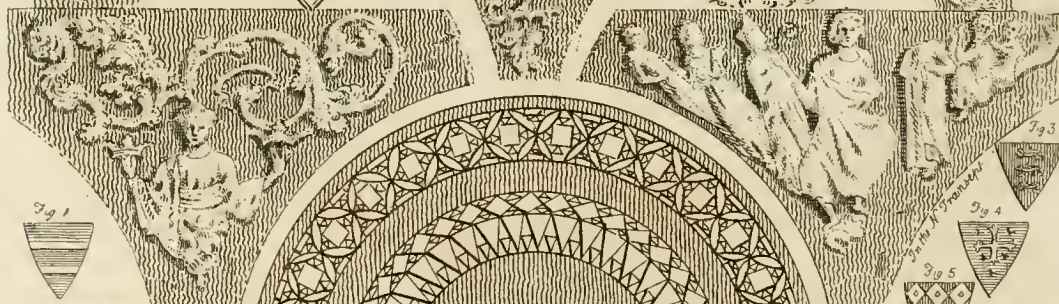


Fig. 1

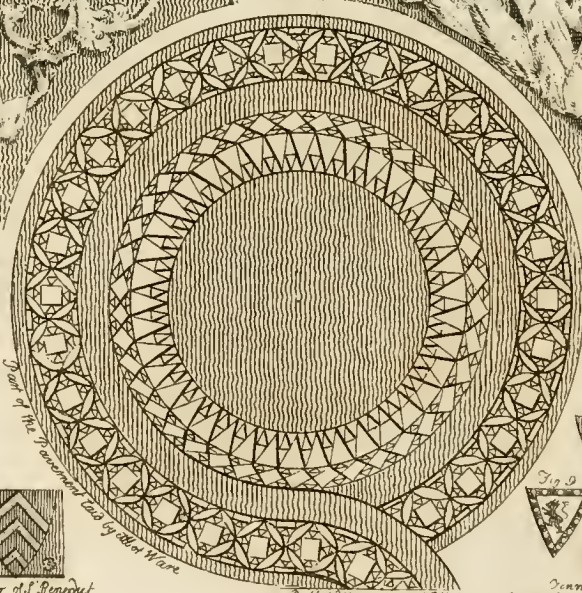


Fig. 2

On King Edward's Tomb



Tiles Altar of St. Benedict



King Edward the Great's Tomb



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Tiles



Medieval tiles

Published Jan 1 1862 by J. B. Colclough 52 Chancery Lane

ABBOT RICHARD WARE'S PAVEMENT

is separated from the modern one by a screen of iron rails. The materials are lapis lazuli, jasper, porphyry, alabaster, Lydian and serpentine marbles, and touchstone. It was made at the charge of the abbot, and is said to have been purchased by him in France. An admirer of the arts must view it with the deepest regret. It was injured, no doubt, at the Reformation, when the high altar was removed; at its restoration by queen Mary; and afterward almost demolished. The most irreparable attack was from the workmen at erecting the present altar-piece. The following description will shew its injuries; and even *now*, since it has been the custom to *shew* the choir for money, it is trodden, worn, and dirtied, daily by hundreds, who are unconscious of its value, and I know barely look at it. Is it not a national treasure? When it is quite destroyed; can we shew such another? It may be seen over the rails adjoining; and may it in future be seen from thence only! The centre of the design is a large circle; whose centre is a circular plane of porphyry, three spans and a quarter in diameter; round it stars of lapis lazuli, pea-green, red, and white, which, being of most beautiful colours, have been much depredated; those enclosed by a band of alabaster; and without, a border of lozenges, red and green; the half lozenges contain triangles of the same colours. A dark circle held brass letters, whose *places* may be seen, but are now reduced to six: R, E, O, N, T, A. The extreme lines of this great circle run into four smaller circles facing the cardinal points; that to the East, a centre of orange and green variegated; round it a circle of red and green wedges; without that, lozenges of the same colours; and completed by a dark border. To the North, the circle has a sexagon centre of variegated grey and yellow; round it a band of porphyry, and a dark border. The West circle nearly similar. The South, a black centre within a variegated octagon. A large lozenge incloses all the above circles, which is formed by a double border of olive colour; within which, on one corner only, are one hundred and thirty-eight circles intersecting each other, and each made by four oval pieces inclosing a lozenge. The other parts vary in figure, but would take many pages to describe.

The above lozenge has a circle on each of its sides, to the North-west, South-west, North-east, and South-east. The first contains a sexagon, divided by lozenges of green; within which are forty-one red stars. In the intersections red triangles. Green triangles form a sexagon round every intersection. The second contains a sexagon; within it seven stars of red and green, forming several sexagons,

gons, containing yellow stars. The third has a sexagon, formed by intersecting lines into sexagons and triangles; within the former, stars of red and green. The latter sixteen smaller triangles of red, green, and yellow. The last a sexagon, with thirty-one within it, filled by stars of six rays, green and yellow. The spaces within the great lozenge round the circles is composed of circles, stars, squares, lozenges, and triangles, whose component parts are thousands of pieces of the above shapes. The whole of the great lozenge and circles is inclosed by a square; the sides to the cardinal points. It has held other parts of the inscription; of this O and E only remain on the Eastern side, N O on the South, none on the West, and E on the North.

The four outsides are filled by parallelograms and circles of considerable size, all divided into figures nearly similar to those described.

“The design of the figures that were in it was to represent the time the world was to last; or the *primum mobile*, according to the Ptolemaic system, was going about, and was given in some verses, formerly to be read on the pavement, relating to those figures:

“Si lector posita prudenter cuncta revolvat,
Hic finem primi mobilis inveniet.

Sepes trina, canes et equos, hominesque subaddas,
Cervos et corvos, aquilas, immania cete,
Mundum; quodque sequens pereuntes triplicat annos.
Sphæricus archetypum monstrat globus hic microcosmum
Christi milleno, bis centeno, duodeno
Cum sexago, subductis quatuor, anno,
Tertius Henricus Rex, Urbs, Odoricus, et Abbas
Hos compegere porphyreos lapides.”

“Of these, and they seem to need it, I find this explication given*: The threefold hedge is put for three years, the time a dry hedge usually stood: a dog for three times that space, or nine years, it being taken for the time that creature usually lives: an horse in like manner for twenty-seven: a man, eighty-one: a hart, two hundred forty-three: a raven, seven hundred twenty-nine: an eagle, two thousand one hundred eighty-seven: a great whale, six thousand five hun-

* Biblioth. Cotton. Claudius, A. viii.

dred sixty-one: the world, nineteen thousand six hundred eighty-three: each succeeding figure giving a term of years, imagined to be the time of their continuance, three times as much as that before it.

“ In the four last verses, the time when the work was performed, and the parties concerned in it, are expressed; the poet seems to have been under some difficulty to express the time. By the rest is meant that the king was at the charge, that the stones were purchased at Rome, that one Odorick was the master workman, and that the abbot of Westminster, who procured the materials, had the care of the work *.”

A more particular description is unnecessary; the above will serve to shew the infinite pains taken to complete the work, and to make us regret how much is lost, and hidden by the steps. The North and South sides are replaced by lozenges of black and white marble.

By the lines on the age of the world, and on that of man, we find it was laid in 1272. Many of the pieces of marble are not more than one-fourth of an inch in length, and the largest not more than four inches, except those particularized. It must have been the work of years.

This pavement is inclosed by a rich scroll-work railing; and, upon descending two steps, we come to the lozenged black and white marble surface of the choir, made by Dr. Busby, prebendary of Westminster, and master of the school, whose rigid discipline was once so severely *felt* by the scholars. At the East end of it are engraved the names of Richard Busby, 1695, and Robert South, 1716.

Every trace of the interments beneath this part of the church is gone; they are succeeded by the pews for the Westminster scholars, and nine private pews. Each inclosure of the former contains a seat for the usher, elevated like a pulpit, before which are benches. The works of those skilful carvers, who (seated here) have with broken dull knives formed them into so many shapes, shew the activity of the human mind and hands, that can perform the rites of religion, and at the same time cut initials, or carve a name!

Facing the North-west pillar of the tower is the pulpit, supported by a clustered column spreading into a sexagon. On each corner is a small pillar terminating in a cherub. Within the pannels a flower of twelve leaves. A palm-tree, of excellent workmanship, supports the founding-board, whose top and sides are pinnacled. The lower part is richly inlaid with dark wood.

* Widmore, pp. 72, 73.

The font is an octagon, with pannels, quatrefoils, and shields. Wherever its former situation was, it *now* lays reversed in the belfry, for want of its pedestal and part of its shaft.

The sides of the choir are of wood, and divided by slender columns with tasteful capitals into arches adorned with foliage and pinnacles. A door leads on each side to the transepts.

The stalls, with their highly-enriched canopies, are very beautiful. They are thirty-two in number, besides those for the dean and subdean at the West end, higher than the rest, and hung with purple cloth. Lower than those are seated, during service, others of the Westminster scholars in surplices.

Descending three steps, nearly under the organ, we find a door on each side in the wainscot, with niches in the sides, and quatrefoils over them; together with pillars, arches, and pannels. Under the projection of the organ gallery are Grecian dentals and lozenges, with quatrefoils between them.

Directly under the organ is a true Gothic cieling. The centre is a rose surrounded by a quatrefoil. From the four corners rise quarter circles, meeting a great circle round the quatrefoil; the quarters divided into rays.

The organ-case is extremely plain and large.

The choir commences at the fourth pillar from the East, and extends in length to the eleventh. The ribs of the arched roof, the key-stones, all varied in complicated scrolls, and the capitals of the pillars in the row of windows, are bright with gilding. The surface is coloured white, and at intervals crossed with grey. Roses are painted round the key-stones.

Notwithstanding the strong bars of iron, which cross the intercolumniations near the great pillars of the tower, must greatly contribute to their support, they are not sufficient to prevent those vast clusters from each tending to a point in the centre of the space under it. Possibly, as they have thus bent by some unknown cause many years past, they may not for many ages fail; but, if I dare prophecy, this will be the spot where this venerable pile will rend asunder, and the adjoining parts accumulate in one dreadful ruin on that centre.

There are several fissures in the cieling of the choir; and, what is of more import, the centre rib, East and West, is very far from a straight line. After mentioning these facts, it is but candid that I should be indulged in one conjecture, intended to prevent danger. When a corpse is interred in this church, it is generally inclosed within at least two coffins, perhaps two feet wide, as many deep,
and

and six feet long. When the grave is made, a certain number of square feet of solid earth is removed. In process of time, the outward coffin decays, the weight of earth compresses the lead; and thus every interment saps the very support of the walls and pillars. Let any person walk through the aisles of a church where interments have been frequent, and probe the interstices of the stones; he will find a very distant bottom. Besides, in ancient buildings, the soil at last is little more than decayed wood. I would therefore recommend that arches of brick, exactly to cover the coffins, should in future be enjoined.

If there *is* any danger from the earth within the walls being less solid than that without, would it not be well to sink a strong foundation for the heavy marbles yearly erecting against them? If they have such, my caution is useless. Perhaps, there is not a piece of ground in the world, of the same size, that supports such a weight of stones, marbles, and metals.

The four sides of the tower over the points of the great arches have blank windows nearly triangular; and each side two small pointed windows. The ribs of the roof terminate in a circular recess. On the outside of this is a square, with blank shields on the sides. These ornaments are highly gilded. Heads project on the capitals of the great pillars.

THE CHAPEL OF ST. EDWARD THE CONFESSOR

(whose anniversary was observed on the 5th of January) is directly at the back of the altar. It is formed by the circular sweep of the East end of the choir, and reaches Westward to the fourth pillar.

There is an ascent of ten wooden steps to the chapel, whose floor was once worthy of the veneration the whole place was held in. Great part of it is severely injured from the constant tread of visitors, which has worn the stone almost away from the marbles inlaid on them, and by the depredations of idle people, or perhaps weak devotees.

On the right hand of the steps lies John Waltham, bishop of Salisbury; and in the South-east corner is the slab of Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester. The former of these is tolerably perfect; the latter worn nearly smooth, and the brass gone. Those *first* intruders served to injure the design of the pavement; and at some much later period tiles have been introduced in several places. The ground-work consists of large irregular dark stones cut into circles, inter-

fecting others, triangles within triangles, and many other geometrical figures, which are all filled with thousands of pieces in the above shapes, of the same valuable materials that compose the pavement before the altar*.

It is not an easy matter to decide, whether Henry the Third had erected this chapel previous to the translation of St. Edward, or whether it was done to give more effect to the shrine. The bases of the pillars round it are not different from the others; and the various tombs on the sides hide every trace of its original state. I should imagine that he intended it from the first; that there was a flight of steps on all sides to the pavement, and perhaps a slight skreen between the pillars. The sanctity of the spot was the cause of the fence of tombs, as our Monarchs died in succession.

The solitary and forlorn shrine now stands a mere skeleton of what it was. A few faint traces of its sparkling decorations inlaid on solid mortar catches the rays of the sun, for ever set on its splendour. If it was the intention of Henry the Third to have it seen from the body of the church, he erred in causing the altar-piece to be built so high; undoubtedly little more than the very top could ever have been viewed from the nave. Only two of its spiral pillars remain; those are the Western; and a capital at the East. The wooden Ionic top is much broken, and covered with dust. The mosaic is picked away in every part within reach; only three lozenges, of about a foot square, and five circular pieces of the rich marbles, remain.

Of the inscription on the architrave the following is legible: "OMNI . . . IN-SIGNIS : VIRTUTUM : LAUDIBUS : HEROS : SANCTUS EDWARD" on the South side; "DIE . . ." on the East end; ". . . . MORIENS 1065 SUPER ÆTHERA SCANDIT SURSUM CORDA. I A" on the North side.

HENRY THE THIRD.

was the next monarch whose body was laid on this hallowed spot, between the second and third pillars on the North, in a tomb once extremely splendid, but mutilated, and most infamously destroyed, by the custom of breaking away the inlaid pieces of red glass, and white, gilt next the mortar with gold. Nothing is left on the tomb within the chapel but a tablet of porphyry (as Dart calls it),

* See a specimen in the engraving.

with a beautiful polish. That part next the North aisle within reach has shared the same fate; but, towards the top, much of it is perfect. Two lozenges of verd antique, and a square of porphyry, are left on this side. The effigies, being of a size to resist attack, is perfect. The paint on the wooden canopy is blistered nearly off.

EDWARD THE FIRST,

his son, lies between the next Western pillar and the last in the chapel. This is so plain a tomb, that little injury *could* be done to it.

QUEEN ELEANOR,

wife of Edward the First, lies between the first and second pillars from the East, on the same side. The meek and beautiful figure of brass has been double-gilt. This is not perceptible, except on her nose and right arm, which have been rubbed by curious visitors till the foil of ages is taken off; and there the gold is fresh and perfect. On the side next the North aisle are several fragments of the paintings which once adorned it, consisting of red and black on the moulding and pannels. Part of this has been chipped off with an axe by some stupid and insensible *reformer*.

Under the feet of the corpse, and close to the pavement, is the end of a leaden pipe, little more than an inch in diameter, which was probably intended to convey air to it, as it certainly was placed there on building the tomb.

EDWARD THE THIRD

was the third king whose ashes were deposited round St. Edward. His tomb is on the South side, between the second and third pillars. The effigies is plainly habited; and he is represented with a long flowing beard. The ornaments of the tomb are very beautiful.

QUEEN PHILIPPA,

his wife, is between the first and second pillars. Her tomb is equally rich, but has suffered as well as the others.

RICHARD THE SECOND, AND QUEEN,

repose side by side in the next intercolumniation Westward. The king's face is well wrought, but his cushion is stolen. In the basement, in the aisle, several square apertures used to be open, through which a hand might be conveyed to his queen's coffin. Those have been filled up within a few years past. The most curious circumstance attending this monument is the painting, still faintly discernible on the under part of the wooden canopy. It is divided into four parts: those over the heads and feet contain angels supporting his arms, and those of his queen, now totally defaced by age and damp. In the second compartment from the heads, the Almighty as a venerable man, in a close garment; his hand in the attitude of blessing. The next is Jesus Christ seated by the Virgin, in the same attitude. She inclines toward him in an attitude most expressively graceful, and has her hands over her breast in prayer; and, though Time seems to have done his worst to these poor fragments, yet, when I seated myself on the breast of Richard, and attentively examined the faces which have suffered least, I could trace such beautiful features, such meek yet intelligent eyes, that I do not hesitate to pronounce, they are the offspring of superior genius, animated by his subject. One hundred years past, it is probable, those pictures were tolerably perfect. If they had been *then* taken down, and cleaned and preserved, and had last winter been put up for Guido's, I am persuaded the deception would not have been discovered. Now, indeed, the ravages of age have seized fast on them, and they will shortly owe their remembrance to works like mine. The colours can barely be distinguished. The ground-work round the figures is formed by fine plaster, on which have been impressed multitudes of diminutive quatrefoils and smaller ornaments. The whole superbly gilt, and once resplendent; *now* a dirty yellow. It is highly probable they were executed by the same artist who drew the paintings lately brought to light on the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel.

MARGARET,

daughter to king Edward the Fourth, has a broken little wretched tomb at the feet of Richard the Second, projecting on the pavement. The hilt of the corroded iron sword, and broken half-covered shield of Edward the Third, rest on it.

The

THE MONUMENT OF KING HENRY THE FIFTH.

is inclosed by a grand iron gate, divided into lozenges containing quatrefoils; over the arch of which are six canopies divided by small buttresses. They and their statues are of the most delicate workmanship. The gate is bounded by two towers containing winding stairs round pillars whose capitals are praying angels; the roof divided into ribs and ornaments. They are octagons. Over the doors are statues as large as life of Saints, who are in speaking attitudes; and behind them tall pointed windows of three mullions. On the other sides next the gate two prelates on pedestals, and on their canopies two kings, perhaps Henry the Third and Edward the Confessor. On the North-west and South-west sides two priests and two monarchs. On each corner buttresses; and over the windows are semi-hexagon projections on every side, each containing three beautiful niches filled by statues.

The great arch over the tomb is full of ribs and pannels. The headless figure still remains; and daily is the traitor Oliver's name execrated for the theft of the head, mistakenly conceived to have been of solid silver, though much more probably only plated or silvered over.

The whole front of the chapel, which forms a square with the two Eastern pillars, is much corroded and decayed.

THE CHANTRY

was directly over the tomb, and had an altar-piece of fine carvings. The two steps are still in being, and the marks of its back against the wall, with a square niche on each side. Two other recesses remain on the North and South walls of the chantry, which have had shutters that have been wrested from their hinges, now broken in the wall.

The frieze is ornamented with deer and swans chained to a beacon, a female figure with an animal on her knees, and obliterated painted shields of arms. Several iron hooks are left; from which, I suppose, lamps were suspended. From this part buttresses ascend; between them canopies of exceeding richness. The niches vary in size. Seven are for figures as large as life. The middle statue is removed. The others, a man kneeling at his devotions, a king erect praying, St. George in armour piercing the dragon's throat, a female seated, with her hands crossed, another monarch, and St. Dionysius, who carried his own head after decapitation.

decapitation. There are in all thirty statues in four ranges over the altar's place; but to appropriate them correctly would be an endless task; and in many instances their attributes are broken and decayed. The armour of Henry the Fifth once hung round this oratory. A helmet of plain rusty iron remains on a bar extending from tower to tower. His saddle, stripped of every thing which composed it, except the mere skeleton of wood and iron, hangs on the right; and a shield, without a symptom of royalty, is fastened on the left.

On ascending the parapet facing the tomb of Edward the Confessor, we may view the strong coffin of that Saint, firmly bound with iron, covered with dust, and about the depth of the frieze of the monument.

As an inducement to visit this elevated chapel, a print of the skreen from Dart's book, with an intimation beneath that it contains several models of churches, is hung near the entrance of this part of the church. *Three pence is the price of admission.* And those models are well worth inspecting.

Far above the rest stands sir Christopher Wren's, for erecting a tower and spire to the Abbey. The proportions of the intersections of the transepts with the body of the church and the neighbouring pillars and arches are finely preserved. It would have been a chaste and most desirable finish to the structure, if the great columns had not unfortunately given way in their shafts.

Another is St. John's, Westminster; and a third, St. Mary's in the Strand. There are eleven others, of which the attendants can give no account; but were probably designs made after the great fire of 1666, or at the erection of the fifty new churches in the reign of queen Anne.

Four of the number would have been an ornament to any city; and I sincerely regret they were not erected in London. They are all beautifully executed both within and without.

ELIZABETH,

daughter of king Henry the Seventh, occupies the last tomb in the chapel of Edward the Confessor. It stands against the second pillar on the North side, and is as plain as possible.

No memorials with inscriptions remain, though antient writers mention other interments.

The West end of the chapel is the back of the high altar; and probably the original altar-piece still exists; though, if the present one were removed, it would be found broken, and more a subject of regret than admiration.

A seat

A seat, over which are five canopies supported by slender columns, faces the shrine of St. Edward. To describe them is impossible. The minute ribs, panels, arches, quatrefoils, foliage, and tracery, are so truly proportioned, so exquisitely arranged, that I profess I have not seen their equals. They are mouldering fast into dust; and indeed particles hang vibrating in the air on all the rich works of Art composed of soft stone around the church. It is spread on the floor, and scattered on the tops of the tombs.

Four large niches and their pedestals, two on the sides of each door to the choir, have canopies like the above. The statues, which are gone, have been near as large as the life. The tops of the doors are adorned with scrolls, and the sides with small niches and canopies.

The frieze, which contains fourteen bas-reliefs between fifteen quatrefoils, every other with a shield, has a blank label along the bottom. The sculpture is greatly injured, though the outlines may be made out. It relates many passages of the life and miracles of St. Edward. The whole surface has been tinged with a flesh colour.

The Eastern, South-east, and North-east windows, over the tomb of Henry the Fifth, are of painted glass, representing six monarchs, or others, with canopies. The colours are very bright and good; but they are confusedly arranged. The cinquefoils in the arches have arms, triangles, cross keys, a red rose, &c.

Besides the coronation chairs, carved with many an initial of visitors, there is a good figure in wax of the last duke of Buckingham, aged 19.

That I may not pursue the track, so often trod, of entering the South transept, and thence proceeding round the church, I shall introduce my reader at the North door, and thence lead him through the Eastern chapels till we return to where we began.

THE NORTH TRANSEPT,

of which the North wall is divided into five compartments of unequal heights. The two great doors are separated by a tall slender pillar. The tops angular, and the mouldings adorned with roses, supported over the pillar by a head. Between the arches and the first division are reliefs of Sampson tearing asunder the jaws of a lion, birds, animals, and figures, branches of oak, and a statue of a man (whose head is broken off) treading on another, a female by him, and the bust of an angel.

Within

Within the blank arches on each side are two monuments, which rather contribute to the effect of the building, though inferior to many in point of design and execution, because they are made subservient to the general plan, instead of destroying it.

The first is, "To the memory of sir Charles Wager, knt. admiral of the White, first commissioner of the Admiralty, and privy counsellor. A man of great natural talents, improved by industry and long experience; who bore the highest commands, and passed through the greatest employments, with credit to himself and honour to his country. He was in his private life humane, temperate, just, and bountiful. In public station, valiant, prudent, wise, and honest. Easy of access to all, plain and unaffected in his manners, steady and resolute in his conduct; so remarkably happy in his presence of mind, that no danger ever discomposed him. Esteemed and favoured by his king, beloved and honoured by his country, he dyed on the xxiiii of May, 1743, aged 77 years."

On the pedestal is a bas relief of "The destroying and taking the Spanish galleons A. D. 1708;" but poorly executed. On the basement, "This monument was erected by Francis Gathry, esq. in gratitude to his great patron A. D. 1747." The monument is by Scheemakers, and has a pyramid for a back ground, with a statue of Fame mourning over the admiral's medallion, and an infant Hercules admires it.

The second is composed of two pedestals supporting a good bust, over which Fame (a figure of very indifferent proportions) *has once* suspended a crown of laurel. At her feet pieces of armour, cannon, and flags, by Rysbrack.

"Sacred to the memory of Edward Vernon, admiral of the White squadron of the British fleet. He was the second son of James Vernon, who was secretary of state to king William the Third; and whose abilities and integrity were equally conspicuous. In his youth he served under the admirals Shovel and Rooke. By their example he learned to conquer; by his own merit he rose to command. In the war with Spain, 1739, he took the fort of Porto Bello with six ships, a force which was thought unequal to the attempt. For this he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. He subdued Chagre; and at Carthagena conquered as far as Naval force could carry Victory. After these services he retired, without place or title, from the exercise of public to the enjoyment of private virtue. The testimony of a good conscience was his reward; the love and esteem of all good men his glory. In battle, though calm, he was active; and, though intrepid,

pid, prudent. Successful, yet not ostentatious, ascribing the glory to God. In the senate he was disinterested, vigilant, and steady. On the 30th day of October, 1757, he died, as he had lived, the friend of man, the lover of his country, the father of the poor, aged 73 years. As a memorial of his own gratitude, and of the virtues of his benefactor, this monument was erected by his nephew, Francis lord Orwell, in the year 1763."

The second division in height is a colonnade of six arches, the pillars black. This is part of the antient communication round the church, through the piers. The spaces over the arches are carved into squares, and ornaments within them.

The third compartment contains six lancet-shaped arches, whose depths are sculptured with four circles each of foliage, in which are busts of angels and saints. The windows at the East and West ends have beautiful pedestals, on which are statues; the spaces round them filled with tracery.

The fourth is another passage in the walls, in which are three arches; within them cinquefoils. The pillars, clusters of eight; over them brackets of foliage and a head. At both extremities of the wall, angels kneeling on the mouldings, perform on instruments of music. The spaces are composed of the most delicate scroll work.

The last division reaches to the pointed roof. It contains a vast rose-shaped window, of sixteen large pointed leaves; those divided into as many smaller. They all proceed from a circle, in which are eight leaves. In this centre, an open book on a ground of deep yellow, of painted glass. The divisions of the circle straw-colour. Beyond this a band of Cherubim; and the large leaves filled by figures of the Apostles, &c. in colours beautifully clear and bright. The date in the glass is 1712.

The transept is divided into middle, East, and West ailes, by two rows of three pillars each. Four small pillars are bound to every column by two fillets. The arches are composed of great numbers of mouldings, and are very pointed. Three small pillars ascend from the capitals, and support the ribs of the roof. Those, the key-stones, &c. are gilt. Over the great arches a grand colonnade of double arches, eight in number. Six have their mouldings adorned with foliage. Every arch has one pillar, and over it a cinquefoil within a circle. Above those, a row of four glazed windows, of one mullion and a cinquefoil.

The West aile has a door with an angular top at the North end. On its sides two lancet-shaped arches set with roses. On the left side is the tablet "Gulielmi

Saundersoni, equit. aurat. 1676." And on the right the beautiful monument, by Bacon, inscribed,

"Sacred be the monument which here is raised, by gratitude and respect, to perpetuate the memory of George Montagu Dunk, earl of Halifax, knight of the most noble order of the Garter; whose allegiance, integrity, and abilities, alike distinguished and exalted him in the reigns of king George the Second and of king George the Third. In the year 1745 (an early period of his life) he raised and commanded a regiment to defend his king and country against the alarming insurrection in Scotland. He was soon after appointed first lord of trade and plantations; in which departments he contributed so largely to the commerce and splendour of America as to be siled "Father of the Colonies." At one and the same time he filled the united great offices of first lord of the Admiralty, principal secretary of state, and lord lieutenant of Ireland. He was afterwards appointed lord privy seal, on resignation whereof he was re-called to the important duties of principal secretary of State, and deceased in possession of the seals June the 8th, 1771. His worth in private life was eminent and extensive, and was best testified in the honour and esteem which were borne him living, and the lamentations bestowed upon his ashes. Among many instances of his liberal spirit ONE deserves to be distinctly recorded. During his residence in Ireland, he obtained the grant of an additional 4000*l. per annum* for all subsequent Viceroy; at the same time nobly declining that emolument himself."

The tomb is formed of a pedestal, supporting a bust of the earl in his robes under a curtain, which is removed by a naked boy, who treads on a mask, and holds the emblem of truth. Another offers a star and ribband. On the pedestal a silken bag fringed and tasseled, wonderfully well done. The marble throughout has that soft appearance so much the character of this great Artist's works.

The colonnade above the door, of three semi-quatrefoil arches, has its four pillars cased with white marble to represent palm trees, whose foliage spreads across the arches. Within the arbours thus formed stands the almost naked statue of admiral Watson, holding a palm-branch in his right hand, the left extended. My chief objection to this figure is that he was not represented in his uniform. In the niche at his left hand is a kneeling Asiatic female, of much beauty and elegance of drapery. In the opposite, chained to the foot of a tree, an East Indian; whose countenance (with the hands behind him and his legs crossed) bears that indignant expression, mixed with pain and grief, so natural to his situation.

situation. It is a very fine figure. Under those statues are medallions, with bows, swords, and hatchets, behind them; inscribed, "Ghereah taken February 13, 1756;" and, "Calcutta freed January the 2d, 1757."

A shield fastened to the Western tree has three fleurs de lis, and "Chandernagore taken March 23, 1757," on it. The inscription:

"To the memory of Charles Watfon, vice admiral of the White, commander in chief of his Majesty's naval forces in the East Indies, who dyed at Calcutta the 16th of August, 1757, in the 44th year of his age. The East India company, as a grateful testimony of the signal advantages which they obtained by his valour and prudent conduct, caused this monument to be erected."

Stewart inv. Scheemakers fecit.

The upper division commences on the capitals of the great pillars, and fills the pointed roof. It is separated by two columns into three arches, the middle highest, each forming a deep recess with ribs; in the centre a pointed window. All the spaces are carved into roses, &c.

Strong arches cross the ailes from every pillar. In the interfections of the ribs David playing on his harp, a seated figure, two seated figures, and a scroll.

In the Western wall are three windows of one mullion and a cinquefoil.

It is necessary here to mention that a seat or basement goes entirely round the church, and that on it are placed small slender pillars dividing every space, forming a beautiful continuation of arches, variously ornamented by figures on the mouldings. They reach in height to the base of the windows. Thus, on the Western wall of the transept I am now describing, we find St. Michael and the dragon, an angel, and broken figure falling, three saints, fancied animals, a palm branch and scrolls, all greatly decayed.

In the North-west corner is a small door, which led to the passages in the piers above. The arches are nine in number, and all but two contain monuments.

The first memorial consists of a plane of porphyry, filling the arch. It is inlaid with a sarcophagus covered by military trophies, palm and laurel, scrolls, and a scull. A very good bust of the general finishes the design, which is by Taylor:

"Sacred to those virtues that adorn a Christian and a soldier. This marble perpetuates the memory of lieutenant-general Joshua Gueft; who closed a service

of 60 years, by faithfully defending Edinburgh castle against the rebels, 1745. His widow (who lies near him) caused this to be erected."

The adjoining arch contains a pedestal with naval trophies, a pyramid, and against it a sarcophagus, with a relief of a shipwreck; by *Scheemakers*.

"To the memory of sir John Balchen, knt. admiral of the white squadron of his Majesty's fleet; who in the year 1744, being sent out commander in chief of the combined fleets of England and Holland, to cruize on the enemy, was, on his return home, in his Majesty's ship the Victory, lost in the channel by a violent storm. From which sad circumstance of his death we may learn, that neither the greatest skill, judgement, or experience, joined to the most firm, unshaken resolution, can resist the fury of the winds and waves. And we are taught from the passages of his life (which were filled with great and gallant actions, but ever accompanied with adverse gales of fortune), that the brave, the worthy, and the good man meets not always his reward in this world. Fifty-eight years of faithful and painful services he had passed, when, being just retired to the government of Greenwich hospital to wear out the remainder of his days, he was once more, and for the last time, called out by his king and country, whose interests he ever preferred to his own. And his unwearied zeal for their service ended only in his death. Which weighty misfortune, to his afflicted family, became heightened by many aggravating circumstances attending it. Yet, amidst their grief, had they the mournful consolation to find his gracious and Royal Master mixing his concern with the general lamentations of the publick for the calamitous fate of so zealous, so valiant, and so able a Commander. And as a lasting memorial of the sincere love and esteem borne by his widow to a most affectionate and worthy husband, this honorary monument was erected by her. He was born Feb. 2, 1669; married Susannah, the daughter of col. Apiece, of Washingly, in the county of Huntingdon; died Oct. 7, 1744, leaving one son and one daughter; the former of whom, George Balchen, survived him but a short time; for, being sent to the West Indies in 1745, commander of his Majesty's ship the Pembroke, he died at Barbadoes in December the same year, aged 28, having walked in the steps, and imitated the virtues and bravery, of his good but unfortunate father."

The next arch but one supports a pedestal, with a pyramid of dark marble, in which is an oval, containing a bust of poor expression, and trophies, by *Scheemakers*:

"Whilst

“ Whilst Britain boasts her empire o’er the deep,
 This marble shall compel the brave to weep.
 As men, as Britons, and as soldiers mourn;
 ’Tis dauntless, loyal, virtuous Beauclerk’s urn.
 Sweet were his manners, as his soul was great;
 And ripe his worth, though immature his fate.
 Each tender grace y^t joy and love inspires,
 Living, he mingled with his martial fires.
 Dying, he bid Britannia’s thunder roar,
 And Spain still felt him, when he breath’d no more.

“ The lord Aubrey Beauclerk was the youngest son of Charles duke of St. Alban’s, by Diana, daughter of Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford. He went early to sea, and was made a commander in 1731. In the year 1740 he was sent upon that memorable expedition to Carthage, under the command of admiral Vernon, in his Majesty’s ship the Prince Frederick, which, with three others, was ordered to cannonade the castle of Boca Chica. One of these being obliged to quit her station, the Prince Frederick was exposed not only to the fire from the castle, but to that of fort St. Joseph, and to two ships that guarded the mouth of the harbour, which he sustained for many hours that day, and part of the next, with uncommon intrepidity. As he was giving his commands upon deck both his legs were shot off; but such was his magnanimity, y^t he would not suffer his wounds to be dressed till he had communicated his orders to his first lieutenant, which were, to fight his ship to the last extremity. Soon after this, he gave some directions about his private affairs; and then resigned his soul, with the dignity of a hero and a Christian. Thus was he taken off in the 31st year of his age. An illustrious commander, of superior fortitude and clemency, amiable in his person, steady in his affections, and equalled by few in the social and domestic virtues of politeness, modesty, candour, and benevolence. He married the widow of col. Fran. Alexander, a daughter of sir Henry Newton, knt. envoy extraordinary to the court of Florence and the republic of Genoa, and judge of the high court of Admiralty.”

The next tomb is a pedestal and sarcophagus, with a bust, naked children, and military emblems, by *Scheemakers*:

“ Near this place lies interred the body of the Hon. Percy Kirk, esquire, lieutenant-general of his Majesty’s armys, who died the first of January 1741, aged

57. He was son to the Hon. Percy Kirk, esquire, lieutenant-general in the reign of king James the II^d, by the lady Mary, daughter to George Howard, earl of Suffolk. In the same grave lies the body of Diana Dormer, daughter to John Dormer, of Rousham, in Oxfordshire, esquire, by Diana, sister to the first-mentioned lieutenant-general Kirk, who, being left sole heiress by her uncle, ordered this monument to be erected to his memory. Death snatched her away before she could see her grateful intentions executed. She died Feb. 22, A. D. 1743, aged 32."

Adjoining is a tomb by *Rysbrack*. It supports a good bust in armour, with flowing hair; and on a circular pedestal is this epitaph:

" M. S. Ricardi Kane, ad arcem Balearicæ Insulæ Minoris, à S. Philippo dictam, depositi; qui an. X^{ti} 1666, Decemb. 20, Dunanii in agro Antrimensi natus, anno 1689, in memorabili Derriæ obsidione tyrocinium miles fecit: unde, sub Gulielmo tertio felicitis memoriæ, domi, ad subjugatam usque totam Hiberniam, foris, in Belgio, cum magno vitæ discrimine, Namurci præsertim gravissimè vulneratus, perpetuè militavit. Anno 1702, recrudescente sub Annæ auspiciis bello, ad Canadianam usque cui interfuit expeditionem, in Belgio iterum castra posuit. Anno 1712, sub inclyto Argatheliæ et Grenovici duce, mox sub barone Carpentier, Balearicam minorem legatus administravit: ubi ad omne negotium iam civile quam militare instructus, et copiis maritimis æquè ac terrestribus præfectus, quicquid insulæ, in pace et bello, terrâ marive, conservandæ, necessarium, utile, aut commodum foret, digessit, constituit, stabilivit: et viam verè regiam per totam insulam eatenus imperviam stravit, munivit, ornavit. Anno 1720, a Georgio Primo evocatus, e Balearicâ in Calpen trajecit, Hispanisque arcem, ex improvîso occupandam, meditantibus irrita reddidit consilia. Anno 1725, per octodecim menses in eâdem sudavit arenâ, hostesque peninsulam gravi obsidione prementes omni spe potiundæ exuit. Post tot autem tantasque res, legati nomine, strenuè gestas, anno 1733, Georgio Secundo jubente, ad istum, ut ad alios ubivis honores, nec ipse ambiens, nec dum sciens, evectus, Balearicæ summo cum imperio præfuit. At, at, humana omnia quam incerta! Qui quatuor sub regibus, summâ cum prudentiâ, fortitudine, et dignitate militaverat, qui nullis erga Deum officiis defuerat, nec Christiani minus, quam militis boni, partes sustinuerat, fide purâ, moribus antiquis, amicis charus, fociis jucundus, civibus mitis et comis, omnibus beneficus et munificus, et per omnia, utilitati publicæ magis quàm suæ consulens, triste sui desiderium Insulanis, tam Hispanis quàm Britannis, reliquit; sextumque

sextumque supra septuagesimum annum agens, anno 1736, Decemb. 19, diem obiit supremum."

A tablet by *Cheere*, with a mitre and ornaments :

" Ex adverso sepultus est Samuel Bradford, S. T. P. Sanctæ Mariæ de Arcubus Londini diu rector, collegii Corporis Christi apud Cantabrigienses aliquando custos, episcopus primo Carleolensis, deinde Roffensis, hujusque ecclesiæ et honoratissimi ordinis de Balneo decanus. Concionator fuit, dum per valetudinem licuit assiduus, tam moribus quam præceptis gravis, venerabilis, sanctus; cumque in cæteris vitæ officiis, tum in munere præcipuè pastorali, prudens, simplex, integer; animi constantia tam æquabili, tam feliciter temperatâ, ut vix iratus, perturbatus haud unquam fuerit. Christianam charitatem et libertatem civilem ubique paratus afferere et promovere. Quæ piè, quæ benevolè, quæ misericorditer, in occulto fecerit (et fecit multa) Præsul humillimus, humanissimus, et verè evangelicus; Ille suo revelabit tempore, qui, in occulto visa, palam remunerabitur. Ob. 17 die Maii, anno Dom. 1731, suæq. ætatis 79."

The last monument on this wall is by *Cheere*, of a sarcophagus, bust, mitre, crozier, a censer, books, anchor, scrolls, and festoons of oak leaves and acorns, to

" Dr. Hugh Boulter, late archbishop of Armagh, and primate of all Ireland; a prelate so eminent for the accomplishments of his mind, the purity of his heart, and the excellency of his life, that it may be thought superfluous to specify his titles, recount his virtues, or even erect a monument to his fame. His titles he not only deserved, but adorned. His virtues are manifest in his good works, which had never dazzled the public eye if they had not been too bright to be concealed. And as to his fame, whosoever has any sense of merit, any reverence for piety, any passion for his country, or any charity for mankind, will assist in preserving it fair and spotless, that, when brass and marble shall mix with the dust they cover, every succeeding age may have the benefit of his illustrious example. He was born January the 4th, 1671. He was consecrated bishop of Bristol 1718. He was translated to the archbishoprick of Armagh 1723, and from thence to Heaven Sept. 27, 1742."

The space between the two first pillars on the left, entering the door at the West aisle, is filled by the monument of lord Chatham. Against its back are three.

One by *Banks*: A basement supports an indifferent female figure kneeling, resting her elbow on, and weeping at the feet of a sarcophagus, which has
a good .

a good bas relief on it, of a phyfician relieving a fick female furrounded by her children, and an old man on a bed of ftraw :

“ *Memoriæ facrum Cliftoni Wintringham, baronetti, M. D. Qui, domi militiæque, tam in re medicâ inſignis, quàm ob vitæ innocentiam morumque ſua- vitatem percharus, flebilis omnibus obiit 10 Jan. A. D. 1794, æt. ſuæ 83. Monumentum hoc, amoris quo vivum coluerat maritum, deſiderii quo mortuum proſecuta eſt, indicium ut eſſet diuturnum, extrui curavit Anna Wintringham.*”

The next is,

“ Sacred to the memory of Jonas Hanway, who departed this life September the 5th, 1786, aged 74; but whoſe name liveth, and will ever live, whilſt active piety ſhall diſtinguiſh the Chriſtian, integrity and truth ſhall recommend the Britiſh merchant, and univerſal kindneſs ſhall characterize the citizen of the world. The helpleſs infant nurtured through his care, the friendleſs prostitute ſheltered and reformed, the hopeleſs youth reſcued from miſery and ruin, and trained to ſerve and to defend his country, uniting in one common ſtrain of gra- titude, bear teſtimony to their benefactor’s virtues. This was the friend and father of the poor.”

And ſuch doth the features of the venerable buſt above ſhew him to have been. A ſarcophagus, pyramid, his arms, and characteristic motto, “ Never deſpair;” with a tablet repreſenting Britannia giving a naked boy cloathing, another ſupplicating, and a third in proſperity leaning on a rudder, who points to the buſt; a lion, cornucopia, ſhip, anchor, bales, &c. adorn the tomb, which is partly compoſed of fine variegated marbles. On the flags of England diſplayed are the words “ Charity and Policy united.” It is the production of J. F. and J. Moore.

The third is by Bacon :

“ To the memory of Brigadier-general Hope, lieutenant-governor of the province of Quebec, where he died in 1789, aged 43 years. To thoſe who knew him his name alone conveys the idea of all that is amiable in the human character. Diſtinguiſhed by ſplendour of family, a cultivated taſte for letters, and ſuperior elegance of manners; as a public character diſintereſted, and ever actuated by an unſhaken regard to principle. The patron of the oppreſſed, the benefactor of the indigent. In the field, eminent for intrepid courage, tempered by unbounded humanity. In the civil ſervice of his country, he manifeſted the warmeſt zeal for its intereſts, and diſplayed ſuch abilities and integrity as were
the

the pride and blessing of the people he governed. This monument was erected by his disconsolate widow S. II."

A beautiful weeping female hangs over the coffin-shaped sarcophagus. Near her is a beaver, emblematic of the country. There is besides a pyramid, and a cornucopia tied by a ribband to a rudder.

The interval between the next great pillars is occupied by a vast monument made by Banks, consisting of an ill-shaped sarcophagus, on which is a naked Asiatic, of excellent proportions and truth of figure, seated, weeping, and resting on a cornucopia. The back of the tomb is a pyramid; before it a palm-tree; on which is suspended a helmet, vest, shield, sword, arrows, colours, and laurel. A statue of fame, whose attitude is forced and unnatural, and whose drapery is strangely *tumbled*, hangs a medallion over the trophies. Near her is an elephant.

"This monument is erected by the East India Company as a memorial of the military talents of lieutenant-general sir Eyre Coote, K. B. commander in chief of the British forces in India, who, by the success of his arms in the years 1760 and 1761, expelled the French from the coast of Coromandel. In 1781 and 1782 he again took the field in the Carnatic, in opposition to the united strength of the French and Hyder Ally; and in several engagements defeated the numerous forces of the latter. But death interrupted his career of glory on the 27th day of April, 1783, in the 58th year of his age."

The only open intercolumniation of the two last pillars, is now filling with a large monument to the late earl Mansfield. It is in too imperfect a state at present to describe. I can therefore only say, that a figure of the venerable Judge, by Flaxman, has been placed on the top of the monument in the robes of office; and I am assured it is a very correct representation of him as he appeared on the Bench.

Of the monuments whose backs are against those just mentioned, one by Nollekins has a well-proportioned basement in three parts; and on the middle the following inscription:

"Captain William Bayne, captain William Blair, captain lord Robert Manners, were mortally wounded in the course of the naval engagements under the command of admiral sir George Brydges Rodney, on the 9th and 12th of April 1782. In memory of their services the king and parliament of Great Britain have caused this monument to be erected."

On each side, reliefs of an anchor, capstern, quadrant, globe, glass, block and pennant, a rudder, cannon, mortar, and powder casks. On the pedestal, Neptune, reclining on a sea-horse, points to three medallions of the captains, placed by a flying child on a rostral column, with their ships. Fame on the capital of the pillar suspends a crown of laurel over them. Britannia stands on the left, attentively looking on the sea god. A lion rests on a shield behind her. A pyramid of blue marble relieves the figures. The horse's head is finely done, the waves are but tolerable. Britannia is a good statue. Fame is an exceedingly fine figure. The medallions contain the ages of the deceased. "Captain William Bayne, aged 50." "Captain William Blair, aged 41." "Lord Robert Manners, aged 24."

The next is the superb memorial,

"Erected by the king and parliament as a testimony to the virtues and ability of William Pitt, earl of Chatham; during whose administration, in the reigns of George the II^d and George the III^d, Divine Providence exalted Great Britain to an height of prosperity and glory unknown to any former age. Born 15 Nov. 1708; died 11 May, 1778."

This monument is not only a national tribute to superior excellence, but a national memento to what a height her sons have carried the noble art of sculpture. I think I may with truth say England doth not contain a finer specimen of sepulchral remembrance. Grand and appropriate as the figures all are, grouped in a double pyramid, Neptune, Britannia, &c. &c. must give way to the overpowering efforts of the artist, in animating the block that now lives in every motion under the shape of the speaking earl. This figure is full of the grace and dignity of the greatest orator. He is in the dress of our times, and this contributes to bring the real character before us. Need I add, Bacon made it?

We now pass to the opposite side of the middle aisle, where the first monument is to John Holles, duke of Newcastle, marquis and earl of Clare, baron Haughton, and knight of the Order of the Garter. His body lies with his ancestors the Veres, the Cavendishes, and Holles, in this place. In the reign of queen Anne he was lord keeper of the privy seal, privy counsellor, lord lieutenant of Middlesex and Nottingham, &c. &c. lord chief justice in Eyre North of Trent, and governor of the town and fort of Kingston upon Hull. He was born the 9th of January, 166 $\frac{1}{2}$, and died the 15th of July, 1711. He married the lady Margaret,

garet, third daughter and heir to Henry Cavendish duke of Newcastle, by whom he had the lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles Harley, who erected this monument 1723*.

It was designed by Gibbs, and is a beautiful pile of architecture of the Composite order. The basement, columns, and pediments, are finely proportioned: and the marble of which they are composed richly variegated. But what shall we say to the figures wrought by Bird in statuary marble? Here we find neither grace, dignity, nor beauty. The armed duke leans in an awkward manner on his elbow, with his truncheon in one hand, and his *coronet* in the other, upon a sarcophagus.

Near it is a tomb, with a basement covered with armour, on which is a handsome pedestal; reposing on a mat under a circular pediment lie the figures, in their robes, clumsily executed, of the duke and duchess of Newcastle. He was born in the year 1592, and lived to the age of 84, dying on the 27th of December, 1676. He held many great offices, was a faithful general to his unfortunate king Charles the 1st; and defended York against the Scotch. When the king's cause became hopeless, he fled, and continued a long time in exile. His second wife shared in all his sufferings with the utmost fortitude. During his banishment, she wrote many pleasing works.

On a pillar are two tablets, to "Clement Saunders, 1695, aged 84," and "Grace Mauleverer, 1645, aged 23."

The next is, "Sacred to the memory of sir Peter Warren, K. B. vice admiral of the red squadron of the British fleet, and M. P. for the city and liberties of Westminster. He derived his descent from an antient family of Ireland; his fame and honours from his virtues and abilities. How eminently these were displayed, with what vigilance and spirit they were exerted in the various services wherein he had the honour to command, and the happiness to conquer, will be more properly recorded in the annals of Great Britain. On this tablet affection with truth must say, that, deservedly esteemed in private life, and universally renowned for his public conduct, the judicious and gallant officer possessed all the amiable qualities of the friend, the gentleman, and the Christian. But the Al-

* Those epitaphs which were put up *early in the last century* have been printed by Dart, Seymour, Maitland, &c. &c. I shall therefore give the material parts, and omit the praises of affection in some cases, and pride in others, before the year 1724.

mighty, whom alone he feared, and whose gracious protection he had often experienced, was pleased to remove him from a life of honour to an eternity of happiness on the 29th day of July, 1752, in the 49th year of his age. Sufannah, his afflicted wife, caused this monument to be erected."

Britannia, with a withered laurel in her hand, inclines towards the bust of the admiral, which a fine figure of Hercules places on its pedestal. It is admirably executed, even to the marks of the small-pox on the face. Although the statue of Britannia is very excellent, *I* cannot approve of her *wet* garments. An ensign is the back ground; and the whole is worthy of its author, Roubiliac.

Adjoining is a tomb, consisting of a pedestal and Corinthian pillars, with a pediment, weeping children, cherubim, and a canopy, erected by dame Elizabeth Campbell (who died September the 28th, 1714, aged 49 years) to her brother sir Gilbert Lort, bart. who died December 19, 1698, aged 28 years.

Over it is a tablet and bust by Tyler: "To the memory of John Storr, esq. of Hilston, in the county of York, rear admiral of the red squadron of his Majesty's fleet. In his profession, a brave and gallant officer; in private life, a tender husband; an honest man, and a sincere friend. He was born August the 18th, 1709, died January the 10th, 1783, and interred near this place."

NAMES on the PAVEMENT of the NORTH TRANSEPT and the NORTH AILE,
from the GATES of the NAVE to HENRY THE SEVENTH'S CHAPEL STAIRS.

In copying those, I could not avoid observing the truth of my remarks in a preceding page, respecting the cavities under the stones. It is a fact beyond controversy, that, if a line were stretched from the monument of lord Robert Manners, across the transept, to that of the duke and duchess of Newcastle, the pavement in the middle would be found to be several inches below it, from the door at the North end to that of the choir. At the corner of one stone, I probed to the depth of two feet. The rails of the monument to H. Chamberlen are twisted, and the marble is opened and broken by the soil settling.

Opposite the organ: "Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of sir George Leonard Staunton, baronet, of Cargin, in the county of Galway; who, by the exertion of useful talents, invincible courage and perseverance, rendered important services to his country in the East and West Indies, and in China,
under.

under the auspices of his friend and companion earl Macartney. He was no less distinguished in private life. The strength and purity of his parental affection induced a self-denial practised by few, whilst his fortitude under a lingering disease was unexampled, and the faculties of his mind remained unimpaired. He died January the 14th, 1801, aged 62 years."

"Sir James Wright, bart. died Nov. 20, 1785, aged 71 years."

"Here lyeth the body of sir Thomas Nevill, bart. who was gentleman of the privy chamber to king Charles II. and king James II. He died on the 25th Feb. 1711, in the 87th year of his age."

Mary Willis, 1670. Catharine her daughter, 1667; and Thomas Willis, M. D. 1675.

Mary Illingworth, 1758. Elizabeth Illingworth, 1760, aged 80.

Christopher Musgrave, esq. 1718.

William Forbes, 1728. Ann his wife, 1730.

Elizabeth Boulter, relict of Hugh, late archbishop of Armagh, and primate of all Ireland, died Feb. 28, 1754, aged 60 years.

Sarah-Pearce, 1759, aged 18. William Pearce, esq. 1782, aged 90, father of the above. He was brother of Zachary, late lord bishop of Rochester, and dean of Westminster. William Pearce, grandson to the above William, 1791, aged 29. And Mary Abbot, 1793, aged 31, grand-daughter and last surviving descendant of William Pearce, esq.

"Here lye interred the bodies of the Hon. George and Ferdinando Hastings, second and third sons of Theophilus and Selina, earl and countess of Huntingdon. Ferdinando, third son, born Jan. 23, 1732, departed this life April the 21st, 1743, in the 11th year of his age; and George, second son, born March 29, 1730, died Dec. 20, 1743, in the 14th year of his age.

"Here lies the body of the Hon. Oliver Lambart, esq. second son to the right hon. Charles Lambart, late earl of Cavan, of the kingdom of Ireland, and brother to Richard, the present earl, who died April the 18th, 1738, aged 55. Also Mrs. Sophia Lambart, daughter to the Hon. Oliver Lambart, esq. who departed this life May the 11th, 1749, aged 32 years. And also the body of the Hon. Mrs. Frances Lambart, relict of the above Hon. Oliver Lambart, who departed this life ye 3d day of Jan. 1750, in the 60 year of her age."

Dame Mary James, 1677.

Sir Charles Wager and lady Wager.

The Hon. sir John Jennings, rear admiral of Great Britain, and governor of the royal hospital at Greenwich, died Dec. 23, 1743, aged 79.

Samuel Denne, 1725. Samuel Clarke, 1727.

The rev. William Bradford, M. A. 1728, aged 32. He was archdeacon of Rochester, vicar of Newcastle upon Tyne, and only son of the right rev. Samuel lord bishop of Rochester, dean of this collegiate church, who died May the 17th, 1731, aged 78. Jane Bradford, wife of Samuel lord bishop of Rochester. She died Feb. 26, 1738, aged 80.

“*Infra conditur quicquid mortale fuit Lucy Finch, Roberti Pool Finch, S. T. P. hujusce ecclesiæ canonici, uxoris desideratissimæ. Natæ 1729, denatæ 1796, fide Christiana triumphantis.*”

The rev. John Blair, LL. D. prebendary of this collegiate church, died June the 24th, 1782, aged 59 years. Henry Blair, son of the above Dr. John Blair, died Jan. 5, 1774, aged 2 years.

Sir William Sanderfon, 1676.

Elizabeth Manningham, daughter of Dr. Thomas Manningham, prebendary of this church, 1733, aged 19.

Alexander Walker, 1757, aged 60.

“Under this stone lye interred the remains of Dr. Edward Willis, many years a prebendary of this church, afterwards dean of Lincoln, bishop of St. David's, and of Bath and Wells, who departed this life Nov. 24, 1773, in the 80th year of his age; truly thankful to God for the long and prosperous life he enjoyed here, but much more so for y^e comfortable hope of a joyful resurrection to everlasting life, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ. Here also was interred Jane, wife of the said bishop of Bath and Wells, who departed this life upon the 9th day of October, 1771, in the 77th year of her age.”

Lord viscount Fitzharding, 1712, aged 65.

Barbarah Villiers, viscountess Fitzharding, 1708, aged 52.

Sir Thomas Peyton, bart. 168 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Dame Catharine Longueville, 1715, aged 70.

Elizabeth Longueville, 1715, aged 69.

William Longueville, 1720, aged 82. Charles Longueville, esq. son of William Longueville, esq. late of the Inner Temple, obiit August 22, 1750.

Many

Many of the inscriptions are worn away from other stones; and there are many that have had brassy inlaid, of which a few fragments remain.

As my reader accompanies me in a retrograde route, it will not be necessary he should pay three pence on passing the handsome gate which crosses his path from the choir to the opposite pillar of the East side of the transept. Had he entered it from that quarter, I am afraid, I should not have been able to excuse him.

A few marks of the antient skreen, which passed North and South from pillar to pillar, forming the East aisle into three chapels, remain at the back of sir Gilbert Lort's monument. This was part of St. John the Evangelist's chapel, whose altar was the first on entering the aisle. Those who heard mass at it were rewarded by an indulgence of two years and thirty days. A few feet farther stood the altar of St. Michael; and at the North end St. Andrew had an altar, accompanied by the same inducements to hear mass. Dart says that the skreens were very richly painted and gilt, but they are now entirely demolished.

On the East side is one niche and several beautiful arches, part of the side of abbot Islip's chauntry.

The monumental figure, in Roman armour, of sir George Holles frowns before it. He died 1626.

On the pavement just before him kneel the loaded esquires, whose shoulders sustain the heavy slab of black marble, on which are the *now* battered alabaster portions of the armour of sir Horace Vere, who died 1608. His short and clumsy figure, well executed, rests fearless of the impending weight covered with dust beneath.

Part of the pillar near those tombs has been lately cut away, to admit one representing Britannia in an attitude of defiance, with an extended right arm, wielding lightning; her left arm on a medallion. She is very masculine; and her seat, upon a small pedestal on one side of a larger, gives an uneasy air to the statue, which is upon the whole not quite what one might have expected from Bacon. There is a happy thought expressed in a relief, of two sea horses protecting an anchor within a wreath of laurel. It is,

“ Sacred to the memory of sir George Pocock, K. B. who entered early into the naval service of his country under the auspices of his uncle lord Torrington; and who, emulating his great example, rose with high reputation to the rank of admiral of the blue. His abilities as an officer stood confessed by his conduct on a variety of occasions. But his gallant and intrepid spirit was more fully displayed

played by the distinguished part he bore at the taking of Geriah; and in leading the attack at the reduction of Chandernagore; and afterwards, when, with an inferior force, he defeated the French fleet under M. de Achè in three general engagements; shewing what British valour can achieve, aided by professional skill and experience. Indefatigably active and persevering in his own duty, he enforced a strict observance of it in others, at the same time with so much mildness, with such condescending manners, as to gain the love and esteem of all who served under him, whose merits he was not more quick in discerning, or more ready to reward, than he was ever backward in acknowledging his own. Returning from his successful career in the East, he was appointed to command the fleet upon the expedition against the Havannah, by his united efforts in the conquest of which he added fresh laurels to his own brow, and a valuable possession to this kingdom. Upon his retiring from public employment, he spent the remainder of his life in a state of dignified ease and splendour; hospitable and generous to his friends, and exhibiting a striking picture of Christian benevolence, by his countenance and support of public charities, and by his liberalities to the poor. A life so honourable to himself, and so endeared to his friends and his family, was happily extended to the age of 86, when he resigned it with the same tranquil and serene mind, which peculiarly marked and adorned the whole course of it. He left by Sophia his wife, daughter of George Francis Drake, esq. and who was first married to commodore Dent, a son and a daughter; George Pocock, esq. who caused this monument to be erected; and Sophia, married to John earl Poulett."

Between the next pillars "rest the ashes of Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale, of Mamhead, in the county of Devon, esq. who died July the 20th, 1752, aged 56; and of lady Elizabeth his wife, daughter and co-heir of Washington earl Ferrers, who died August the 17th, 1734, aged 27. Their only son Washington Gascoigne Nightingale, esq. deceased, in memory of their virtues, did by his last will order this monument to be erected." And he has thus immortalized *their* memories, and the *fame* of Roubiliac, his artist. This wonderful tomb, one of the greatest efforts of a great mind, is characteristic from the key stone of the grey marble rustic niche to the base of the yawning sepulchre, whose heavy doors have grated open to release a skeleton bound in its deathly habiliments, of such astonishing truth of expression, and correctness of arrangement, as it perhaps never fell to one man's genius beside to execute. The dying figure of lady
Nightingale

Nightingale seems to exert its last fading strength to clasp and lean upon her husband, whose extended arm would repel the unerring dart pointed at her breast. His horror and eager motion can only be described by such actors as Garrick *was*, and Kemble *is*.

What shall I say to its neighbour, the monument of Sarah duchess of Somerset, who died 1692? That it is a foil to the former. And yet the little weeping kneeling charity-boys are good.

The vast tomb to sir Francis Norris, knt. is, after the fashion of queen Elizabeth's time, ponderous, of costly materials, and gilt. The effigies, who rest under a tall Corinthian canopy, are good; and two of the six kneeling knights are very excellent figures.

Behind it are some fragments of the arches on the wall; and to the left a large angular-roofed door, the mouldings resting on foliated capitals of slender columns. The North end of the aisle is divided into three parts in height, the basement into three arches, supported by four columns, three of which *had been* destroyed. Two are restored on the sides of the monument, "Sacred to the memory of Susannah Jane Davidson, only daughter of William Davidson, of Rotterdam, merchant. Her form, the most elegant and lovely, was adorned by the native purity and simplicity of her mind, which was improved by every accomplishment education could bestow. It pleased the Almighty to visit her in the bloom of her life with a lingering and painful disease, which she endured with fortitude and Christian resignation, and of which she died at Paris January the first, 1767, aged 20. To her much-loved memory this monument is erected by her afflicted father."

The sculpture is by R. Hayward; and I am sorry to add he has failed sadly in imitating the thought of the Nightingale tomb in a bas relief. The rest is handsome and appropriate. The ornament of the spaces over the arches is a figure whose arms are extended, surrounded by others in supplication; a kneeling female, her hands clasped; a cross behind her, surrounded by foliage; the third a broken headless figure, to whom one presents a lion, animals near him.

The upper part of the wall is exactly like that of the West aisle. In the North-east a door now built up.

Against the back of the tomb of John Holles duke of Newcastle reposes on the pavement, in a large coffin, covered with crimson velvet, inclosed only by a slight altar-tomb of variegated marble, covered by a slab of black, the late countess of Kerry.

Above it is a polished plane of dark-veined marble, on which is a pyramid and mantle of white, and an earl's coronet: "To the affectionately beloved and honoured memory of Anastasia countess of Kerry, daughter of the late Peter Daly, esquire, of Quansbury, in the county of Galway, in Ireland, who departed this life on the 9th, and was deposited here on the 18th day of April, 1799. Her most afflicted husband Francis Thomas, earl of Kerry, whom she rendered during 31 years the happiest of mankind, not only by an affection which was bounded only by her love for God, and to which there never was a single moment's interruption, but also by the practice of the purest religion and piety, of charity and benevolence, of truth and sincerity, of the sweetest and most angelic meekness and simplicity, and of every virtue that can adorn the human mind, has placed this inscription, to bear testimony of his gratitude to her, of his admiration of her innumerable virtues, and of his most tender and affectionate love for her; intending, when it shall please God to release him from his misery, and call him from this world, to be deposited with her here in the same coffin; and hoping that his merciful God will consider the severe blow which it has pleased his Divine Will to inflict upon him, in taking from him the dearest, the most beloved, the most charming, and the most faithful and affectionate companion, that ever blessed man, together with the load of his succeeding sorrows, as an expiation of his past offences; and that He will grant him His grace so to live, as that he may, through His divine mercy, and through the precious intercession of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, hope for the blessing of being soon united with her in eternal happiness." At the North end of the tomb is a large kneeling cushion, which is frequently used by the earl; and it will surely be the wish of *every* husband and Christian, that his sorrows may find alleviation in thus pouring them forth over the ashes of the deceased.

The last monument in this chapel is by Wilton, inscribed on the sarcophagus, "*Memoriæ sacrum Algononis comitis de Mountrath, et Dianæ comitissæ. Hoc monumentum superstes illa poni voluit 1771. Sic quos in vitâ junxit felicitæ, idem in tumulto vel post funera jungit Amor.*" The design is by sir William Chambers; an angel assists her ladyship in ascending from the sarcophagus to a vacant seat by her husband, who is supposed to be in the realms of bliss on a mass of clouds. The Artist seems to have forgot that distance cannot well be expressed on marble; and that, by attempting it, the earl appears a boy to his countess a few feet lower. The naked parts of the figures are very good, the drapery very bad, and

and the rays of the Glory like bundles of Tuscan cornices. The clouds are like nothing.

The pavement is composed of many stones, whose owners have vainly endeavoured to transmit their names by them to posterity. Some are fairly worn out, and others have been robbed of their brass. On a large blue slab is, "Underneath are interred the remains of William Moore, esq. late attorney-general of Barbadoes, who died on the 6th of October, 1782, aged 60 years; and his only daughter Anna-Maria Morris, the wife of William Morris, esq. some time judge of the court of admiralty, and receiver-general of the casual revenue in that island, who departed this life on the 4th of March, 1785, in the 31st year of her age." With her infant son and daughter.

General Wolfe's monument separates the above chapel from the North aisle. It is very large, and the work of Wilton. The General is nearly naked, and is upon the whole a fine figure; perhaps the legs are too firmly placed for his exhausted situation. The soldier who supports him is full of earnestness and expression in relating the victory just achieved. That at the entrance of the tent has a good head; but the body is strangely faulty, and does not relieve as it ought. The Angel offering the laurel had better have been omitted. The couch is badly drawn, and poorly executed; but the old oak tree, hung with tomahawks and daggers, is very excellent. The two sorrowing lions at the feet of the sarcophagus are exceedingly characteristic, and well executed. I cannot say much for the bronze relief on the basement, though *parts* are well done. It represents the landing and scaling the rocks previous to the action. The vessels cannot be worse.

"To the memory of James Wolfe, major-general, and commander in chief of the British land forces, on an expedition against Quebec; who, after surmounting by ability and valour all obstacles of art and nature, was slain in the moment of victory, on the 13th of September, 1759; the king and the parliament of Great Britain dedicate this monument."

Close to it is a tablet, "Sacred to the memory of sir James Adolphus Oughton, lieutenant-general, commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in North Britain, colonel of the 31st regiment of foot, lieutenant-governor of the island of Antigua, and knight of the most honourable military Order of the Bath. He departed this life the 14th day of April, 1780, in the 61st year of his age."

Another to Brian Duppa, bishop of Winchester; who died March 26, 1662, aged 74.

On the opposite side of the aisle is a tomb of rich marble (*S. F. Moore, sc.*), which has a pretty figure of History, but with bad drapery, holding a label inscribed, SCHELLENBERG, BLENHEIM, RAMILLIES, OUDENARDE, TANIÈRE, MALPLAQUET, DETTINGEN, FONTENOY, ROCOUX, LAFFELDT. She rests her arm on an urn; and at her feet is his medallion and trophies. On the pyramid behind are medallions of the four Sovereigns in whose reign the deceased had lived, QUEEN ANNE, GEORGE I. GEORGE II. and KING GEORGE III.

“ In memory of John earl Ligonier, baron of Ripley in Surrey, viscount of Inniskilling, and viscount of Clonmell, field marshal, and commander in chief of his Majesty's forces, master-general of the Ordnance, colonel of the first regiment of foot guards, one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, and knight of the most honourable military Order of the Bath, died April the 28th, 1770, aged 92.”

The two magnificent tombs to Aymer de Valence, who was murdered 23 June, 17 Edward III. in France, and that of Edmund earl of Lancaster, fourth son to Henry III. called Crouchback, and who died in France 1296, but was brought and interred here, are East of the monument of lord Ligonier, and formerly composed the North skreen of the platform to the high altar.

The first is an altar-tomb on a basement, which rests on the pavement of the aisle. Its side is divided into eight niches, containing injured statues, over which are trefoils within pediments, and between them seven shields on quatrefoils. The cross-legged figure of the deceased lies on the tomb, with the head supported by angels; the canopy is between four beautifully enriched buttresses terminating in pinnacles. The arch is adorned by three pointed leaves and two halves. The roof finishes in a pediment. Within that, and over the arch, is a knight on horseback, with his sword brandished, going at full speed. Two brackets near the top support angels. The whole tomb is more broken than decayed; a little of its painting, gilding, and mosaic, may be traced.

The duke of Lancaster's had a painting on its basement, which has been nearly destroyed through age, want of cleaning, and other causes. In many places the stone is bare; and it is nearly impossible to make out the figures, or distinguish what the colours have been.

I annex an engraving, from which a better idea may be formed than a description can convey. They appear to be knights conquerors leading their prisoners, from the triumphant attitudes of some, and the downcast looks of others. They are

are paired, and there is a general similarity of expression in the ten figures. The effigies of the duke lies cross-legged under a grand canopy of one great and two smaller arches, enriched in a manner even more magnificent than that of Valence's. Upon the pediment were four angels on brackets, and a knight on horseback within a trefoil; and ten niches on the side of the tomb.

It has caused some dispute, whether the small burial place of abbot Islip and the chapel of St. Erasmus were not the same. One would almost imagine the writers who confound them had never been in the church. Whatever may have been the original state of the abbot's chapel, as it is called, it certainly is separate, and always has been, from that of St. Erasmus. On examining the ichnography, the former will be found to answer the square chapel of St. Benedict directly opposite, in the South aisle. The place just mentioned is nearly open to the transept, and on the North side. It is therefore plain that Islip did no more than build the present *skreen*, and make a floor for a chantry, to which there is now a flight of wooden steps, and at the entrance a small door leading to the place where he lies. Dart says, he cannot find the site of two chapels dedicated to St. Catharine and St. Anne. Now, whether this was originally dedicated to St. John the Baptist or Evangelist, or St. Anne or St. Catharine, is of no kind of consequence. It is Islip's, for he keeps quiet possession, surrounded by what has ludicrously been termed the ragged regiment, in other words the battered and decayed effigies of our antient Monarchs, which it was then the custom to dress in regal ornaments, and carry to the church at their funerals.

The door was surmounted by a statue, but its bracket only remains, and
 1911.

The basement of the skreen is composed of quatrefoils containing roses and fleurs de lis, and over them a row of arches. The next division is divided by buttresses into windows of four mullions, with three ranges of arches in height. The frieze contains reliefs of his rebus, most absurdly conceived, being an *eye*, and a *slip* or branch of a tree, and his name at length. The most beautiful part is seven niches above, with canopies of great taste and delicate workmanship.

Farther to the East is another specimen of those exquisite performance of niches and triple canopies, with their minute ribs, foliages, &c. and a row of quatrefoils at the base. That this was the abbot's work we have proof at the sides in a rebus of a hand holding a slip.

The

The recess is filled, without injury to it, by a neat tablet, inscribed, "Beatam resurrectionem hic expectat rev^{du}s admodum in Christo pater Gulielmus Barnard, S. T. P. hujus ecclesiæ collegiatæ primo alumnus, deinde prebendarius Roffensis, postea decanus: hinc ad episcopatum in Hiberniâ, Rapotensem 1744, Derensem 1747. A rege Georgio Secundo provectus in pauperibus sublevandis, in ecclesiis reficiendis, instituendis, dotandis. Quantum exeruit munificentiam; diœcesis illa, cui annos plus viginti præfuit, diu sentiet, et agnoscet. In Angliam valetudinis causâ reversus, Londini decessit Jan. iota D. 1768, ætatis 72."

One of the small pillars on a great column having been cut away for the alterations made by Islip, it has been supported by a bracket carved into his rebus, which we find repeated in the window of the chantry in two panes of coloured glass. And round this place, once used only for prayers for the deceased, stand clumsy presses faced with glass, through which the curious may view the stiff waxen figures of queen Elizabeth, whose face is pinched into most expressive and venerable old-maidenism, king William and queen Mary, and queen Anne.

The robes and other parts of the dress of the late lord Chatham are preserved on a well-executed effigies by Mrs. Wright. The face is probably as well done as wax will permit; but I must confess such representations do not please me; there is something particularly disagreeable in the glass eyes. Fragments of portraits on the sides of the site of the altar are hid by these presses. Islip under one.

The inside of the chapel or burial-place is hid from view by a fence of rough boards nailed across the arches.

To the East of the screen of Islip's chantry is a door, under the mouldings of which are angels holding the arms of Edward the Confessor and Henry III. Over it is *Sandus Erasmus*; which would seem sufficient authority for asserting that the chapel was dedicated to him. Dart will have it that Islip *borrowed* a piece of the chapel of St. John the Baptist. That I beg leave to dispute; and indeed I should imagine the passage older than that time; however, it may probably have been made when the three tombs filling the South side were erected.

On the right side of the door is a circular piece of iron, which held the vessel for holy water. The roof of the entrance is divided by numerous ribs, and one of the key stones represents a female praying, surrounded by cherubim. Through it is an aperture, for what purpose is difficult to decide.

Directly

Directly facing the door, on ascending one step, is a bracket, over which are the remains of the fastenings to the statue it supported. The rays emanating from its head are very perfect, painted on the wall; and traces of rude flowers, not unlike those of the coarsest paper hangings, may be perceived on every side of it, and a few fleurs de lis. The mouldings have been a fierce scarlet, and gilt. On the left hand is a piscina, and facing it another. Several staples in the wall lead us to suppose that many lamps were suspended before this statue, which probably was St. Erasmus. I cannot agree with Dart, that an altar stood beneath it, as, though *statues* were not always placed against an Eastern wall, altars were. This would have been to the North.

The place of the altar on the East side of the chapel, which is said to have been dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is covered by the vast and splendid monument of Henry Carey, baron of Hunsdon, who died 1596, aged 72. A scrap of beautiful foliage which was over it, and an elevation in the pavement, are the only mementos of this altar.

The indulgence at it was for three years and one hundred and forty-five days.

On the North-east side of the chapel there is a deep square recess, divided by a pillar. The hinges of a door to this locker for the altar utensils are still visible. The two arches, and the ornaments of a seated figure, with foliage, are perfect over it. On the floor is an old altar-tomb, and in the arch directly over it hooks for lamps.

The North side is filled by the miserable tomb of colonel Popham and his lady, with their figures resting their elbows on a pedestal. It is without an inscription, which was removed at the Restoration on account of his rebellious conduct*.

The adjoining side contains an antient arch. On the North end of it is the altar-tomb of Thomas Vaughan, who lived in the time of Edward the Fourth. At the other end is a seat.

On the South side of the door is the tomb of Mrs. Mary Kendal, an indifferent kneeling figure, 1710, aged about 32. She was remarkable for her friendship with lady Catharine Jones; and was interred here, in hopes her dust might mix with that lady's, who intended to be buried near her mother in this chapel.

In the midst of the pavement, almost covering it, is the tomb of Thomas Cecil earl of Exeter, and at his right hand Dorothy his first wife, with a blank

* Others say, it was turned inwards.

space for his second wife Frances, who (we are told by the Ciceroni of the Abbey) refused so ignoble a situation as his *left* side. Their bodies, however, all rest together under the monument, in hopes of a joyful resurrection, according to the inscription*.

Of the three tombs which separate the aisle from the chapel, that of George Fascet, abbot, is the Western. It is an altar-tomb, with quatrefoils on the sides, and a flat arched canopy, much decayed. At the head a shield, mitre, and helmet. He died about 1414. On it is a stone coffin, which has been broken through, and greatly injured. Within it are the oaken boards of the inner coffin, and on the top a large cross, shewing it to have belonged to an ecclesiastic. The Ciceroni call it "the bishop of Hereford's stone coffin." And perhaps it *did* contain the body of abbot Milling, who was in possession of that see; and died 1492.

At his feet is another tomb, with five quatrefoils on the sides, and on it the decayed figure of a bishop. This had a canopy, but it is now entirely destroyed, except part of the West end, which has a shield, helmet, mitre, and this inscription: DAI AN. D'NI 1520. This is said to have been for the body of Thomas Ruthall, bishop of Durham.

The last is a tomb without a canopy, very like the preceding in every respect. The cushion under the head of the effigies is embroidered with *W C W*. It is conjectured to be abbot William of Colchester. The chapel has six sides, besides that to the South, which is the form of all round the church.

A door, now closed, led from Islip's chauntry to a passage over the entrance of this, through the piers between the windows, to the place where lord Hunfdon's tomb stands. A pillar over it terminates in a curious bracket of a man, who rests his elbows on his knees, and his head on his hand. An atchievement, with a banner of lady Hughes, hangs to the West wall.

In the aisle between the chapel just described and the next are two tablets to Jane Crew, 1769, aged 30; and Juliana Crew, 1621.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL

has a skreen on the Eastern side of the door, formed by the tomb of lord Bourchier and his lady. It is bounded by two buttresses, at the base of which are a lion and an eagle supporting banners of arms. A heavy arch covers the boarded

* A similar tale is told of one of the wives of a duke of Chandos at Whitechurch.

top of the tomb, in shape like two coffins. The sides contain shields within garters, on quatrefoils. On the top of the arch is his shield, helmet, and crest; behind it a buttress, and on each side two ranges of four pointed arches; between them, obliterated painted coats of arms. Over the rows of arches other coats; the upper held by painted angels, which cannot be traced without climbing. On the frieze is the half-decayed inscription of “*Non nobis, Dñe, non nobis, sed naminim tuo da gloriam;*” and another quite illegible. He died in 1431. The whole must have been exceedingly splendid when the paint and gilding was perfect.

The arches and battlements are continued over the door.

The Western half of the skreen is covered by a monument (*Wilton sculp.*) “to the memory of William Pulteney, earl of Bath, by his brother, the hon. Harry Pulteney, general of his Majesty’s forces 1767. Obiit July 7, 1764, ætatis 81.” It is certainly a beautiful tomb; and the figure reclines gracefully on the urn. A good medallion of the earl hangs above.

The altar of St. Paul afforded to those who heard mass at it two years and thirty days indulgence.

Francis lord Cottington has been a *close* attendant since the year 1679; for his tomb hides every trace of its place.

That to Frances countess of Suffex, which adjoins it, is, or rather has been, very magnificent. It is composed of porphyry and other valuable materials, but miserably corroded and mouldered, even to inches in depth; the date 1589; her age 58.

Dudley Carleton, viscount Dorchester, in his robes, coronet, ruff, and pointed beard, is a poor figure; and the Ionic pediment above tasteless as the pedestal on which he reclines.

Sir Thomas Bromley, in the chancellor’s gown, lies under a grand Composite arch on a sarcophagus; on the side of which four sons kneel in armour, and four daughters. He died 1587, aged 57.

The formal effigies of sir James Fullerton and his lady are on an altar-tomb, with a plain arch in the wall, containing an inscription that his “remnant” lies here; and quibbles upon his name thus: “He dyed *fuller* of faith then of fears, *fuller* of resolucon then of pains, *fuller* of honour then of days.”

Sir John Puckering’s monument is another of those erected in the time of queen Elizabeth; and, like most of that period, lavishly adorned with statues, pillars of the richest orders, arches, heavy obelisks, and complicated scroll-work,

of fine marbles, painted and gilded. He died at the age of 52, in the year 1596. His wife is at his right hand; and eight daughters kneel before a desk at the foot of the tomb.

The altar-tomb of alabaster supporting the figures of sir Giles D'Aubeny and his lady, stands nearly in the midst of the chapel. He is represented in complete armour, his head on his helmet, and in the collar and mantle of the order of the Garter. He died 1507. It was richly gilt.

Against the back of the earl of Bath's monument is one consisting of a pedestal, sarcophagus; and pyramid, by Scheemakers, inscribed: "In this chapel lyes interred sir Henry Bellasyfe, of Brancepeth castle, in the county palatine of Durham, lieutenant-general of the forces in Flanders under king William the Third, sometime governor of Galway, in Ireland, and afterwards of Berwick upon Tweed, lineally descended from Rowland Bellasyfe, of Beliasyfe, in the county of Durham, son of Belasius, one of the Norman generals who came into England with William the Conqueror, and was knighted by him. He married, first, Dorothy, daughter of Tobias Jenkyn, esq. of Grimston, and widow of Robert Benson, esq. of Wrenthorp, both in the county of York, and by her had issue Mary, Thomas, and Elizabeth, all whom he survived. By his second wife, Fleetwood, daughter of Nicholas Shuttleworth, esq. second son of Richard Shuttleworth, esq. of Gawthrop, in the county palatine of Lancaster, he had William his heir, and Margaret, who dyed in her infancy. He died the 16th of December, 1717, in the 70th year of his age. Near to him are buried his two ladies and Mary his eldest daughter; also Mrs. Bridget Bellasyfe, wife of William Bellasyfe, esq. only daughter and heiress of Rupert Billingsly, esq. who dyed the 28th of July, 1735, in the 21st year of her age, leaving an only daughter."

On the pavement: "Sir Henry Bellasyfe, knt. He was made lieutenant-general of his late Majesty king William's forces in Flanders in the year 1695. He died December y^e 16th, 1717, in the 70th year of his age." "Here lies interred the body of dame Fleetwood Bellasyfe, widow and relict of the hon. sir Henry Bellasyfe. She died Feb. 26, 1732, in the 56th year of her age." "William Bellasyfe, of Brancepeth-castle, in the county of Durham, esq. obiit 11th Feb. 1769, ætatis 72." "Underneath lies the body of Bridget Bellasyfe, only daughter of William Bellasyfe, of Brancepeth-castle, in the county palatine of Durham, esq. She changed this life for a better the 5th day of April, 1774, aged 38 years."

"Here

“ Here lieth the body of the right honourable Sufannah baronefs Delaval, who departed this life Oötober the 1ft, 1783.”

“ Here lieth the body of the right honourable Sarah Huffey, countefs of Tyrconnell. Obiit Oötober the 7th, 1800.”

Ten filken banners of thofe ladies are fufpended over them.

In the aile, againft the tomb of William of Colchefter, is a monument “ to the memory of Charles Holmes, efq. rear-admiral of the white. He died the 21ft of November, 1761, commander in chief of his Majefty’s fleet ftationed at Jamaica, aged 50. Erected by his grateful nieces, Mary Stanwix and Lucretia Sowle.” It is the work of Wilton; and a good ftatue of the admiral in Roman armour is made to reft on an *Englifh* eighteen-pounder mounted on a fea carriage. At his feet is a cable, remarkably correct, and well coiled, in the feamen’s phrafe.

We now approach the chapel of Henry the Seventh; but muft firft admire the beautiful fide of Henry the Fifth’s oratory, which forms an arch acrofs the aile direöly Eaft of his tomb. It is fupported at each corner by cluftered pillars. On the ends are fhields with his arms, furrounded by four angels, whose wings are difpofed fo as to form an imperfect quatrefoil. On the point of the arch is a fhield, helmet, and creft. In the frieze a badge of deer and fwans chained to a beacon. In the centre is a grand niche of three canopies, which contains a representation of the coronation of Henry the Fifth, or his fucceffor’s. Two prelates are in the aö of placing the crown on the feated king; two figures kneel on the fides. To the right are nine fmall niches, with ftatues; on their canopies are deer and fwans. On the left, five niches and ftatues; and on the tops of their canopies, ftatues under other canopies. Thofe occafion a rife of about two feet near the altar. I am forry to add, that, during the time thefe obfervations were collecting, a large portion of two canopies fell by their own weight. I have preferved part of it, which has fcarcely more folidity than lumps of fand dried in the fun. They have been covered with a white-wafh that remains perfect till the ftone aöually powders into duft beneath it. The South fide is very like the above. The three arches which ftand on the flight of fteps leading to Henry the Seventh’s chapel are of unequal breadths. The ornaments over the fmall ones are alike. I fhall therefore defcribe that to the North only. Over the arch is a fhield and creft, with the fide frieze continued. In a triple-canopied niche is St. George piercing the dragon. On the left two niches with ftatues; and one on the right.

Over those are six niches containing faints, with canopies; and above is the side continuation of the before-described altar-piece in Henry the Fifth's chantry.

The cieling of the arch over the aisle has a crown for the centre; paneled rays diverge from it, which are bounded by a circle of quatrefoils. Some of the panels contain deer, and others swans. The basement of Henry the Fifth's tomb next the aisle is formed into quatrefoils, much decayed.

The ascent from the Abbey to

THE BLESSED MARY'S, OR HENRY THE SEVENTH'S, CHAPEL,

is formed by twelve steps. Over them is a most magnificent arch, of the same width as the nave. Unfortunately it has very little light. The capitals of the pillars on the Western side have a bear and staff, a greyhound, and dragon, on them. The angles on the sides of the great arches have the king's arms within quatrefoils, and those of the two sides his badges. A row of pinnacled and foliated arches, divided by one bay, extend North and South over the entrances. The frieze is adorned with roses, and the whole is completed by a battlement. The roof is composed of seven rows of quatrefoils filled by badges; between are beautifully enriched panels. On the platform of the stairs are two doors leading to the North and South aisles. The basements of the two ends have rows of quatrefoils; over them arches, and vast blank windows of three mullions, crossed by one embattled, which finish in beautiful interfections. One of those divisions on each side are glazed. Besides those, the other lights are only reflected:

Three steps higher is the pavement of the chapel, of black and white marble-lozenges, in which is a square, something different in the shape of the pieces, containing a plate of perforated brass. This is the only memorial the present royal family have to distinguish the place for their interment, and the only monument to the memories of king George and queen Caroline; the late dukes of Cumberland, &c. &c.*

THE TOMB OF HENRY VII.

Its grand brazen inclosure would, with a very trifling alteration, form an outside plan for a magnificent palace in the Gothic style.

* I am informed, that the stairs leading to the vault are under the steps of the Northern entrance to the chapel, and that the vault is divided into three aisles, the middle vacant. Their Majesties are at the upper end, with their arms entwined together, or rather side by side; for which purpose the sides of their coffins were taken out. They lay in a marble chest; and the other bodies on stone trellis in the side aisles.

The

The double range of windows terminated by a projecting arched cornice, the frieze of quatrefoils, and the battlements, are all suited to such a building; and the portal would be an exquisite window for the hall, a little shortened.

Although brass is *not easily* broken, and the ornaments are firmly fastened, yet we may find strong traces of devastation and theft in the vacant niches and injured decorations. The remaining statues of saints I think inferior to many I have seen; nor do I quite approve of the pierced towers at the corners, or the coronets on roses at the sides; they are heavy and uncouth. The little slender pillars, the badges of a greyhound, dragon, portcullis, &c. &c. are introduced with great taste throughout the design, which must be admitted to be worthy of the Monarch's splendid Chapel.

The form of the altar-tomb admits of so little variety, that we are nearly confined (as in this instance) to saying the effigies are very well executed. Not so the angels at the corners; they favour too much of the *Dutch* cherub. The bas-reliefs on the sides are finely drawn; but the circles of leaves are too thick, and the pilasters too excessively crowded with ornaments and emblems.

I shall now attempt a description of this wonderful piece of architecture, where some new perfection may be discovered after the fiftieth examination: And first, the gates of brass. The great gate is divided into sixty-five squares. Those contain pierced crowns and portcullis, the king's initials, fleurs de lis, an eagle, three thistles springing through a coronet, their stalks terminating in seven feathers, three lions, and a crown supported by sprigs of roses. On each division is a rose, and between them dragons. The smaller gates contain twenty-eight squares each, with the above emblems. The two pillars between the gates are twice filleted, and the capitals are foliage. The animals, badges of the king, hold fanciful shields on them, but have lost their heads. The angles of the three arches are all filled with lozenges, circles, and quatrefoils. Thirteen busts of angels crowned extend across the nave; between them are five portcullises, three roses, and three fleurs de lis, all under crowns. From hence to the roof is filled by a great window of many compartments, so much intersected and arched, that a description would not be comprehended. The upper part contains figures in painted glass, crosses, or crowns, and fleurs de lis, single feathers of the prince of Wales's crest, red and blue mantles, crowns and portcullis, crowns and garters, crown and red rose, and two roses or wheels full of red, blue, and yellow glass. But little light passes through this window, it is so near the end of
the

the Abbey, and covered with dust. Several fragments of pinnacles in glass remain in the arches of the lower divisions, which, I imagine, were parts of the canopies over saints.

The side ailes have four arches hid by the stalls. The clustered pillars between them support great arches on the roof, each of which have twenty-three pendant small semi-quatrefoil arches on their surface.

Four windows, very like the Western, fill the spaces next the roof; in all of them painted glass, of three lions, fleurs de lis, and red and blue panes. Under the windows the architect and his sculptor have exerted their utmost abilities; and exquisite indeed are the canopies, niches, and their statues, which they have left for our admiration. There are five between each pillar. Trios of two-part pinnacled buttresses form the divisions. The canopies are semi-hexagons. Their decorations and open work are beautifully delicate; over them is a cornice, and a row of quatrefoils; and the battlement is a rich ornament of leaves. The statues all stand on blank labels; and, although the outline of the pedestals are alike, the tracery and foliage differ in each. Beneath those is the continuation of half-length angels, before described on the West wall.

As many of my readers are most probably unacquainted with the legends of Roman catholic saints, I shall describe the statues as they stand, without appropriating them. Those who are conversant in legends will name them from their emblems. The first five to the North-west are cardinals and divines. The next a figure with St. Peter's keys on his hat. The second one holding a mitre. The third a prelate, whose hand is licked by an imperfect animal. The fourth a fine studious old man, St. Anthony, reading; a pig at his feet; and a prelate blessing a female figure kneeling before him. The next compartment, a bishop reading, with a spindle in one hand, a king, a bishop; a king, and a bishop wrestling the dart from Death, who is prostrate under his feet. Under the fourth window, a priest uncovering the oil for extreme unction; St. Lawrence, with the gridiron, reading: a venerable old man, with flowing hair, bearing something (decayed) on a cushion; a priest; and the fifth a female, probably a prioress.

On the South side, commencing at the great arch which separates the nave from the chancel, a king reading, an old man reading, one playing on a pipe or flute, St. Sebastian bound to a tree, and a figure with a bow. Further on, a bishop with his crozier in the left hand, and with his right he holds a crowned head placed on the corner of his robe; a queen; a bishop with a crozier and wallet;

wallet; a king with a sceptre, and head in his left hand, St. Denys; the fifth a bishop.

Under the third window, the first statue is removed; a bishop reading; St. George and the dragon; a mitred statue supporting a child with a tender and compassionate air; the fifth a priest in a devout attitude. The last window, a female holding a label; a cardinal reading; one with a label; and another cardinal.

There are eight statues belonging to the great arch before mentioned, four on each side; two of those are a continuation of the niches, and the others over them. The statues consist of a prelate before a desk, with a lion fawning on him; another reading. Above, two religious about the same employment. Those are on the South. On the opposite side one of the figures is gone; the other is a bishop giving the benediction. The upper ones, reading statues of old men.

The chancel is semicircular, and consists of five sides. The windows are like the others. The Eastern has a painting of an old man in fine colours. The angels, niches, and enrichments, are continued round. The statues are a female faint kneeling, a coroneted female, a monk with a boy singing by his side; one mutilated; a figure bearing a cross in his right hand, and reading; one reading; another with a spear and book, St. Thomas; a fine animated statue consecrating the contents of a chalice; a pilgrim; one reading.

It is with difficulty the Eastern figures can be seen, from the cross lights; but the first is St. Peter.

The South-east side has a statue reading, another in meditation, a third giving the benediction, and two bearing what cannot be discerned. The next a female, an old man, a pilgrim, a female holding a tower on her left hand, and reading, and a faint with his book, supported by a cross.

Those seventy-three statues are all so varied in their attitudes, features, and drapery, that it is impossible to say any two are alike. The disposition of their limbs is shewn through the cloathing; and the folds of their robes fall in those bold-marked lines, which is the characteristic of superior sculpture and painting. Why cannot some of our artists follow this art, instead of dividing their drapery like rolls of parchment tied together at one end?

The arch which forms the division between the nave and chancel is bounded by clustered pillars. Its intercolumniation is another proof of the consummate skill of the great Architect. The variety and beauty of the divisions I shall attempt

attempt to describe, from the base upwards. Two niches are the first ornaments, but the statues are gone. Their pedestals are octagons; the shafts adorned with arched pannels, and the frieze with foliage, fighting dragons, grape vines, and shields with roses. The niches are surmounted by pointed arches foliated. On the pillar between them, angels hold a rose on the North side, and a portcullis on the South; those are supported on the sides by greyhounds and dragons. Two crowns in alto relievo over them have been beaten to pieces. Each niche has two slender pillars on their backs, with delicate groins. Other decorations consist of oak branches and acorns.

Above the great arch over the niches are pannels and quatrefoils, and a frieze of branches and roses, with a cornice and battlements. The next compartment has the arms of Henry VII. under an arch, with the dragon and greyhound as supporters. Two angels issue from the side pillars, and suspend the crown over the arms; but they have been under the fangs of the destroyer on both sides.

Another frieze of branches, with a foliated battlement, crosses the intercolumniation. Higher are two lozenges within squares, each containing four circles, and in them quatrefoils. The next are the angels, and niches over them, which have been noticed before.

The arch across the roof is filled with pointed pannels in two ranges, divided at intervals by ovals and quatrefoils, containing badges. The extreme lines of the arches are indented with small arches.

The East ends of the side aisles are formed into beautiful little chapels, before which is the basement of their skreens. The lower part is a range of circles, containing quatrefoils, roses, and fleurs de lis; higher, arches and quatrefoils, with a frieze of dragons, greyhounds, faces, and sprigs; the top embattled. From this other ornaments, forming the top of these circular skreens, *once* arose. They are for ever lost, and their places supplied with a paling of rough deal; such is the *economy* of our age and the *extravagance* of former times.

They both had grand altar-pieces; and, wonderful to tell, they have been but little injured. The marks of the altars are visible still. Over them are arched pannels surmounted by quatrefoils; on which is a row of angels, with the king's badges, and above, three superb niches, whose ornaments and canopies are extremely rich. On the top of the middle one is a seated lion, and on the right the greyhound; to the left a dragon. The centre niche on the South chapel is empty; but the right contains a statue, about four feet high, of a venerable man,

who

who reads from a book rested on the hilt of a sword. A mitred figure on the left was probably intended for St. Dionysius; for he supports with much veneration a mitred head which has been cut off. Those are both noble figures, with excellent drapery, and faces full of expression. The sides of the chapels, and the whole of the lower parts of the building, have waved windows, whose ichnography is thus: ~~~~~ The West ends are similar to the East, from the pavement to the angels; above which, they are paneled, and terminate to the shape of the roof in foliated arches.

The cieling consists of several circles paneled; and in the centre is a lozenge within a lozenge, containing a circle; and eight quatrefoils round a lozenge, on which is a rich fleur de lis.

The enormous tomb of Lewis duke of Richmond, with his and his lady's recumbent effigies, almost fills the chapel. The figures are finely cast; but the statues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Prudence, who, Caryatide like, support the canopy, are most excellent, and their drapery wonderfully correct. The artist, to avoid the appearance of too great weight, has most absurdly pierced the canopy into a number of fantastic scrolls, and a crest within the Garter. Fame on the top is too vehement; but the urns are close copies of the antique. A clumsy pyramid and urn, to the memory of the infant Esme duke of Richmond, defaces the East end of the chapel as much as the two unburied coffins near it.

In the North chapel the figures over the altar are, a fine statue holding a book, with a tamed lion at his feet, and on each side a priest.

Where the altar stood is a tablet, to whom is not legible.

The preposterous monument of George Villiers duke of Buckingham, who was stabbed by Felton, has demolished all the decorations at the West end. Its kneeling children, prostrate effigies, weeping Roman, and weeping female of the genuine Teniers model, together with its obelisks on skulls, can never find favour in my sight, so much as to make me say I admire it.

The windows contain painted glass of the arms of Edward the Confessor, Henry VII. his initials, a crown on a tree*, with the red rose, and fleur de lis.

The North-east recess is like the chapels in its roof and windows; and on the West end the decorations of niches and statues are perfect. The centre is St. Sebastian's; on the right a soldier, and the left a martyr, with an instrument of torture on his neck. Those I have engraved.

* Alluding to the finding of Richard's crown at Stoke, near Bosworth-field.

A monument by Scheemakers stands where the altar did ; and was erected to the memory of John Sheffield, duke of Buckinghamshire, who died at the age of 75, in the year 1720. In addition to the titles and employments usually held by persons of his rank, he bears the name of an Author, and that of the friend of poets. Dryden was honoured by him with a monument, and Pope with the care of his works for the press. His creed I shall introduce from the tomb :

“ Dubius, sed non improbus, vixi. Incertus morior, non perturbatus. Humanum est nescire et errare. Deo confido omnipotenti, benevolentissimo. Ens entium, miserere mei.” Thus Englished by Dart : “ I lived doubtful, not dissolute. I die unresolved, not unresigned. Ignorance and error are incident to human nature. I trust in an Almighty and all-good God. O, thou Being of beings ! have compassion on me.”

The sarcophagus is one of the handsomest in the abbey, and the figure of the duke (*in Roman armour*) is well imagined. That the duchess should weep by him (*in an English habit*) is perfectly natural ; but, if the statue were any where else, I should pronounce her afflicted by a pain in the face. That his Grace should possess another suit of armour besides that on his back doth not violate probability, and it might as well be placed near him as not ; but what *her* Grace should do with the weapons and flags behind her is not so clear. If the figure of Time above had moved with the velocity his attitude seems to indicate, he would long ere this have left the pedestal, notwithstanding his load of medallions of deceased children.

I have thus endeavoured to shew absurdities which very excellent artists are apt to fall into in forming designs. Sometimes they are fettered by directions. In that case no blame rests with them. But it is necessary to consider, as in this instance, what idea *can* be conveyed by Time bearing the portraits of children ? Or what meaning is attached to a lady weeping by a person in perfect health, resting on his elbow, and dressed as if he had been transported from some of the Roman wars ? Let *all* sepulchral memorials represent the principal occurrence of the deceased's life, and the *costume* of their time. If this had been done, how many grand and affecting scenes would have been recorded in this church ! I am sorry to say that to make room for a work so far their inferior, the niches, statues, and other ornaments, are destroyed, and that nothing remains but the canopies !

The Eastern recess is like the others in every respect, and did contain six statues. The middle one on the North side is gone. Those on its sides are venerable

able prelates. Opposite, St. Peter, and Edward the Confessor, with (I presume) his Queen. As the figures just mentioned are much decayed, as well as some on the South side, were they not removed from an ancient building, perhaps the chapel of St. Mary, taken down to make room for the present structure? The materials are not the same, nor is the workmanship like the others.

A wretched waxen figure in a huge press stands in this place. The South-east recess is perfect, with the marks of an altar. In it is another waxen doll, thus completing the *costume* of incumbrances.

The oaken stalls destroy one half of the beauty of the chapel; for by them we are deprived of the arches of the aisles, with their rich cielings. They are so much inferior to the stone work, that I shall content myself with saying, parts of them are finely imagined, but that others are heavy and incongruous. On the tops of the pinnacles the helmets, crests, and swords of the Knights of the Bath are placed; and from the band of angels large banners of the same companions are suspended so close together as to hide each other, and destroy a complete view of the chapel. An installation has not taken place for many years. At those times the Sovereign's seat is on the right side of the nave, at the West end; the Knights are seated on the upper ranges; and the Esquires on those next the pavement. The arms, names, and titles, engraved on brass plates, are fastened to the backs of the stalls.

The seats are fixed to the wall by hinges. When they are down, nothing is to be seen; upon turning them back, we find those improper representations, which was the disease of the times when they were carved. Many of them possess an irresistible whimsicality of thought, most ludicrously expressed; such as, apes gathering nuts; another drinking; a bear playing on the bagpipes; two figures with their hands tied across their knees; a woman flagellating the bare bottom of a man; another beating a man with her distaff; a man distorting his mouth with his fingers; a giant picking the garrison of a castle out over the walls; an ape overturning a basket of wheat; a figure seated on a *pot de chambre*, an ape pulling it away; a fox in armour riding a goose; a cock in armour riding a fox; a devil carrying off a miser; and many too indecent to describe. Some are serious; for instance, the Judgement of Solomon, David and Goliath, &c.

I shall insert the names of the Knights installed here according to the dates, and not in the order they are placed. And first, on the left hand of the nave, “Du très-haut, très-puissant, et très-illustre prince Guillaume, second fils de

son altesse royale George prince du Gales, petit fils de sa majesté George roy de la Grande Bretagne, le premier et principal compagnon du tres-honorable Ordre du Bain, installé le 17^{me} jour de Juin, 1725."

" Du très-haut, très-puissant, et très-illustre prince Frederic de Brunswick Lunebourg, eveque de Osnabrugh, fils second de sa majesté, chevalier du très noble ordre de la Jarratiere; premier et principal compagnon du très-honorable Ordre du Bain; installé le 15^{me} jour de Juin, 1772."

At the installation of 1725.

June 17. The duke of Richmond and Lenox. The duke of Manchester. The duke of Montagu. The earl of Pomfret. The earl of Inchiquin. The earl of Albemarle. The earl of Leiceſter. The earl of Halifax. Viſcount Tyrconnel. The earl of Suffex. The earl of Deloraine. The earl of Cholmondeley. Lord Charles Beauclair. Baron Clinton. Naſſau Paulet, ſecond ſon of the duke of Bolton. Lord Torrington. Lord Walpole. Lord De la Warr. Sir William Stanhope. Sir Thomas Saunderſon. Sir Thomas Coke. Sir John Monſon. Sir William Morgan. Sir Michael Newton. Sir Robert Walpole. Sir William Gage. Sir Charles Wills. Sir T. W. Wentworth. Sir Robert Sutton. Sir William Yonge. Sir John Hobart. Sir Robert Clifton. Sir Coniers de Arcy. Paul Methuen. Spencer Compton.

In the year 1732.

June 30, the marquis of Carnarvon and ſir Charles G. Nicol.

1740.

May 26, the earl of Hardwicke.

1744.

October 20, viſcount Fitzwilliam, ſir John Ligonier, ſir W. M. Harbord, ſir Thomas Robinſon, ſir Charles Hanbury Williams, ſir Philip Honywood, ſir James Campbell, ſir John Cope, ſir Henry Calthorpe, and ſir Thomas Whitmore.

1749.

June 26, ſir John Mordaunt, ſir John Savile, ſir Charles Amand Poulet, ſir Charles Howard, ſir Edward Hawke, and ſir Peter Warren.

1753.

December 27, lord Onſlow, ſir Charles Poulet, ſir William Rowley, ſir Richard Lyttleton, ſir Edward Walpole, and ſir Edward Huſſey Montagu.

1761.

May 26, lord Blakeney, lord Caryſfort, ſir Jeffery Amherſt, ſir George Warren, ſir James Gray, ſir John Gibbons, ſir Charles Saunders, ſir William Beauchamp

champ Proctor, fir Joseph Yorke, fir Francis Blake Delaval, fir Charles Frederick, fir John Griffin Griffin, and fir George Pococke.

1772.

June 15, Bishop of Osnaburg, earl of Bellamont, lord Clive, fir Charles Hotham, fir Robert Murray Keith, fir William Draper, fir Charles Montagu, fir William Lynch, fir Horatio Mann, fir George Macartney, fir William Hamilton, fir John Moore, fir John Lindsay, fir Eyre Coote, and fir Ralph Payne.

1779.

May 19, the earl of Antrim, fir Robert Gunning, fir John Blaquiere, fir John Irwine, fir William Howe, fir Edward Hughes, fir Hector Munro, fir James Harris, fir Henry Clinton, fir Guy Carleton, fir James Adolphus Oughton, fir William Gordon, and fir George Howard.

At the last installation in 1788.

May 19, lord Heathfield, viscount Galway, fir George Brydges Rodney, fir Robert Boyd, fir Archibald Campbell, fir Alexander Hood, fir George Yonge, fir William Fawcett, fir Frederick Haldimand, fir Charles Grey, and fir John Jervis.

To give an accurate description of the roof of the nave is nearly impossible. When we reflect on the geometrical precision necessary to put together such a mass of stone, formed into hanging arches, pendants, &c. we must at once pronounce both the Architect and Mason adepts in their professions. Each pendant is formed into paneled rays, with a thousand beautiful ornaments; and the whole, when viewed from either end of the chapel, presents a crowded yet distinct and grand whole.

The East end of both the ailes have had altars, and over them the same kind of beautiful niches and ornaments that adorn the recesses in the nave. The statues in the North are a king, St. Lawrence, and a saint who has succeeded in taming a dragon. (See them in the annexed plate.) The middle niche in the South aisle is empty; on the left is a female coroneted, resting a book on the hilt of a sword, with the point on a prostrate man's cap; the other, a female with her hands in prayer on a long staff, on which is a cross, with the end in a dragon's jaws. (See them in the plate.)

Both of the West ends have large windows, full of intersecting arches, with many panes of painted glass; and those on the sides have scraps still remaining. They are representations of the red rose, fleur de lis, a rose half red and half white, portcullis, and the initials R. R.

The

The entrance is through beautiful arches, whose cieling, as well as those of the ailes; is rich in the ornaments so often mentioned.

At the West end of the North aile is an inclosure (partly hidden by the pews in which is kept the effigies of general Monk), whose sides are adorned with panels, and a frieze and battlements of much beauty, which has probably been a sacristy, or vestry, for the use of the chantry priests.

The North aile contains the tomb of queen Elizabeth, whose effigies and railing seem to be corroding in unison. Her features, I should imagine, are truly represented. There is that prim expression on them that all her portraits give her. The slab on which she lies is supported by four lions; and her canopy is sustained by ten pillars of the Corinthian order. The tomb, on the whole, is far more chaste than those of her time, and very far inferior to many of her nobles.

Her sister queen, and victim, Mary of Scotland, lies, under a tomb very like her's, directly opposite in the South aile, still her rival. James the First has succeeded in honouring his mother even beyond his expectation; for I will venture to assert that many daily execrations rest upon the memory of Elizabeth, whose tomb is shewn to the never-ceasing round of visitors directly after that of "*the tomb of Mary queen of Scots, who was imprisoned 18 years by queen Elizabeth, and afterwards beheaded by her order.*" This is the end of punishments inflicted either justly or unjustly; the suffering party is *certain of pity*.

The little recess where the altar stood in the North aile demands our sympathy; for it contains a memorial erected by Charles the Second to the bones of Edward the Fifth and his brother, who were destroyed by the usurping Richard. They were found, in July 1674, ten feet under ground, at the tower, upon removing it for repairs.

It should seem that this spot is peculiarly appropriated to children; for here lay Sophia and Mary *, daughters of James the First; the former with a cradle, and the latter a pretty little altar-tomb.

This aile contains two other tombs; an exceedingly heavy one to George Savile, marquis of Halifax, who died in 1695, aged 62; and that to Charles Mountague, earl of Halifax, infinitely better imagined; and yet it is nothing more than a pedestal with vases and a pyramid. He died in 1715, aged 54.

* Their eldest brother has no monument, except in the numerous pamphlets and elegies which were published immediately after his death. Among these I shall only notice, "The obsequies and funeral of the high and mighty prince, Henry prince of Wales, &c. who deceased the 6 day of November 1662, and was pryvily interred in the abbaie of Westminster the 6 day of December following."

In the South aisle, the tomb of Margaret Tudor, mother of Henry VII. demands our first notice; for the effigies of brass gilt is, without exception, one of the best figures in the abbey. It is well worth the study of the first artist in England, whether it be considered in the features, hands, or drapery. Unfortunately, through the then fashion, it is an unmeaning statue laying on its back. If it had been erect, and in some action, I should have pronounced it unequalled.

The lady Margaret Lenox, grand-daughter to Henry VII. lies farther West. She has an altar-tomb, with the effigies and kneeling children, of no particular merit.

The tomb of Mary queen of Scots completes the row.

At the end, against the altar's place, Charles the Second's waxen shadow stands, most woefully covered with dust, and discoloured by age; a figure more calculated to frighten the spectator than excite his approbation.

Scheemakers and Kent were employed to make a monument for the duke of Albemarle, which occupies the first arch at the East end. It has a rostral column, with the duke in armour, a medallion, and weeping figure, sword, bullets, &c. arranged without taste, and poorly executed. On the pedestal is this inscription:

“ Grace countess Granville, viscountess Carteret, relict of George lord Carteret, baron of Hawnes, and youngest daughter of John Granville, earl of Bath; John earl Gower, viscount Trentham, baron of Sittenham, grandson of lady Jane Leveson Gower, eldest daughter of y^e said earl of Bath; Bernard Grenville, esq. grandson of Bernard Granville, brother to the said earl of Bath; have erected this monument in pursuance of y^e will of Christopher duke of Albemarle.”

Near it is a tall but graceful musing statue (whose drapery is in too many small folds) on a pedestal:

“ To the memory of Catharine lady Walpole, eldest daughter of John Shorter, esq. of Bybrook, in Kent, and first wife of sir Robert Walpole, afterward earl of Orford, Horace, her youngest son, consecrates this monument. She had beauty and wit without vice or vanity, and cultivated the arts without affectation. She was devout, though without bigotry to any sect; and was without prejudice to any party, though the wife of a minister, whose power she esteemed but when she could employ it to benefit the miserable, or to reward the meritorious. She loved a private life, though born to shine in publick, and was an ornament to courts, untainted by them. She died Aug. 20, 1737.”

Thus

Thus I have completed an inside view of Henry the Seventh's Chapel; and, though my faculty of seeing was almost dazzled with its numerous perfections, yet I could trace the powerful works of Time, whose keen tooth, ever unfated, feeds upon its beauties. The rough assaults of Western and Northern blasts, aided by the insinuating efforts of subtle rains, have made many a breach in the numerous windows, whose mullions, corroded as they are, will scarcely sustain the weight of their *broken* glass. Would the effort be very, very great, or painful, to restore those mullions, and replace the panes? Surely, a few hundred pounds expended thus would cheerfully be voted by the Representatives of the Nation, did they know its decays. Is there a man in England, who looks upon the ruins of its outside, falling daily into dust, that would not wish it restored? Are not the shapeless masses, which once were pinnacles and towers, silently reproaching those who *can*, and yet *do not*, repair them? It is a thousand pities that the stone of which they are composed is so perishable: where the rain has had full effect, even the deepest marks of the chisel are lost. In *some parts* the badges, arches, quatrefoils, and other ornaments of the outside, are quite perfect.

THE CHAPEL OF ST. NICHOLAS.

There are two saints of this name; the Bishop and Confessor, whose anniversary was celebrated on the 6th of December; and St. Nicholas of Tolent, who had an anniversary on the 10th of September.

His altar stood where the duchess of Somerset's tomb now is, at which those who heard mass had 3 years and 60 days indulgence.

The screen has a door in the middle, with pierced arches over it; and on each side are three ranges of the same. The frieze is adorned with shields and roses.

It is sufficient to say, that the tombs of the duchess of Somerset, who died 1587, aged 90, Mildred lady Burleigh, and her daughter Anne (the first died 1589, aged 63, and the countess of Oxford 1588), Winifred marchioness of Winchester, 1586, and lady Elizabeth Fane, 1618, are all of the fashion of the Elizabethan age; and are therefore nearly alike; and as rich as Composite pillars, canopies, effigies, and kneeling figures, sarcophagi, pyramids, complicated scroll-work, alabaster, porphyry, touchstone, and gold, can make them.

On the Eastern side is a broken and brassless tomb, which I suppose to be that of baron Carew and his lady; they both died in 1470. A clumsy pedestal and pyramid

pyramid before it was erected to the memory of Nicholas Bagenall, the infant child of Nicholas Bagenall, of Anglesea, esq. and his wife lady Charlotte. It was what is called *overlaid* by the nurse.

Under the South window is the beautiful Gothic monument to the remembrance of William de Dudley, bishop of Durham, who died 1483. This is one of those few that deserve a particular description. The altar part is adorned with four quatrefoils enclosing shields, and between them five pointed arches. The buttresses at each end have alternate arches terminating in foliage; before them are pedestals, but no statues. Three other arches, with the same ornaments, form the canopy. The ribs spring from angels with shields. A range of ten lancet-shaped niches fill the spaces on the sides of the finials. It is completed at the top by two friezes, of grape vines and labels. The effigies cut in brass is removed. A decayed effigies, broken from an antient tomb, of a lady resting upon her elbow, is placed on it.

Over the tomb of the marchioness of Winchester is a female supported upon her left arm under an arch. This is said to have been intended as a memorial to lady Elizabeth Manners, 1591. It has no inscription, and is very much decayed.

At the West end is a large monument, inscribed, "Near this place lies interred Elizabeth Percy, duchess of Northumberland; in her own right baroness Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitz Payne, Bryan, and Latimer; sole heiress of Algernon duke of Somerset, and of the antient earls of Northumberland. She inherited all their great and noble qualities, with every amiable and benevolent virtue. By her marriage with Hugh duke of Northumberland she had issue Hugh earl Percy; lady F. Eliz. Percy, who died in 1761; lord Algernon Percy. Having lived long an ornament of courts, an honour to her country, a pattern to the great, a protectress of the poor, ever distinguished for the most tender affection for her family and friends, she died December the 5th, 1776, aged 60, universally beloved, revered, lamented. The duke of Northumberland, inconsolable for the loss of the best of wives, hath erected this monument to her beloved memory."

It is the joint production of Adams and Read; and is composed of a basement of three pannels. On them pedestals, with a cumbent lion and unicorn, inverted torches, crescents, and festoons. On the pedestals, statues of Faith and Hope, and a large arch behind. There is besides a sarcophagus, with a bas relief of the duchess distributing alms, two boys weeping by an urn, and a pyramid for a back ground.

At the West end of the skreen lies the abused effigies of Philippa duchess of York. She died in 1474. The side of the tomb has five quatrefoils with shields; and it had formerly a very rich canopy, painted to represent a serene night, with gilt stars, and a painting of the Passion.

On the Eastern side of the door is an altar-tomb, with Ionic pillars at the corners, and sepulchral emblems tied by ribbands on the sides, to lady Cecil, lady of the bed-chamber to queen Elizabeth, who died 1591.

A very awkward sarcophagus, with a clumsy large label suspended to it, was erected near it to the memory of lady Jane Clifford, who died in the year 1679.

An obelisk of white marble on a pedestal of black supports a vase, which contains the heart of Anna Sophia, daughter of the count Bellomonte, who was ambassador from France to James the First. She died in the year 1605. The tomb is on the South side of the chapel.

An ill-shaped altar-tomb stands in the midst of the pavement, on which lie the effigies of sir George Villiers, knight, and his lady.

The brass effigies of sir Humphrey Stanley, who died 1505, lies on the pavement very little injured.

Not far from it "lyeth, in hope of a blessed resurrection, the body of J. Amy Blois, who died April the 2d, 1733, aged 34."

THE CHAPEL OF ST. EDMOND.

This saint was archbishop of Canterbury; and the anniversary held at his altar was on the 16th day of November. The indulgence granted to those who attended it at mass is not known. A wooden skreen divides it from the aisle. The ascent to it, and that of St. Nicholas, is two steps.

The tomb of William de Valence, earl of Pembroke, whose character doth not come down to us very clear of serious aspersions, and who was slain in France in the year 1304, stands on the right side of the door. It is an altar-tomb of stone, with four quatrefoils, and as many shields on the sides, and little pannels with leaves at the ends; a broken wooden sarcophagus, with his effigies of oak, lies on it. This was once plated with gilt brass. The cushion is enameled with little golden circles on a blue ground; in them a quatrefoil of light blue, and on them a red cross. Between are diminutive shields: Gules, three lions Or. His vest has small shields spread on it. The sword-belt is enameled with a blue ground,

ground, and fanciful gold ornaments. The shield is of enamel, and contains Barry of ten, Argent and Azure, an orle of martlets Gules. A broken border of shields buried in dust remains on the side next the skreen. Traces of enameled lozenges, of blue and white, and the lions, may be discovered between the legs. Almost all the brass is stripped off; and the arches, which once inclosed statues, are nearly broken away. Thus his tomb, originally uncommonly splendid, is rendered even more wretched than many of its neighbours. Prayers offered up at the remains of Valence would have procured 100 days indulgence soon after his interment; now the only indulgence his effigies receives is from the kindness of the dean's respectable verger, who some time since carefully nailed down the corners of the broken brass.

The monument of John of Eltham, earl of Cornwall, on the Eastern side of the door, is shamefully injured; but what remains of the decorations and statues are beautifully spirited. The effigies cross-legged. It had originally a canopy of three arches, and must then have ranked among the richest in the church. He was second son to Edward the Third, and died at the age of 19, in the year 1334.

Near it is a little altar-tomb, with diminutive effigies of William of Windsor and Blanche of the Tower, children of Edward the Third. The latter died in 1340.

In the corner is a slab of stained marble, more curious from that circumstance, than worthy notice from any elegance in the ornaments or richness in the colours. It is inscribed:

“ In this chapel lies interred all that was mortal of the most illustrious and most benevolent John Paul Howard, earl of Stafford, who in 1738 married Elizabeth, daughter of A. Ewens, of the county of Somerset, esq. by Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of John St. Albyn, of Alfoxton, in the same county, esq. His heart was as truly great and noble as his high descent; faithful to his God, a lover of his country, a relation to relations, a detester of detraction, a friend to mankind. Naturally generous and compassionate, his liberality and his charity to the poor were without bounds. We therefore piously hope, that, at the last day, his body will be received in glory into the eternal tabernacles, being snatched away suddenly by death, which he had long meditated, and expected with constancy. He went to a better life the first of April, 1762, having lived 61 years,

T 2

9 months,

9 months, and 6 days. The countess dowager, in testimony of her great affection and respect to her lord's memory, has caused this monument to be placed here."

The figures round the inscription are the antient badges of honour belonging to the Stafford family, who descend by ten different marriages from the royal blood of England and France. ("Invented and stained by *Robert Chambers*.")

Another monument, to the memory of Nicholas Monk, bishop of Hereford, brother to the duke of Albemarle. He died in the year 1661.

At the East end two of the antient arches of the wall remain tolerably perfect. The angles over them contain scrolls and branches of oak, and a figure holding a crown in each hand. The intercolumniation over the altar of St. Edmond appears to have had a painting on it, which has been covered by a dark wash; where that is broken, red paint is visible; and I fancied I could trace very imperfect outlines of figures.

A large wooden cut has been pasted on the wall, obliterated nearly by the same substance. It has a border of small human figures; and in one place "sta," in another "ter." Query, could this have been one of the requests for prayers for the soul of some deceased, put up during the short reign of Philip and Mary?

Above, is a handsome mural monument to the countess of Stafford, who died in the year 1693, aged 74.

Near it is a circular pedestal, on which is seated an absurd statue in *Roman armour*, intended for Francis Holles, son to the earl of Clare. He died in 1622, aged 18.

Adjoining is the tomb of Frances duchess of Suffolk, with her effigies robed, on a Doric altar.

Lady Jane Seymour, 1560, aged 19, and lady Katharine Knollys, 1568, have mural monuments of the Corinthian order under the South-east window.

The pleasing thought of representing lady Elizabeth Russell asleep in a chair, on a pedestal, pointing to a skull under her right foot, "she is not dead, but sleeps," for a motto, has given rise to an idle fancy, propagated from one *Cicerone* to another, that she "died by the prick of a needle."

At her ladyship's right hand, John lord Russell reclines in a posture as unnatural as his dress is badly executed, on a sarcophagus. Behind him is a Corinthian.

thian arch. He died in 1584, as did the infant Francis, whose effigies lays at his feet.

The tomb of sir Bernard Brocas, who was beheaded in 1400, is a grand Gothic recess in the wall on the South side, the canopy of which is as nearly like that before described of William de Dudley as possible. The effigies is but a poor figure; and the lower part of the monument not so pure as that of Dudley's.

Before it, on a small elevation, *has been* the brass figure of Humphrey Bourchier, who was killed at the battle of Barnet in 1471.

The next is a large tomb, to the memories of Richard Peckfall and his two wives. Their effigies kneel under three Corinthian arches; the ladies on cushions, and himself on one placed on a pedestal. Under him are four kneeling daughters. He lived in the time of queen Elizabeth.

At the West end is a very superb tomb, with a sarcophagus at the base, and six Ionic pillars supporting a slab, on which lay the effigies of Edward the eighth earl of Shrewsbury, and Jane his countess. Over them is a grand arch of the Corinthian order, adorned with roses in pannels; and on its sides, two Composite pillars, with an architrave, frieze, and cornice. He died in 1617, aged 57.

The brass effigies of Eleanor de Bohun, dutchess of Gloucester, (who died in 1399), under a canopy of the same metal, is inlaid on a tomb a little elevated from the pavement, and in good preservation.

On a tomb of the same description, under a canopy, is the figure of Robert de Wilsdeun, archbishop of York, who died in 1397.

At the feet of the above, a mitre in brass, for Henry Ferne, bishop of Chester, who died 1661, aged 59.

Near it, a marble slab, to Thomas de Woodstock and Eleanor de Bohun.

A monument to the children of Henry the Third is in the intercolumniation, between the chapel of St. Edmond and that of St. Benedict. It now serves as a writing-desk to the persons who attend at the gates of the South aisle, where an account is kept of the numerous broken sixpences, daily paid as the price of admission. Its top is covered with boards, and on them are the paper, pens, and ink. This cover serves to hide the rich mosaic work, which either *doth*, or more probably *did* adorn it; that on the front is reduced to the marks in the stucco of the sparkling materials that once adhered to it, now gone to an unit.

The back of the niche over the table has a red painted ground much decayed, on which are very imperfect traces of four children, whose draperies are a dirty yellow

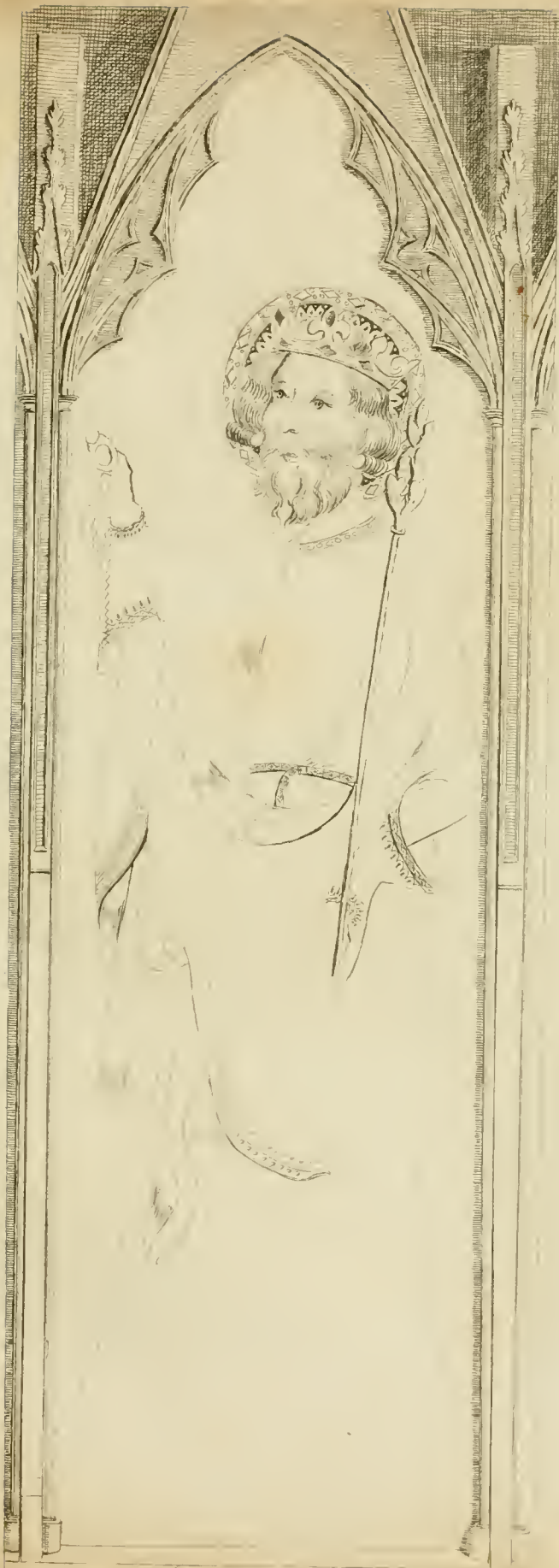
yellow. The mouldings of the arch still show fragments of gilding and spots of red, as do the capitals of the pillar. Above this, are the remains of a painting, evidently defaced on purpose. What it has been cannot be discovered on the closest inspection; there are, besides, marks where a statue has stood, which Strype gives us reason to suppose was of silver.

One cannot pass this place without at least noticing the strange and unnatural contrast of its present to its former state.

On the opposite side of the aisle, is the tomb of Sebert, king of the East Saxons, and Ethelgoda his queen. The lower part is hidden by a seat for the attendants; over it is a plain arch or recess; the back contains two arched pannels, three quatrefoils, with roses in their centres, and two lozenges over them.

At the West end has been a painting, part of which is entirely destroyed; but the despoilers have left a head, of much grace and expression, bending forward. I should incline to suppose it St. Catharine kneeling before the Virgin and Christ, as there is a representation of the wheel called after that saint on the opposite end of the tomb. The colours of the face are very clear and good, the hair a light chestnut. A cap on her head is of vermillion, and in perfect preservation. The drapery is of white, and little more than outlines. See it in the plate.

On the roof of the arch some colour seems to have been blistered off by the heat of burning candles or torches placed under it at funerals. The horizontal moulding of the top of the stone-work is continued beyond the recess to the pillars, and supports an oaken canopy, which fills the intercolumniation. The back part of this, or South side, is divided by three buttresses into four compartments. The second from the left hand contains fragments in distemper of St. Edward the Confessor, so broken, battered, and destroyed, that nothing but a ladder and perseverance can trace any thing of it. The late Mr. Schnebbelie made a correct engraving of this remnant in the year 1791, which, by the favour of Mr. Nichols, I am permitted here to use. The three others are for ever lost. On the North side, facing the high altar, are other paintings, engraved many years since by the Society of Antiquaries. Those can be approached now only through an aperture in the roof of not more than eighteen inches diameter, into which I could not think of venturing. These pictures are supposed to have been the work of Peter Cavallini, an Italian artist of great merit. The bodies of Sebert and his queen were interred in the old church, carefully preserved during the re-building by Henry the Third, and were finally deposited here in 1308.



PAINTING ON THE SOUTH SIDE SEPT
IN THE WESTERN WALL OF THE ARMY

THE CHAPEL OF ST. BENEDICT

was, without doubt, dedicated to the abbot of that name, who was styled the Great, founder of the holy order of Benedictines, and whose anniversary was held on the 21st of March; and not to St. Benedict, abbot of Wire, who had an anniversary on the 12th of January.

This chapel has no door. A skreen of monuments and their railings inclose it from the South transept and the aisle. I scaled the rails, in defiance of the beds of dust which lay undisturbed on the tombs and pavement, and at the risk of being made unfit to be seen or approached.

I first visited the East side, in order to know whether any thing was left of the altar, where it was the custom to grant indulgences of two years and forty days to those who heard mass. I found an altar; but it is to the tomb of Frances countess of Hertford, whose effigies lies precisely where the candlesticks and host formerly stood. The lady died in 1598; and probably this tomb was erected within two years after, when the two steps to the altar were made to serve as basements to it. The platform is strewn with dust; but I scraped and washed till I found that great part of the original glazed-tile pavement is still in being, but entirely deranged, and without a symptom of regularity in their disposition*. The steps are of coarse marble, but were probably covered with carpeting in times of ceremony. On the South wall near the altar is a plain long stone bracket; what its use may have been I know not, but it probably supported small-moveable statues of the saint, or possibly his scapula, which was among the numerous relics belonging to the church, might at times have rested on it.

The oldest tomb in this chapel is that of Simon de Langham. He was monk, prior, and afterwards abbot, of this monastery, archbishop of Canterbury, and a cardinal. He died in 1376; and founded a chantry for the souls of his father and himself. It is of the altar form, and the sides are adorned with quatrefoils and shields of arms. The effigies, robed and mitred, is exceedingly well sculptured, particularly the face and profile. It had a canopy, of which nothing remains. Another was erected to William Bill, dean of Westminster, 1561; and a third to dean Goodman, 1601. Both those tombs are very black and decayed.

As the door leading to Palace-yard is open in all kinds of weather, the dampness confined in this corner, without light or a circulation of air, have corroded the

* See a representation of them in the plate.

walls and some of the tombs greatly. The arches on the wall are otherwise uninjured on the South side.

In the midst of the pavement is a great tomb, with cumbent effigies of the earl and countess of Middlesex, robed and coroneted, 1645.

There is a pretty tablet to George Sprat, 1682.

At the entrance of this chapel, near the monument of the earl of Middlesex, was buried that celebrated dramatic writer Francis Beaumont, a native of Gracedieu, in Leicestershire. Though he was the son of a Judge, and his grandfather was Master of the Rolls; and though he was himself the writer of several epitaphs on his friends, and in his turn was celebrated by most of the contemporary Wits; his sepulchral stone remains wholly uninscribed. He died March 9, 1615-16, before he had completed his 30th year. Isaac Casaubon (who died July 8, 1614,) was also buried in the entrance of this chapel.

THE SOUTH TRANSEPT, generally termed "The Poet's Corner."

An exceedingly chaste and pleasing Ionic monument, with an arch, and his bust, inscribed "J. Dryden, natus 1632, mortuus Maii 1, 1700," was erected against the chapel of St. Benedict by John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, in the year 1720.

Another of the same illustrious family, George duke of Buckingham, has shown himself the poet's friend, by a tomb consisting of a pedestal supporting a vase, which he caused to be erected to Abraham Cowley, who died in the year 1667.

Not far from the above is a tablet, "To the memory of John Roberts, esq. the very faithful secretary of the right hon. Henry Pelham, minister of state to king George II. This marble was erected by his three surviving sisters, Susannah, Rebecca, and Dorothy, 1776."

A sarcophagus, bust, and infants holding a crown and label, "In memory of Barton Booth, esq. descended from the antient family of that name in the county of Lancaster. In his early youth, he was admitted into the collegiate school of Westminster, under the celebrated Dr. Busby; where he soon discovered and improved a genius, which (favoured by the Muse he loved) so happily combined the expressive powers of action with a peculiar grace of elocution, as not only procured him the royal patronage, but the grateful applause of a judicious publick. He died in 1733, in the 54th year of his age, very justly regretted by all who

knew

knew how to estimate abilities in an actor, politeness in a gentleman, and fidelity in a friend. This monument is erected, A. D. 1772, by his yet surviving widow, Hester Booth."

The monument to Mr. John Philips, who died in 1708, has round his bust a good thought but indifferently executed. He died at Hereford. As he had written a poem intitled "Cyder," and Herefordshire is celebrated for the production of that liquor, it suggested the idea of entwining a laurel with the apple-tree, to inclose his medallion. The tomb was erected by sir Simon Harcourt, his patron; and the inscription pays many compliments to the talents of the deceased; invoking the shade of Chaucer to permit the name of Philips to be inscribed near him, and numerous bards around.

The tomb of Chaucer stands at the North end of a magnificent recess, formed by four obtuse foliated arches, and is a plain altar, with three quatrefoils, and the same number of shields. The inscription, and figures on the back, are almost obliterated. He died in the year 1400.

The last memorial on this Eastern wall is a tablet to Michael Drayton, who died 1631.

All the arches under the windows are shamefully destroyed, to admit monuments.

In the South-east corner is a door, which leads to a stair-case within the wall, and another to Palace-yard.

Three tall pillars, with arches, form the basement of the South end of the East aisle; over it a colonnade, and a pair of stairs into the pier, and above, a half window. The key-stones of the roof are scrolls.

An elegant tablet and fine bust, with a festoon of masks, on the South wall, is inscribed, "O RARE BEN JONSON!" which is repeated on a stone in the North aisle of the nave, where (we are told by the people belonging to the abbey) he was buried in an erect posture*. He died in 1637, aged 63.

Near it is the tomb of Samuel Butler; a base, pyramid, pedestal, and bust. He died 1680, and had this memorial erected to him in the year 1721 by John Barber, citizen of London.

A very plain tablet to Edmund Spenser, "the prince of poets in his tyme," born 1553, died 1598; restored by private subscription 1778.

* Because the stone is about 18 inches square, and for no other reason.

A fine bust of Milton. "In the year of our Lord Christ 1737, this bust of the author of *Paradise Lost* was placed here by William Benson, esq. one of the two auditors of the Imprests to his Majesty king George the II^d. formerly surveyor-general of the Works to his Majesty king George the First."

Rysbrack was the statuary who cut it.

In the corner opposite the door, in a bad situation, is a pleasing figure of Poetry seated, holding a medallion, by *Bacon*, inscribed :

"No more the Grecian Muse unrivall'd reigns,
To Britain let the Nations homage pay;
She felt a Homer's fire in Milton's strains,
A Pindar's rapture in the lyre of Gray.

He died July the 30th, 1771, aged 54."

The tablet of Thomas Shadwell, poet-laureat to William and Mary, who died 1692, aged 55, has been raised higher on the wall, between the two Southern pillars of the transept, in order to make room for a figure weeping over a medallion, by *Bacon*; thus classically inscribed by his early and excellent friend Bp. Hurd :

"Optimo viro Gulielmo Mason, A. M.

Poetæ, fiquis alius, culto, casto, pio, sacrum.

Ob. 7. Apr. 1797, æt. 72."

A monument of Matthew Prior; a bust and pediment; over it a sarcophagus and two miserable emblematic figures: "Sui temporis historiam meditant paulatim obrepens febris operis simul et vitæ filum abruptit, Sep. 18, an. Dom. 1721, ætat. 57."

And the tablet of St. Evremond, the French author and soldier, who died 1703, aged 90."

Back of those, in the middle aisle, is the following inscription: "To the memory of Mrs. Pritchard. This tablet is here placed by a voluntary subscription of those who admired and esteemed her. She retired from the stage, of which she had long been the ornament, in the month of April 1768, and died at Bath in the month of August following, in the 57th year of her age.

Her comic vein had every charm to please,
'Twas Nature's dictates breath'd with Nature's ease.
E'en when her pow'rs sustain'd the tragic load,
Full, clear, and just, the harmonious accents flow'd;
And the big passions of her feeling heart
Burst freely forth, and sham'd the mimic art.

Oft on the scene, with colours not her own,
She painted Vice, and taught us what to shun.
One virtuous track her real life purfu'd,
That nobler part was uniformly good;
Each duty there, to such perfection wrought,

That, if the precept fail'd, th' example taught. W. WHITEHEAD, P. L."

Adjoining is the fine statue of Shakspeare, reclining on his hand, and pointing to his immortal lines on a label, "The cloud-capt towers, &c." The attitude, habit of his time, and excellence of the workmanship, do honour to the abbey. The angular pedestal has three busts from his plays on the corners.

"Gulielmo Shakspeare, anno post mortem CXXIV. amor publicus posuit," is on the tablet behind him. *Kent* and *Scheemakers* designed and executed this monument.

The sublime Thomson is honoured by a handsome memorial next to Shakspeare. His figure leans contemplative, on an exceedingly well-copied antique pedestal, on which is a bas-relief of Celadon and Amelia. A boy offers him a crown. The inscription, "James Thomson, ætatis 48, obiit 27 August, 1748.

Tutor'd by thee, sweet Poetry exalts

Her voice to ages; and informs the page

With music, image, sentiment, and thought,

Never to die."

This monument was erected in 1762*.

The South end of the transept is divided into compartments very like the North, except that the circular window is larger, and forms a rose, with quatre-foils at the ends of the leaves: the date in the centre is 1705; it has no painted glafs. The roof has its ribs and key stones of scrolls and flowers richly gilt. The sides down to the great arches of the ailes are exactly similar to the rest of the church; but what *should* have been the Western aile, is the cloister's Eastern side. Over it is a kind of gallery with presses for records at the South end, under the cumbent stag painted there by order of Richard the Second.

The basement division of the middle aile has had five arches. In the centre is a door leading to the chapel of St. Blase, which has been as carefully provided with fastenings, as if it had been the portal of a baron's castle in times of civil dissention. That the riches of the crown, and those of the monastery, were

* Gent. Mag. vol. XXXII. p. 238.

once deposited either *in it*, or some place beyond it, is more than probable. Several huge chests of seeming antiquity stand within the chapel, and one where the altar stood. Besides the grated door now remaining, strong and heavy, there was another without it, of which nothing is left but the marks of its bolts and bars. The latter was of great thickness, and lay when undrawn, buried in the substance of the wall; at the end of it was a hasp, secured by a lock and bolts on the opposite side of the door.

The mouldings of the arches are strewed with roses, and the capitals of the tall pillars foliated.

Under the middle is Goldsmith's tablet, of very little merit in the execution; a mere medallion and curtain; the work of *Nollekins*.

“Olivarii Goldsmith, poetæ, physici, historici, qui nullum ferè scribendi genus non tetigit, nullum quod tetigit non ornavit: sive risus essent movendi, sive lacrimæ, affectuum potens, at lenis dominator: ingenio sublimis, vividus, versatilis, oratione grandis, nitidus, venustus: hoc monumento memoriam coluit sodalium amor, amicorum fides, lectorum veneratio. Natus in Hiberniâ Forneix Longfordiensis, in loco cui nomen Pallas, Nov. 29, 1731; Eblanæ literis institutus; Obiit Londini, Apr. 4, 1774.”

On the Western side of the door is an excellent monument by *Roubiliac*, to the memory of the duke of Argyll. It is a pedestal supporting a sarcophagus, on which is the duke in Roman armour. A beautiful female whose eagerness in tracing the inscription on a pyramid is finely expressed, is exceeded by her whose attitude and extended arm proclaims his virtues. This statue is so full of animation that we almost overlook her opposite, and the indifferent bas relief. I am sorry to say, the weight of the marble has broken part of the base. If this publication should meet the eye of any of the noble family, I would recommend that a statuary should examine its present state.

“In memory of an honest man, a constant friend, John, the great duke of Argyll and Greenwich. A general and orator, exceeded by none in the age he lived. Sir Henry Fermer, baronet, by his last will left the sum of 500*l.* towards erecting this monument, and recommended the inscription. Born Oct. the 10th. 1680: died Oct. the 4th, 1743.”

“Briton! behold! if patriot worth be dear,
A shrine that claims thy tributary tear.
Silent that tongue admiring senates heard,
Nerveless that arm, opposing legions fear'd.

Nor

Nor less, O Campbell! thine the pow'rs to please,
And give to grandeur all the grace of ease.
Long from thy life let kindred heroes trace,
Arts, which ennoble still the noblest race.
Others may owe their future fame to me,
I borrow immortality from thee."

On the left hand of the door is a monument to the memory of Gay; consisting of a pyramid, medallion, and boy, on a pedestal.

"Life is a jest, and all things show it,
I thought so once, but now I know it."
"Of manners gentle, of affections mild,
In wit a man, simplicity a child.
With native humour temp'ring virtuous rage,
Form'd to delight at once and lash the age.
Above temptation in a low estate,
And uncorrupted ev'n among the great.
A safe companion, and an easy friend,
Unblam'd thro' life, lamented in thy end.
These are thy honours! not that here thy bust
Is mix'd with heroes, or with kings thy dust;
But that the worthy and the good shall say,
Striking their pensive bosoms, here lies Gay." A. POPE.

"Here lye the ashes of Mr. John Gay, the warmest friend, the gentlest companion, the most benevolent man, who maintained independency in low circumstances of fortune: integrity, in the midst of a corrupt age; and that equal serenity of mind, which conscious goodness alone can give; through the whole course of his life a favourite of the Muses, he was led by them to every elegant art, refined in taste, and fraught with graces all his own. In various kinds of poetry superior to many, inferior to none. His works continue to inspire what his example taught, contempt of folly, however adorned; detestation of vice, however dignified; reverence for virtue, however disgraced. Charles and Catharine, duke and dutchess of Queensberry, who loved this excellent person living, and regret him dead, have caused this monument to be erected to his memory."

That of Rowe adjoining is a pedestal and figure weeping over his bust. "To the memory of Nicholas Rowe, esq. who died in 1718, aged 45: and of Charlotte,

lotte, his only daughter, the wife of Henry Fane, esq. who, inheriting her father's spirit, and amiable in her own innocence and beauty, died in the 22nd year of her age, 1739."

" Thy relicks, Rowe, to this sad shrine we trust,
And near thy Shakspeare place thy honour'd bust.
Oh ! next him skill'd to draw the tender tear,
For never heart felt passion more sincere ;
To nobler sentiment to fire the brave,
For never Briton more disdain'd a slave ;
Peace to thy gentle shade ! and endless rest,
Blest in thy genius, in thy love too blest ;
And blest that timely from our scene remov'd,
Thy soul enjoys that liberty it lov'd.
To these so mourn'd in death, so lov'd in life,
The childless parent and the widow'd wife,
With tears inscribe this monumental stone,
That holds their ashes, and expects her own."

THE CHAPEL OF ST. BLASE.

This saint was a Bishop and Martyr, and had his anniversary on the 3d of February. The indulgence granted at his altar was for two years and twenty days. As this chapel is very retired, our raging Reformers, who warred most furiously against the Arts, possibly did not think the poor saint on the wall over the altar of St. Blase likely often to be seen, and therefore left the figure for the admiration of Antiquaries.

At the East end of the chapel is a strong plain pointed arch, about two feet in depth, painted in alternate red and white zig-zags. The ground of the back part is a dark olive, on which is a painted niche of deep red, formed by two ill-shaped pillars supporting a light blue angular canopy, edged with yellow, as are the pinnacles. On the capital of a pillar stands a female saint coroneted, whose under vestment is blue, and the outer purple. Her right hand, holding a book, crosses her breast, with the fore finger pointed to a square crossed by five bars held in her left by a ring on a line with the book. I cannot decide who this figure is intended to represent, nor can I suppose it designed for the Blessed Virgin.

Though

Though there are many faults in the drawing and in the proportions, there is still an air of graceful dignity throughout the figure, improved by the correct folds of the drapery. It is much injured by the darkness and dampness of the situation. An oblong compartment crosses the arch at her feet, formed into four lozenges of yellow within squares; in the centre is a painting of the Crucifixion, with the Virgin and Mary Magdalen on the sides. The figure of the Saviour is a true representation of a lifeless body, and the linen round it is formed into very correct folds. The figure on the right hand is far superior to that on the left, her under garment is green, and the outer purple; the colours of the vestments on that of the other Mary are the same. The artist seems to have failed most in the air of the heads*.

On the left side of the arch, a little higher than the altar, is a praying Benedictine monk, from whose mouth issues the following address to the saint above :

✠ : ME QVEM CVLPÆ : GRÆVIS : PREMII : ERILE : VIRGO : SVAVIS :
✠ : ME : MILHI : PLACATVM : XPE : DELEAS : QV : REATVM.

Two steps, of coarse stone, to the altar remain; the lower projects into a semi-circle. The pavement is of small red tiles.

In the South wall, near the altar, is a deep recess, and over it two large windows, now dark. They have each one mullion and a quatrefoil in the arch.

A vast pier carried into a strong arch crosses the roof, and from hence Westward it is higher than the rest. The ribs spring from capitals on heads of rude workmanship and ghastly effect; but are extremely firm and strong. A fence of deal boards defaces the West end of the chapel. Over it, high in the wall, is an iron grated window, which opens into a space of considerable width; and in the wall of that is a smaller glazed window. The chapel is destitute of any other light than what streams through it.

There are recesses in the North wall, one like that over the altar, and another flatter, with pillars and mouldings.

An antient oaken pulpit†, with a diminutive sounding board, stands on the South side; the only furniture of the place besides are plain presses, for the surplices of the clergy, gentlemen of the choir, and singing boys.

In the corner of the transept is a tablet over a sarcophagus of very fine marble, "To the memory of sir Edward Atkyns, one of the barons of the Exchequer, in the reigns of King Charles the First and Second. He was a person of

* See the plate.

† This is the old pulpit from the choir.

such integrity, that he resisted the many advantages and honours offered him by the chiefs of the grand rebellion. He departed this life in 1669, aged 82 years.

“ Of Sir Robert Atkyns, his eldest son, created knight of the Bath at the coronation of King Charles the Second ; afterwards lord chief baron of the Exchequer under King William ; and speaker of the House of Lords in several parliaments. Which places he filled with distinguished abilities and dignity, as his learned writings abundantly prove. He died 1709, aged 88 years.

“ Of Sir Edward Atkyns, his youngest son, lord chief baron of the Exchequer, which office he discharged with great honour and integrity ; but retired, upon the Revolution, from public business to his seat in Norfolk, where he was revered for his piety to God, and humanity to men. He employed himself in reconciling differences among his neighbours, in which he obtained so great a character, that few would refuse the most difficult cause to his decision, and the most litigious would not appeal from it. He died 1698, aged 68 years.

“ And of Sir Robert Atkyns, eldest son of Sir Robert abovementioned, a gentleman versed in polite literature and in the antiquities of this country, of which his History of Gloucestershire is a proof. He died 1711, aged 65 years.”

“ In memory of his ancestors who have so honourably presided in the Courts of Justice in Westminster Hall, Edward Atkyns, esq. late of Ketteringham, in Norfolk, second son of the last named Sir Edward, caused this monument to be erected. He died Jan. 20, 1750, aged 79 years.

Near the above is a tablet “ to the memory of Mary Hope, who died at Brockhall, in the county of Northampton, on the 25th of June, 1767, aged 25 ; and whose remains (unnoticed) lie in the neighbouring church at Norton. This stone, an unavailing tribute of affliction, is by her husband erected and inscribed. She was the only daughter of Eliab Breton, of Forty Hall, Middlesex, esq. and was married to John Hope, of London, merchant, to whom she left three infant sons, Charles, John, and William.

“ Tho' low in earth, her beauteous form decay'd,
My faithful wife, my lov'd Maria's laid :
In sad remembrance the afflicted raise
No pompous tomb, inscrib'd with venal praise.
To Statesmen, Warriors, and to Kings, belong
The trophied sculpture, and the Poet's song.

And

And these the proud expiring often claim,
 Their wealth bequeathing to record their name.
 But humble Virtue, stealing to the dust,
 Heeds not our lays or monumental bust.
 To name her virtues ill befits my grief,
 What was my bliss, can now give no relief!
 A husband mourns! the rest let friendship tell:
 Fame! spread her worth: a husband knew it well."

Over the Atkyns's monument is a sarcophagus, with a statue of Fame holding a medallion; an infant, and trophies, by *Wilton*: "Sacred to the memory of Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, knight of the Bath, M. P. Colonel of the 74th Highland regiment of foot, hereditary usher of the White Rod for Scotland, late governor of Jamaica, governor of Fort St. George, and commander in chief of the forces on the coast of Coromandel, in the East Indies. He died equally regretted and admired for his eminent civil and military services to his country. Possessed of distinguished endowments of mind, dignified manners, inflexible integrity, unfeigned benevolence, with every sociable and amiable virtue; he departed this life March the 31st, 1791, aged 52.

Heu pietas! Heu prisca fides! Et bellica virtus!

Quando habitura parem! —

On the basement near the South wall are two exceeding good busts, a sarcophagus, and many emblems, by *J. Walsh*; which are "Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth, dowager baroness of Lechmere, eldest daughter of Charles Howard, third earl of Carlisle, and widow of Nicholas, lord Lechmere. She afterwards intermarried with sir Thomas Robinson, of Rookby Park, in the county of York, baronet, on the 28th of October, 1728; and died on the 10th of April, 1739, aged 44. By an order in his last will, dated the 13th of November, 1775, this monument was erected to perpetuate his grateful sense of the pleasure he had in the conversation of an accomplished woman, a sincere friend, and an agreeable companion; with particular directions that his own bust should be placed by hers. Sir Thomas was member of parliament for the borough of Morpeth, in Northumberland, during the first parliament of King George the Second; and after the dissolution thereof was appointed one of the commissioners of excise, in which office he continued till January 11, 1741, when his Majesty was pleased to appoint him governor of Barbadoes, in which government he continued near five

years; and though he did several eminent services to the island, yet, upon some complaints sent home, he was recalled. Though in justice to his memory it must not be concealed, that the complaints were afterwards substantially acknowledged to be groundless. He passed the rest of his days after his return, in quiet retirement from public business, and departed this life on the 3d of March, 1777, aged 76."

The wall directly over the above has been hollowed into a niche; at the back of which is an organ, with an angel hovering before it on clouds, and performing on a celestial harp. A statue of the immortal Handel, full of fire and expression, has caught the sounds, and, enraptured, shews he recognizes his own, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." In this figure *Roubiliac* has expressed every thing that could be wished or hoped from the most exalted genius, and has made a short clumsy man appear something *more* than man.

"George Frederick Handel, esq. born February the 23d, 1684, died April the 14th, 1759."

Higher up, on a plain tablet, is inscribed,

"Within these sacred walls the memory of Handel was celebrated, under the patronage and in the presence of his most gracious Majesty George the Third, on the 26th and 29th of May, and on the 3d and 5th of June, 1784.

"The musick performed on this solemnity was selected from his own works, under the direction of Brownlow earl of Exeter, John earl of Sandwich, Henry earl of Uxbridge, sir Watkin Williams Wynne, baronet, and sir Richard Jebb, baronet. The band, consisting of five hundred and twenty-five vocal and instrumental performers, was conducted by Joah Bate, esq."

A tablet to William Outram, S. T. P. a canon of this church, archdeacon of Leicester, &c. who died 1679. His wife Jane survived him 42 years, and died 1721.

Over it is an indifferent performance in alto-relievo by *Wilton*, with figures holding a medallion before a pyramid, on which is written,

"Stephano Hales, S. T. P.

Augusta Georgii Tertii Regis optimi mater

P.

Quæ viventem, ut sibi in sacris ministraret, elegit;

mortuum prid non. Jan. 1761,

octogesimum quartum agentem annum,

hoc marmore ornavit.

"Halesi

“ Haleſi ad tumultum, nitido quem ſurgere faxo
 Auguſta, et meritum juſſit habere decus,
 Et Pietas, et cana Fides, et maxima Virtus,
 Perpetuas fundant, ſacra cohors, lacrymas;
 At ſupra extinctum Sapientia, dia propheta,
 Prædicat, “ Ille hominum doctus adeſſe malis,
 Ille, opera indagare Dei : nec ſera vetuſtas
 Laudem, Haleſe, tuam nec titulos minuet.
 Anglia te primis inſertum jactat alumnis,
 Anglia, Newtono, terra ſuperba, ſuo.”

The tomb of Iſaac Barrow, S.T.P. is next in order. He died at the age of 47, in the year 1677. Over it is a tablet to Dr. Wetenhall, of whom ſee farther on.

Dr. Triplett's memorial is to the right of the former : he died July 16, aged 70.

Above it is a tablet by *Nollekens*, conſiſting of a pedeaſtal, buſt, books, and pyramid on a curtain : “ Sacred to the memory of ſir John Pringle, baronet, who was at an early period of life profeſſor of moral philoſophy in the univerſity of Edinburgh. Afterwards phyſician to the army, to the Princeſs of Wales, to the Queen, to and King George the Third ; Preſident to the Royal Society ; Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, &c. &c. His medical and philoſophical knowledge, his inviolable integrity, and truly Chriſtian virtues, rendered him an honour to his age and country. He was born in Scotland, in April 1707 ; and died in London, in January 1782.”

The monument of ſir Richard Coxe, kt. is next in ſucceſſion, who died at the age of 69, in the year 1623.

Above it is a tablet of variegated marble filling the outline of an arch, with a pedeaſtal and urn ; inlaid with oak leaves, feſtoons, and flowers : “ Sacred to the memory of ſir Robert Taylor, knt. ; whoſe works intitle him to a diſtinguiſhed rank in the firſt claſs of Britiſh architects ; he was eminently uſeful to the public as an active and impartial magiſtrate. He rendered himſelf deſervedly dear to his family and friends, by the uniform exerciſe of every ſocial and domeſtic virtue. He died on the 26th day of September, 1788, aged 70 years.”

Iſaac Caſaubon died in 1614, aged 55.

Above is a tablet to John Erneſt Grabe, S.T.P. 1711, aged 46.

A pedeaſtal ſupporting a clumſy buſt of William Camden, the celebrated Engliſh Hiſtorian, is the laſt monument on the baſement. He died in 1623, aged 74.

Over it is one lately erected, representing Garrick in an antient habit, pushing aside a veil which hung before a medallion of Shakspeare, on the top of a pyramid. Lower down are the Tragic and Comic Muses. The figures are all graceful in their motion, but rather disproportioned; the thought deserves praise. It is by *Webber*:

“ To the memory of David Garrick,
 who died in the year 1779, at the age of 63.”
 “ To paint fair Nature by divine command,
 Her magic pencil in his glowing hand,
 A Shakspeare rose: then, to expand his fame
 Wide o’er this breathing world, a Garrick came.
 Though sunk in death the forms the Poet drew,
 The Actor’s genius bade them breathe anew.
 Though like the Bard himself in night they lay,
 Immortal Garrick call’d them back to day:
 And till Eternity with power sublime
 Shall mark the mortal hour of hoary Time,
 Shakspeare and Garrick like twin stars shall shine,
 And earth irradiate with a beam divine.

S. T. PRATT.

This monument, the tribute of a friend, was erected in 1797.”

Against the wainscot of the choir is an exceeding fine figure of the eminent Dr. Busby. He reclines on a cushion, in his sacred robes, with a book in one hand, and a pen in the other. If this statue had been *seated*, it would have had few equals; as it is, we wonder why he *lays down* to write. The pedestal and tablet behind him are good. The epitaph is extremely pleasing: “ Behold, the representation of Busby as he lived! To know him as he was, examine what excellences may be found in the various departments of literature, the law, and religion; and reflect that those were the product of his powers, of discrimination and application of talents in the youth of his time. He died in 1695, aged 89.”

Near the above is a miserable copy to the memory of Dr. South. His figure reclines in a gown on a skull, with a book in the left hand, but is wretchedly inferior to Busby’s. South was a pupil of Busby’s, and desired he might be buried near him. He was a prebendary of Westminster and of Christ Church, rector of Islip, and a great benefactor to it, for he rebuilt the rectorial residence and endowed a free school. The sum of one thousand pounds was left by him to
 enlarge

enlarge the college of Christ Church. He died the 8th. of July, 1716, aged 82 years.

These two monuments have occasioned the demolition of a larger one, supposed to be that of Anne of Cleves. A fragment may be seen between them, on which is a pilaster with a relief of a skull and bones.

Thus are the seats of the great vacated in succession !

Inscriptions legible on the pavement.

Barbara Simpson, 1795, aged 55.

“ Quando ullam invenient parem ?

Multis illa quidem flebilis occidit.”—

“ Hic sepultus est Petrus Birch, D.D. hujus ecclesiæ præbendarius, et subdecanus. Obiit 2^o die Julii, 1710, ætatis suæ 63.”

Philadelphia Percy, 1791. Dorothy Percy, 1794.

Major Henry Carr, 1690, aged 38.

Anthony Horneck, 1641.

Richard Lucas, D.D. prebendary of this church, 1715, aged 67.

Samuel Barton, S.T.P. prebendary of Westminster, 1715, aged 68. Jane Woven, 1758; daughter of the above; and John Woven, esq. 1760, aged 73.

Dame Mary Steele, wife of sir Richard Steele, knt. daughter and sole heiress to Jonathan Scurlock, esq. of the county of Carmarthen, died Dec. the 26th, 1718, aged 40 years; leaving issue one son and two daughters, Eugene, Elizabeth, and Mary.

William Craig, M.A. prebendary of this church, 1720. Mary Craig, his widow, 1745, aged 81.

Robert Cannon, S.T.P. 1722, aged 59.

James Macpherson, esq. M.P. born at Ruthven, county of Inverness, the 27th of October, 1736; died 17th of February, 1796.

Robert Adam, esq. architect, born at Kirkaldie, 3d of July, 1728, died in London, 3d of March, 1792.

Sir William Chambers, knt. of the Polar star, architect, surveyor general of his Majesty's works, F.R.S. F.A.S. and R.A. died March 8, 1796, aged 74.

Lieutenant George James Riddell, second son of sir James Riddell, baronet, by his first wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Milles, of Billockby, in the county of Norfolk, esq.; he died April the 22d, 1783, aged 24 years.

William

William Burnaby, esq. 1706, aged 33.

THOMAS PARR's inscription * is still perfectly legible, on a square of white marble. He was born in 1483, and was buried here Nov. 15th, 1635, aged 152 years.

"In memory of the right hon. Mary Eleanor Bowes, countess of Strathmore, only child of George Bowes, esq. of Streatham Castle, and of Gibside in the county of Durham, who died the 28th of April, 1800, aged 51 years."

"Eliz. Heylyn, 1747, aged 49, wife of Dr. John Heylyn, prebendary of this church: Eliz. Heylyn, their daughter, 1759, aged 37: Dr. John Heylyn, died August the 11th, 1759, aged 74. He was the first rector of St. Mary-le-Strand, which rectory he held for 35 years, and was prebendary of this church 16 years."

Dr. Henry Barker, prebendary of this church, 1740, aged 87.

"H. S. I. Depositum Reverendi admodum in Christo patris Edwardi Wetenhall, S.T.P. primo Corcugienfis an. 20, deinde Kilmorensis et Ardaghensis an. 14, in Regno Hiberniæ, Episcopi; obiit 12 Nov. A. D. 1713, ætatis suæ 78. Hic jacet Edwardus Wetenhall, M. D. Filius natu maximus Reverendi admodum in Christo patris Edwardi Wetenhall, S.T.P. juxta depositi, ob. 29 Aug. 1733, æt. 71.

"O rare fir William Davénant!"

"Underneath this stone are interred the remains of John Henderfon, who died the 25th day of November, 1785, aged 38 years."

"Samuel Johnson, LL.D. obiit 13 die Decembris, anno Domini 1784, ætatis suæ 75." Next to his early companion rests David Garrick, without a mark to point out his grave. I am told it is arched with brick, to secure his remains from the pick-axe and spade. On the coffin lays a volume of Shakspeare's plays, thrown on it at the interment by an enthusiastic admirer and friend.

A massy iron box, intended for mites to relieve the distressed, is fixed on a pillar in the path (so much frequented when the abbey was used as a street, court, or thoroughfare,) leading from the South east door to that of the cloisters, with the inviting inscription, "*Beatus qui intelligit super egenum et pauperem;*" "Blessed is he that considereth the poor."

As we are now treading this once-beaten track, I cannot avoid expressing my unqualified approbation of the late order for shutting the Western door, and the gates of the nave. The constant tread of passengers kept the church always unclean, and exposed the monuments to the fate which has befallen many a headless

* In August, 1757, died at Kilver, near Bridgenorth, Robert Parr, aged 124, great grandson of the above Thomas. The father of this Robert was 109; the grandfather 113; and great grandfather 152.

figure, and occasioned the loss of numbers of fingers and hands of excellent statues. I must acknowledge it fills me with indignation, when I see young gentlemen of *family* and high blood skip from tomb to tomb in that part of the church which it would once have been even worse than death to violate, and trample upon fallen greatness!—Shades of the Edwards, the Henrys, conquerors of kingdoms! would that ye were conscious of the indignities shewn to your sepulchres, the profanation of your holy places, where ye have tottered under weights, and trodden barefooted, to shew your humble piety and reverence for God!

THE SOUTH AISLE.

The door to the cloisters is close to the corner of the transept: this has an angular arch, richly carved. On each side are lancet-shaped arches; over them is a horizontal moulding, and higher three large quatrefoils within circles. These are filled with white marble, on which is inscribed, “*Deus portus meus et refugium.*”

“Near lies buried, Rear Admiral John Harrison, son of captain Robert Harrison, who educated him from his infancy in the navy, having himself served in it forty years. He was captain of the *Namur*, the ship of admiral sir George Pococke in several successful engagements with the French fleet commanded by Monsieur de Achè, in one of which he was wounded. He conducted, under the same British admiral, the armament against the *Havannah*, and brought the fleet and treasure safe to England. In consequence of excessive fatigue, soon after his return, he lost the use of one side by a paralytick stroke, and remained helpless twenty-eight years. He was firm in action, prudent in conduct, polished in society. Generous and humane in a profession, and upon an element, where human virtue is of the most rigid kind, and human nature is most severely tried, his modesty was equal to his virtues. He died the 15th October, 1791, aged 69 years. *Deus monstravit miracula sua in profundis.*”

A tablet to the memory of Mrs. Anne Wemyss, 1698; and under it one,

“To the memory of William Dalrymple, midshipman, eldest son of sir John Dalrymple, baronet, one of the barons of the Exchequer in Scotland, and of Elizabeth Hamilton Macgill, representative of the viscounts of Oxenford; who, though heir of ample estates, preferred to a life of indolence and pleasure the toilsome and perilous profession of a seaman, when his country was in danger. At the age of 18, he was killed off the Coast of Virginia in a desperate engagement, in which captain Salter, in the *Santa Margareta*, took the *Amazone*, a French ship of superior

perior force, almost in sight of the enemy's fleet; receiving, in the public dispatches of his skilful and generous commander, the honourable testimony, that, "he was a worthy and deserving youth, who, had he lived, would have been an ornament to his profession;" and leaving to his once happy parents, in whole fond eyes he appeared to promise whatever could be expected from genius, spirit, and the best gift of God, a kind and melting heart, the endearing remembrance of his virtues. Father of All! grant to the prayer of a father and mother, that their surviving children may imitate the qualities of such a brother! And that there may never be wanting to the British youth the spirit to pursue that line of publick honour which he marked out for himself and for them! Obit July 29, 1782."

On the left is a very neat tablet, with a flattering epitaph, "to the countess of Annandale, who died Dec. 13, 1716, aged 49; Lord William Johnstone, her son, 1721, aged 26. And, lastly, her eldest son James, marquis of Annandale, who died at Naples, in the year 1730. By Gibbs.

The next arch contains the monument of sir Cloudefley Shovell. I agree with Mr. Addison in condemning this design, but we differ in applying our censures. He says, "he is represented on his tomb by the figure of a beau dres'd in a long perriwig, and reposing himself upon velvet cushions, under a canopy of state." What idea doth this sentence convey? A figure, in a laced long-flapped coat, equally fine jacket, silk stockings, brought half way up his thighs, a laced cravat, and square-toed shoes, with diminutive buckles. This was the dress of a beau in the time of Addison. On the contrary, absurd as those flowing wigs were, it is the only part of his attire that brings the date of his death within a thousand years of its time. Sir Cloudefley is in the full armour of a ROMAN GENERAL, with his mantle fastened by a fibula on his right shoulder, and wrapped round his legs to keep them comfortable, though carelessly omitting one foot which is bare, and (that the *costume* may be complete) on it is a *sandal*; *quis* is the above the habit of a beau? The whole of the tomb is wretchedly executed; but I think the design would have been very good if the effigies had been omitted. The trophies and ship wreck cannot be disapproved of. I would have shown him in his Admiral's uniform; meeting the element into which he sunk with fortitude, and as much resignation as the fear of death would permit the *stoutest* of us to feel. It is barely necessary to say he was ship-wrecked on the rocks of Scilly, the 22d October, 1707, in the 57th year of his age.

On the left is a bust within a medallion, with a caduceus, and pair of scales behind it, on a black pyramid: "Near this place are deposited the remains of the honourable sir John Burland, knight, LL.D. one of the barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer. As a man, valued and beloved; as a judge, honoured and revered. He died suddenly, on the 29th Feb. 1776, aged 51 years; having left one son by his lady, Lætitia, the only daughter of William Berkeley Portman, esq. of Orchard Portman, and Pylle, in the County of Somerset; and Ann his wife, only daughter of sir Edward Seymour, of Maiden Bradley, in the county of Wilts, baronet, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons."

On the right is a tablet and pyramid of beautiful marble, with a weeping female leaning over a small sarcophagus, on which is a ship-wreck: "Sacred to the memory of William Wragg, esq. of South Carolina, who, when the American Colonies revolted from Great-Britain, inflexibly maintained his loyalty to the person and government of his Sovereign, and was therefore compelled to leave his distressed family, and ample fortune. In his passage to England by the way of Amsterdam, he was unfortunately ship-wrecked, and drowned on the Coast of Holland, the 3d day of September, 1777. In him strong natural parts, and the love of justice and humanity, improved by education, formed the valuable character of a good man; and left those who have survived him to deplore the loss of a most tender husband, affectionate parent, kind master, and warm friend. His surviving afflicted sister in England caused this monument to be erected, 1779."

Between the adjoining pillars are the monuments of

George Stepney, esq. who was envoy to several courts from 1692 to 1706; and died 1707, aged but 27 years.

Thomas Knipe, S.T.P. who was employed for 50 years in the instruction of youth in Westminster School, 16 of which he was head master, and a prebendary of this church; he died in the year 1711, aged 73.

A tablet of great beauty, by *Banks*, represents Dr. Watts seated, writing, with an angel inspiring. The latter has had the head broken off. There is besides a bust, and two boys weeping.

"Isaac Watts, D.D. born July 17th, 1674, died Nov. 25th, 1748."

On the window above, a very handsome tomb by *Rybrack*, with weeping boys: "Near this place lies the body of John Methuen, esq. who died abroad in the

service of his country, A.D. 1706. And also that of his son, sir Paul Methuen, knight of the Bath, who died April the 11th, 1757, in the 85th year of his age."

The tomb of admiral George Churchill, nephew to John duke of Marlborough, stands in the next Western arch; he died in 1710, aged 58 years.

Near it is a tablet to captain William Julius, 1698, aged 33; and another to major Richard Creed, who was shot through the head, at the battle of Blenheim, 1704.

On the same wall, "Near this place lye the remains of William Strode, esq. lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, and colonel of the 62d regiment of foot. He departed this life January the 14th, 1776, in the 78th year of his age; who constantly attended his duty, both at home and abroad, during a course of upwards of 60 years service. He was a strenuous asserter of both civil and religious liberty, as established at the glorious Revolution by King William the Third. Military reader! go thou and do likewise."

Sir Richard Bingham, knt. 1598, aged 70.

In the window is a fine figure of Martin Folkes, seated in a contemplative posture, with a variety of philosophical instruments and calculations about him, and boys making experiments. By *W. Tyler* and *R. Ashton*. The tablet is inscribed, "Memoriæ Sacrum Martini Folkes, de Hillington, in comitatu Norfolciæ, armigeri; qui philosophiæ sublimioris studio, auspice Newtono, ingenium, operam, vitam, feliciter dicavit; societatis regiæ Londini diu socius, et anno 1741 præses merito electus; forti tandem communi placidè succubuit 28 Junii, anno 1754, ætatis 63. Hoc marmor Helena, soror unica Ricardi Betenson, Equitis aurati, qui Lucretiam uxorem duxit Martini Folkes filiam natu minorem, testamento suo hic erigi curavit, anno 1788."

The arches under the windows have been all more or less injured in erecting the tombs; some are quite destroyed, and of the antient arms of the contributors to the structure but five shields remain.

Against the wainscot of the choir are,

The altar-tomb, and effigies in armour, of William Thynne, esq. who died 1584.

Sir Thomas Richardson, with a bust in a circular niche, who died aged 66, anno 1634;

And

Thomas Thynne, esq. who was assassinated in Pall-Mall, by count Coningmark. His figure is half reclined, with a huge wig, and something on him between a shirt and a mantle, but which the artist intended it for, is not easy to say. On the pedestal is a relief of his death, which happened on Sunday the 12th of February, 1682.

Elizabeth and Judith Freke.

Dame Grace Gethin, 1697, aged 21.

James Kendal, esq. 1708, aged 61.

The iron gate, formerly always open, which crosses the aisle to the organ-loft, is now as constantly shut, except upon the application of three-pence to the palm of the very civil and respectful keepers, when its iron jaws expand, and immediately close again upon the visitor.

THE NAVE.

In the South aisle a tomb, with Britannia and a Lion mourning, on a sarcophagus, on which is a representation of major André, in the tent of general Washington, with a flag of truce, to solicit his pardon. Of but indifferent execution; by *Robt. Adams* and *P. M. Van Gelder* *.

As a proof of the necessity for shutting the nave against passengers, this monument may fairly be cited. It is nearly broken to pieces; the head of several figures being broken off.

* By this latter artist has this year (1801) been erected, in the church-yard of Wormley, Herts, a neat monument of white marble,

“ To the memory
of ALEXANDER HUME, Esq.

Nephew of the late and
Cousin german to the present
Sir ABRAHAM HUME, Bart.

He was many years
commander of a ship
in the service of the honorable
East India company,

and departed this life on
the 18th of Nov. 1800,
aged 71 years.

This monument was erected,
in pursuance of the direction
in his will,

by his executors;
who, among his numerous friends,
most sincerely lament his loss.”

Over the inscription is a bas relief of a ship under sail; corresponding with it on the other side an anchor. The pedestal is supported by two dolphins erect.

The same artist designed and executed the beautiful tablet to Mrs. Frampton, in Morton church, Dorsetshire, in 1762; engraved in Mr. Hutchins's History.

“ Sacred to the memory of major John André, who was raised by his merit at an early period of life to the rank of adjutant-general of the British forces in America; and, employed in an important but hazardous enterprise, fell a sacrifice to his zeal for his king and country, on the 2d of October, A.D. 1780, aged 29, universally beloved and esteemed by the army in which he served, and lamented even by his foes. His gracious Sovereign King George the Third has caused this monument to be erected.”

Adjoining is a horrid clumsy tomb, to sir Palmes Fairbone, governor of Tangier; where he was killed by a shot from the besiegers, Oct. 24, 1680, aged 46.

The next is an excellent performance, by *Adams* and *Carter*, consisting of a pyramid of red and white marble, against which are two Caryatide Indians in the complete *costume* of their country; one holding a gun, the other a tomahawk. I am at a loss for due praises to these correct and well-sculptured statues. They support a heavy sarcophagus, on which is a beautiful bas-relief of a field of battle; but, unfortunately for propriety, the general and his soldiers are all *Romans*.

“ This monument was erected by a disconsolate parent, the lady viscountess Townshend, to the memory of her fifth son, the honourable lieutenant-colonel Roger Townshend, who was killed by a cannon-ball on the 25th of July, 1759, in the 28th year of his age, as he was reconnoitring the French lines at Ticonderoga, in North America. From the parent, the brother, and the friend, his sociable and amiable manners, his enterprising bravery, and the integrity of his heart, may claim the tribute of affliction. Yet, stranger! weep not; for, though premature his death, his life was glorious, enrolling him with the names of those immortal statesmen and commanders, whose wisdom and intrepidity, in the course of this comprehensive and successful war, have extended the commerce, enlarged the dominions, and upheld the majesty, of these kingdoms, beyond the idea of any former age.”

The window above holds a large handsome tablet (by *Cheere*) with a globe and mathematical instruments:—“ *Nomen sibi fecit eundo.*”—“ *Sir John Chardin.*”—“ *Soli Deo Gloria.*”—“ *Refurgam.*”

A bust, pedestal, and curtain, to Sidney earl of Godolphin, lord high treasurer of Great Britain, and prime minister, in the reign of queen Anne. He died the 15th of September, 1712, aged 67.

The double tablets of sir Charles Harbord, knight, and Clement Cottrell, esq. are next in succession. They perished together May the 28th, 1672, during an engagement with the Dutch fleet, the former aged 32, and the latter 22.

A tablet

A tablet to Diana Temple, Dorothy Osbourne, William Temple, and Martha Gifford, 1722, aged 84.

Over those, in a window, is one to which Europe can barely shew a parallel. It has a very bad light, and is seen to great disadvantage from its height. The artist was *Roubiliac*; and it is "To the memory of William Hargrave, esq. lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, colonel of the royal English fusileers, and governor of Gibraltar, who, having been 57 years a commissioned officer, died the 21st of January, 1750, aged 79 years. His body is interred close to that of his friend lieutenant-general Fleming, and near to this monument."

As I had occasion to notice this monument in the *Gentleman's Magazine**, I shall not hesitate to insert the following: "The figure of the general is supposed to be just re-animated, and rising in an extacy of joy from the tomb in which he had reposed; behind him a pyramid is tumbling into ruins; at his head and below him, Time has just thrown Death backward, and is in the act of breaking his dart. The expression in Hargrave's face is admirable; it is a mixture of wonder and joy; every limb seems to strain forward, every muscle is exerted, to break from the grasp of death. The truth with which the pyramid is executed deserves every praise; a plain surface is converted by the chissel into a vast mass of stone falling in every direction. The figure of Time is fine; and the old broken feathers of his wings, torn with age and long use, are well worth examination. The skeleton seems to hang in agony by his broken spear, which is snapped by Time on his knee. The skull and bones are wrapped lightly round with drapery, and a crown drops from the head." *Roubiliac* was certainly unrivalled in representing a human skeleton in marble.

Further West is the tomb of John Smith, esq. who died the 6th of July 1718. It is a design by *Gibbs* the architect; but, in truth, very common; a weeping female on a sarcophagus, with a medallion of the deceased in her right hand.

On one side is the tablet of Carola Morland, wife of sir Samuel Morland, baronet, who died 1674, aged 23. This gentleman lived to place on the other side of Mr. Smith's, another memorial to a wife, who died 1679, aged 19.

In the window are two fine figures of Hercules and Minerva, very foolishly employed in tying a serpent and glass to his club. Above, a medallion on a py-

* Vol. LXV. p. 389.

ramid, inscribed, "Major-general James Fleming died March the 17th, 1750, aged 68." This is the work of *Roubiliac*.

The next space is filled by a door leading to the cloisters, and two arches of unequal width; one shield quite obliterated; the other, De Clifford's, almost equally injured.

In the left arch a tablet to the hon. colonel John Davis, president of his Majesty's council of St. Christopher's, who died December 13, 1725, aged 63 years.

On the right, "Roberti Cannon, S. T. P. decani Lincolnienfis, et hujus ecclesiæ prebendarii; qui obiit 28^o die Martii, A. D. 1722, ætatis suæ 59."

Above it, in the window, is a third monument by *Roubiliac*; it is also the third in the scale of merit. Fame pushes Time from a column, on which armour and flags are suspended, and on its base a medallion. A pretty sarcophagus below is encircled with laurel: "To the memory of George Wade, field-marshal of his Majesty's forces, lieutenant-general of the ordnance, colonel of his Majesty's third regiment of dragoon guards, governor of Fort William, Fort Augustus, and Fort George, and one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council. He died the 14th of March, 1748, aged 75."

The adjoining arches are for ever demolished. The side ones have been, shall I say restored? Alas! the mason could not even copy.

The centre monument was "erected, with the utmost respect, to the memory of Mrs. Katharine Bovey, and justice to her character, by her executrix Mrs. Mary Pope, who lived with her near 40 years in perfect friendship, never once interrupted till her much-lamented death. She died Jan. 21, 1726, aged 57."

It is a pretty design by *Gibbs*.

In the window sits the Genius of Massachusetts-Bay, supported by a shield. If the artist had aimed at a representation of melancholy intoxication, I should have pronounced him an adept in sculpture; on the contrary, he wished to represent the ideal guardian of a flourishing colony. Beneath her is inscribed: "The province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, by an order of the great and general court, bearing date February the first, 1759, caused this monument to be erected to the memory of George Augustus lord viscount Howe, brigadier-general of his Majesty's forces in America, who was slain July the 6th, 1758, on the march to Ticonderoga, in the 34th year of his age, in testimony of the sense they had of his services and military virtues, and of the affection their officers
and

and soldiers bore to his command. He lived respected and beloved. The public regretted his loss; to his family it is irreparable."

Another tablet is inscribed "M. S. Viri admodum reverendi Johannis Thomas, LL. D. episcopi Rotensis, hujusque ecclesiæ collegiatæ honoratissimique ordinis de Balneo decani. Pueritiâ in scholâ Carliolensî bene actâ, uberiorem scientiæ fructum apud Oxonienses collegit; unde, ingenio, moribus, literis humanis reconditisque, ornamentum ac patronus prodiit; famâque exinde incrementum, et suapte pervulgatâ, dignitates merendo ornabat, divitias largiundo augebat, ecclesiam consilio gubernabat, auctoritate tuebatur, exemplo instituebat: in negotiis impiger, studiis indefessus, omnia ad *amodoymv* referebat; donec, vitæ muneribus rectè persunctis, atroci morbo diu oppressus, invictâ tamen patientiâ, animam Deo reddidit xx^o Sextilis, A. D. 1793, ætatis 81. Hoc inane munus, hoc desiderii (exiguum licet) testimonium, præstare contigit nepoti suo G. A. T. A. M." The tablet supports a good bust; beside which there is a lamb bearing the cross, a chalice, sacramental bread, mitre, crozier, and books. This monument is the work of *Bacon*.

Near the above is a very fine bust by *Tyler*; on its pedestal are the chalice, paten, mitre, crozier, and books. "M. S. Viri admodum reverendi Zachariæ Pearce, S. T. P. episcopi Rossensis, hujusque ecclesiæ collegiatæ necnon honoratissimi ordinis de Balneo decani. Pueritiâ in scholâ Westmonasteriensî bene actâ, uberiorem scientiæ fructum apud Cantabrigienses collegit. Quantus inde et criticus prodiit et theologus, testantur scripta ipsius jamdudum edita, testabuntur et mox edenda. Secessus tandem ac otii impensè cupidus, quò sacris literis elucidandis vacaret, decanatum hunc abdicavit; episcopatum insuper, modò licuisset, abdicaturus. Absoluto, demum, quod præcipuè in votis erat, in Sacrosancta Evangelia, et Acta Apostolorum, limatissimo commentario, a laboribus requievit, 29 Junii, A. D. 1774, æt. 84."

The arches under the next window that remain are coloured black. They contain the monument of sir Lumly Robinson, bart. who died 1684, aged 36; and another, of porphyry, inlaid with white marble flowers and foliage, of great taste and beauty. On it two singularly elegant children hold and read a label.

On the pedestal is an oval tablet adorned by inlaid scrolls; and this contains a bas relief of a North-west view of the Abbey, extremely well done, and two figures of Faith and Hope. The inscription is, "Hic juxta sepultus est Josephus Wilcocks, S. T. P. Georgio I^{mo} a sacris, ab eoque ad prebendam in hac ecclesiâ,

et.

et episcopatum Glocestriensem erectus. A Georgio II^{do} creatus episcopus Rossensis, et hujus ecclesiæ et honoratissimi ordinis de Balneo decanus. Hujusce regis sub auspiciis, et senatus Britannici sumptibus, occidentalem hujusce ædis faciem (unâ cum turribus et fenestrâ, inchoatis olim, crexit, perfecitque formâ maximè elegantî, universum etiam tectum contignatione novâ vestiendo; fabricæ senio confectæ decus addidit et tutamen; disciplinæ interim cultusque divini non inmemor; collegium hoc moribus ornavit, emendavit legibus: ad laudabilem nempe Kalendarie residentie normam præbendarios adduxit volentes, et impetratâ cum capitulo visitatoriâ regis confirmatione fecit perpetuam. Vixit nimirum cum fratribus suis præbendariis in pace, in amore, in amicitia; concionator, dum per ætatem licuit frequens erat, et postea publicarum precum auditor non infrequens. In eligendis præceptoribus prudentia ejus et felicitas collegii scholam fecerunt celeberrimam. Annorum tandem satur, et viribus paulatim deficientibus, placidè quievit in Domino, anno Christi 1756, ætatis 83. Sub eodem marmore requiescit (unâ cum filiolâ septem annos natâ), Johanna, filia Johannis Milner, consulis Britannici apud Lusitanos, fœmina suavissimis moribus ornata. Obiit Mart. 27, A. D. 1725, ætatis verò suæ 28."

Between the two preceding is one to Thomas Sprat, inscribed:

"H. S. E. Thomas Sprat, S. T. P. In agro Durotrigum patre clerico natus, collegii Wadhamensis, Oxon. socius, varia egregiæ indolis ac doctrinæ specimina poeta adhuc impubes edidit: sed Musis, utcunque amicis, cito valedicens, hanc Couleio suo gloriam relinquere, et solutæ orationis venustatem sequi maluit. Hoc sese in studio exercens atque oblectans, inter eos qui tum linguam Anglicanam perpolire cœperant, fere primus emicuit: omnesque in sermonem patrium Græcæ Romanæque eloquentiæ gratias transfudit: meritò itaque viris primoribus cum esset acceptissimus, statim Georgio illustrissimo Buckinghamiæ duci, deinde regi Carolo, subtili illi elegantiarum arbitro, commendatus est; et in ecclesiâ Westmonasterii et Windforiæ prebendam obtinuit: mox hac in Æde decanus; deinde episcopus Rossensis constitutus: utramque provinciam summâ cum dignitate administravit: tum in scriptis ejus, tum in quotidiano sermone, illa enituit urbanitas, quæ illum cum magnis fuisse versatum laud obscurè ostendit. Suaviter itaque cum omnibus vixit: et tamen ea, quam sibi arrogare minime videbatur, maxime semper valuit autoritate. In dubiis pariter ac secundis temporibus constanti in ecclesiam, et reges fide perstitit; tantamque in se perditorum hominum invidiam conflavit, ut falsis ipsorum criminibus in capitis discrimen adduceretur: sed hisce angustiiis

angustiis feliciter expedito, æquabili deinceps temperamento defluxit vita, nec ipsi nec amicis injucunda: donec, senectutis maturitate sensim collapsus, tranquille, uti vixerat, obiret Maii 20^{mo}, A. D. 1713. A. æt. 77."

Above it is the most extraordinary conception ever realized in marble. To comprehend it, the spectator must suppose himself in a diving bell at the bottom of the sea. When he has shaken off the terrors of his situation, he will find on his right hand the Buckingham, of 66 guns, jammed in a bed of coral. Directly before him, he will perceive a figure pointing to a spot on a globe, either intended to shew where the deceased body was committed to the deep, or the latitude where an action, mentioned in the inscription, was fought. A harp, branches of palm, and several books, have also made their way to the bottom uninjured. A distorted figure, resting on an anchor, intended for Hope, has just finished writing on a rock; behind her is a flag, and *one* gun, large enough to sink twenty such ships as the Buckingham. Close to the ship is another statue *almost as tall as the mast*, pointing to the words inscribed on a rock, "The sea shall give up her dead, and every one shall be rewarded according to his works." In consequence the commander, unmindful of his *crew*, or otherwise *empty ship*, ascends alone from the surface of such a regular scalloped set of waves as he never witnessed living, I will venture to decide. Lumps of marble intended for clouds hang above, and the last trumps from Angels sound amongst them. Stupid and disproportioned as this monument is, two of the figures and the admiral have great animation, expression, and grace. One would imagine *Read*, the sculptor, had the drawing forced on him.

"Sacred to the memory of Richard Tyrrell, esq. who was descended from an antient family in Ireland, and died rear-admiral of the White, on the 26th day of June, 1766, in the 50th year of his age. Devoted from his youth to the naval service of his country, and being formed under the discipline, and animated by the example, of his renowned uncle sir Peter Warren, he distinguished himself as an able and experienced officer in many gallant actions; particularly on the 3d of November, 1758, when commanding the Buckingham, of 66 guns, and four hundred and seventy-two men, he attacked and defeated three French ships of war, one of which was the *Florissant*, of 74 guns, and 700 men; but the Buckingham being too much disabled to take possession of her, after she had struck, the enemy under cover of the night escaped. In this action he received several wounds, and lost three fingers of his right hand. Dying on his return to England from the Leeward Islands, where he had for three

years commanded a squadron of his Majesty's ships, his body, according to his own desire, was committed to the sea, with the proper honours and ceremonies."

The next arch is filled with a circular pedestal and bust, by *Rysbrack*. "*Johannes Johannis P. — Johannes Freind, M. D. archiater serenissimæ Regi-
næ Carolinæ; cujus perspicaci judicio cum se approbasset, quantâ prius apud
omnes Medicinæ famâ, tantâ apud Regiam familiam gratiâ floruit. Ingenio erat
benevolo et admodum liberali, societatis et convictuum amans, amicitiarum (etiam
suo alicubi cum periculo) tenacissimus. Nemo beneficia aut in alios alacrius con-
tulit, aut in se collata libentius meminit. Juvenis adhuc scriptis cœpit inclarescere,
et assiduo tum Latini tum Patrii sermonis usu orationem perpolivit. Quam verò in
umbraculis excoluerat facundiam, eam in solem atque aciem senator protulit.
Humanioribus literis domi peregrinæque operam dedit; omnes autem, ut decuit,
nervos intendit suâ in arte ut esset versatissimus. Quo successu, orbis Britannici
cives et proceres; quam multiplici scientiâ, viri omnium gentium eruditi; quàm
indefessò studio atque industriâ, id quidem, non sine lacrymis, amici loquentur.
Miri quiddam fuit, quod in tam continuâ occupatione, inter tot circuitiones,
scribendo etiam vacare posset; quod tanto oneri diutius sustinendo impar esset,
nihil miri. Obiit siquidem, vigente adhuc ætate, annum agens quinquagesimum
secundum, ær. Christi 1728, Jul. 26. Collegii Westmonasteriensis et Ædis
Christi Oxoniensis Alumnus; Collegii Medicorum Londinensis e Societatis Regiæ
focius."*

Another is an indifferent medallion over a sarcophagus inscribed, "Mr. William Congreve, died January y^e 19, 1728, aged 56, and was buried near this place; To whose most valuable memory this monument is set up, by Henrietta, dutchess of Marlborough, as a mark how dearly she remembers the happiness and honour she enjoyed in the sincere friendship of so worthy and honest a man; whose virtue, candour, and wit, gained him the love and esteem of the present age, and whose writings will be the admiration of the future."

A tablet to Henry Wharton, A.M. 1694, aged 31.

At the West end of the aisle is a statue in an antique habit, leaning on an urn, (whose nose is broken off) erected to James Craggs, "*Regi Magnæ Britanniæ
a secretis et consiliis sanctioribus; principis parit' ac populi amor et deliciæ vixit,
titulis et invidia major, annos heu paucos, 35; ob. Feb. 16, 1720.*

"Statesman, yet friend to truth! of soul sincere,

In action faithful, and in honour clear,

Whe

Who broke no promise, serv'd no private end,
 Who gain'd no title, and who lost no friend.
 Ennobled by himself, by all approv'd,
 Prais'd, wept, and honour'd, by the Muse he lov'd. A. POPE."

On the pavement of the South aisle;

Michael Evans, A.M. hujus ecclesiæ prebendarius et subdecanus 1732, aged 83.

Colonel John Davis, ... Ann lady Morland, 167²/₈.

Mary Robinson, 16 Several other slabs are quite obliterated.

It would be useless to particularize the demolition of every arch and carving under the windows*. The remaining antient escutcheons I have engraved, and the most curious key stones. All the windows are partly filled by stone work, exclusive of the monuments in them. The great pillars for the towers are formed by 16 small ones, and the arches across the roof of the nave from them are extremely strong and massy. Under the last window of the South aisle is a door, over it a gallery of oak, pannelled, with small arches, and a range of quatrefoils; behind it a strong flat arch, in which is a door.

At the West ends, under the towers of both aisles, are lancet-shaped windows; in the point of each arch are blank trefoils. The lower part of that to the North is filled by a poorly-executed figure of a bearded old man, in a crimson vest, and blue and yellow mantle. The colours both of the drapery and ill-shaped canopy are wonderfully clear and brilliant. Under him is a portcullis and a double triangle. This is generally said to represent Edward the Confessor.

In the South window is a King completely armed, of the house of Lancaster, by the red rose. Under him, are the arms of Edward the Confessor; this is not by the same artist who stained the other, if we may decide from the colours. Besides, the latter is a more finished performance though rude. This window was probably made about the time when that part of the nave was completed, which has key stones of the Lancastrian rose, that is, between the years 1399 and 1461. If Islip had put them up we should have had the red and white roses; after all, the King may be intended for Henry the IVth, Vth, or VIth. I should incline to call him Henry the Vth.

* I am sorry to add that the nave is to be filled between the pillars with isolated monuments. From the hour that the first is introduced I date the destruction of all the beautiful symmetry I have so often admired. Besides, there will be such a confusion of lights, that not one figure will have its due effect in either of the aisles.—But, if Great Britain and Ireland go on to produce more Worthies than either St. Paul's or this Abbey-church can contain, what is to be done!!!

THE MIDDLE AILE.

Its West end is filled by the great door, and still greater window, with the exception of a double row of pointed pannels, fourteen in number, between them. A vast arch includes both, from the pavement to the roof, adorned with pointed pannels. The window consists of twenty-one compartments under the arch, over them a row of quatrefoils; two of the mullions form arches with the sides, and in the middle are three compartments, containing Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; fourteen of the lower have as many prophets, &c. and beneath, the King's arms, those of Westminster School, &c. &c.

The date is 1735. At the bottom is inscribed, "Favente Georgio Secundo, reiteratâ Senatûs munificentia feliciter instaurata, A. D. 1735."

The above figures are generally well imagined, and the colours of the drapery very clear. I lament that the same expence had not been bestowed on some grand and striking passage in the Scriptures: there is something scattered and divided in it now, and the eye is at a loss where to fix.

On the right side of the door is a pedestal and sarcophagus, with boys of bronze hanging a medallion on a pyramid, by *Cheere*; the inscription as follows:

"Johannes Conduitt, rei monet. præf."—"Exadversus hunc locum, juxta magni Newtoni cineres, affinitatis illi vinculo conjunctus, suas deponi voluit reliquias Johannes Conduitt, arm. Vir, propter oris suavitatem, pectoris candorem, ingenii comitatem, quæque inter alias virtutes præcipuè eminebat φιλανθρωπων, amicorum ut nuper deliciæ, ita gravissimus jam luctus et desiderium. Uxorem duxit Catharinam Barton, foeminam lectissimam, ex quâ unicam suscepit filiam, conjugis cognominem. Monumentum hoc, quod marito dilectissimo mœstissima destinaverat vidua, amborum parentum, optimè de se meritorum memoriæ, facrari jussit superstes filia, honorabilis Johannis Wallop, honoratissimi Johannis Vicecomitis de Lynnington filii natu maximi uxor. Obierunt, ille 23 Maii, 1737, annus natus 49. Illa 20 Januarii, 1730, annum agens 59."

On the left side of the door is a very good reclining figure, with a boy weeping by an urn; but absurd from the Roman *costume*, with the usual accompaniments of a sarcophagus and pyramid on the pedestal, thus inscribed:

"Sir Thomas Hardy, to whose memory this monument is erected, was bred in the royal navy from his youth, and was made a captain in 1693.

In the expedition to Cadiz, under sir George Rooke, he commanded the Pembroke; and when the fleet left the coast of Spain to return to England, he was ordered to Lagos Bay, where he got intelligence of the Spanish galleons being arrived

arrived in the harbour of Vigo, under convoy of 17 French men of war. By his great diligence and judgement he joined the English fleet, and gave the Admiral that intelligence, which engaged him to make the best of his way to Vigo, where all the aforementioned galleons and men of war were either taken or destroyed.

After the success of the action, the admiral sent him with an account of it to the Queen; who ordered him a considerable present, and knighted him.

Some years after he was made a rear-admiral, and received several other marks of favour and esteem from her Majesty, and from her royal consort Prince George of Denmark, lord high admiral of England. He died Aug. 16, 1732, æt. 66."

The skreen which formed the inclosure under the South tower has been removed for a magnificent monument, whose base and pyramid are of rich Sicilian jasper, 36 feet high, designed and executed by *Taylor*, and erected by order of King George II. on the unanimous vote of the House of Commons. On it is a double-arched rock of white marble, with laurel and plants growing in the interstices, cannon, anchors, and flags at the sides. In the rock are two cavities. In the one a Latin epitaph is inscribed. In the other, is a view of the sea fight off Toulon, in bas relief; representing a fleet engaged, remarkably well done, both in the fore-shortening of the vessels, and the correctness of their rigging. On the fore-ground the Marlborough is seen fiercely engaged with admiral Navarre's ship, the *Real* of 114 guns, and her two seconds, all raking the Marlborough fore and aft. On the rock stand two figures. The one represents Britannia under the character of Minerva, accompanied with a lion; the other figure is expressive of Fame; who, having presented to Britannia a medallion of the hero, supports it whilst exhibited to public view. The medallion is accompanied with a globe, and various honorary crowns, as due to valour. Behind the figures is a lofty spreading palm-tree (whereon is fixed the hero's shield of arms), together with a laurel tree; both of which issue from the naturally barren rock, as alluding to some heroic and uncommon event*." The marble is so strangely corroded, that little more of the inscription can be read than the name of James Cornwall, who, commanding the Marlborough, a 90 gun ship, lost his life in an engagement with the Spanish admiral's ship off Toulon, Feb. 11, 1744, in the memorable fight under Mathews and Lestock.

Under the North tower is the belfry, the antient door of which remains. The rest of the skreen is hidden by a circular pedestal, and behind it an Ionic tablet and pediment, Minerva is represented in the act of removing a curtain from a

* Gentleman's Magazine, vol. XXV. pp. 86, 90.

medallion, with books, square, and compass, at her feet; a boy holds the plan of a fortification. “ In hoc templo, juxta paternos cineres, suos requiescere voluit Gul. Horneck, armiger, in re tormentariâ machinatorum director primus: vir, quoad vixit, verè militaris, quippe qui, ubi primum adolevit, sub imperatore fortissimo ac peritissimo, duce Marlburienfi, ætatem in castris agebat: diuque inter belli opera versatus, cum rerum bellicarum omnium haud imperitus, tum munitoriæ bombardicæque artium, quibus præcipuè intentus studebat, post nullos evasit sciens. Quo factum est ut ad maxima ejusmodi munera obeunda cum primis semper eligeretur. Inter alia gnauiter feliciterque gesta, Calpen et Balearum minorem utrumque Magnæ Britanniae utilissimam provinciam munimentis satis cum arte factis firmavit. Post, ubi multum patriæ profuerat, plus prodesse semper ardens, domum, reversus rem machinalem ingenio, scientiâ, longeque temporis usu multum quidem, sed, heu! parem diu promovit: morbus enim subitus vehementer ingravescens, non sine gravi propinquorum luctu, vitæ tam utilis cursum abruptit, 9 kal. Maii, anno Christi 1746, ætatis 62.”

The architecture of the sides over the pillars is exactly the same with those of the North transept before described. Many of the key stones are adorned with rich foliage, i h s, cross keys, a Catharine wheel, and some with the devices which may be seen in the plate. Several of the pillars of the choir, to the third in the nave, are filleted with brass; the remainder with stone.

The gate of the choir is a flat arch, with an obtuse foliaged one over it, and pinnacles on the side pillars. The spaces on the right and left are filled by the monuments of Newton and Earl Stanhope. The former is on the left, and represents him leaning and reposing at full length, with four books under his arm, in an antique robe, upon a sarcophagus. Near him are two winged boys, with a label, who appear to be speaking. Half buried in a dark pyramid behind hangs a celestial globe, on which is a golden line with “ Dec. 24, 1680.” On the globe is an exceedingly *sleepy* figure of Astronomy leaning on a book; and the tablet of the sarcophagus contains a bas relief of infants making philosophical experiments. It is the joint production of *Kent* and *Rysbrack*, and, in my opinion, does but little credit to their talents. On the pedestal is inscribed,

“ H. S. E. Isaacus Newton, eques auratus, qui animi vi prope divinâ, planetarum motus, figuras, cometarum semitas, Oceanique æstus, suâ Mathefi facem præferente, primus demonstravit; radiorum lucis dissimilitudines, colorumque inde nascentium proprietates, quas nemo antea vel suspicatus erat, peruestigavit. Naturæ, Antiquitatis,

Antiquitatis, S. Scripturæ, sedulus, sagax, fidus interpres, Dei O. M. Majestatem Philosophiâ afferuit, Evangelii simplicitatem moribus expressit. Sibi gratulentur mortales, tale tantumque extitisse HUMANI GENERIS DECUS. Nat. 25 Dec. A. D. 1642. Obiit 20 Mar. 1726."

Directly before the tomb, on a blue stone, is,

"Hic depositum est quod mortale fuit Isaici Newtoni."

On the right side of the gate is a large monument, on the sarcophagus of which reclines a *Roman general* under a most diminutive canopy, hardly high enough indeed to admit the winged boy who stands near it bearing a shield. The goddess Minerva has alighted upon the little cupola of it, and there maintains an uneasy seat, assigned her by *Kent* and *Rysbrack*. The pedestal is very handsome. On it are four medallions, the first inscribed, "Pugna equestris, Hispanis ad Almenarem vict. Julii 16, 1710." The battle is well grouped. On the second is queen Anne. The third represents a figure on a shell upon the sea, a palm-branch in her right hand, and the British flag in her left: "Sardinia et Balearis minor captæ 1708." The fourth has the queen seated under a canopy, an angel laying flags at her feet; the earl of Stanhope points to them: "Hispanis profligatis, ad Cæsariam Augustam, Aug. 9, 1710." "M. S. Viri prænobilis Jacobi comitis Stanhope. Quem, pro multifaria ingenii præstantia, splendida honorem varietas gradatim illustravit. Castris ab ineunte adolescentiâ innutritus, perpetuâ titulorum serie, ad militaris fastigii gloriam, sine invidiâ, viam sibi munivit. Quid exercitûs imperator gessit, testis est Hispania, et affixa veraci præconio loquuntur numismata. Nec in civilibus rebus dirigendis minorem adeptus est celebritatem; cum nullum fere esset officium illustrius, in quo ipsum non exercuit fortuna patriæ, in quo ipse non emicuit adjutor patriæ fidus et sagax. Regi à secretis fœdorum gravissimorum auctor fuit perfectorque. In ærarii administratione castè versatus, delicatam publicarum pecuniarum fidem, temperato solerter fœnore, conservavit integram. In utrâque senatûs curiâ, vividâ dicendi facultate præpollens, arrectos auditorem animos inflammavit, ipse interea, in medio ardentis eloquii æstu, immotâ judicii tranquillitate sibi constans. Has belli pacisque artes suavissimæ indolis humanitate condientem, politiorisque doctrinæ deliciis intervalla negotiorum elegantissimè distinguentem, patriæ diutius prodesse, nisi per superstitem optimæ spei progeniem, vetuit mors præmatura, quinto die Feb. A. D. 1720, ætatis suæ 47."

On the base: "Hocce monumentum, amoris conjugalis extremum pignus, virique publicâ funeris pompâ condecorati, perennem effigiem adornari moriens curavit uxor domina Lucia, tanto marito et amore et virtutibus conjunctissima."

On a small pedestal of the basement is, "Hic quoque memorandus est Georgius Stanhope, Jacobi comitis Stanhope filius secundus, qui tribunatu vicario (quem annos tenuerat circiter quinque) abdicato anno 1747-8, privatus obiit Mar. 24, 1754, annum agens 37. Patriâ forsan desiderandus, amicis certè desideratissimus, anno 1743. Coram rege strenuus apud Dettingen, anno 1745-6. Cladis depulso apud Falkirk, anno 1746. Victoriæ particeps apud Culloden, anno 1747. Honestè vulneratus apud Lafeldt. Mœrens faciendum curavit frater P. C. S."

On another pedestal: "To the memory of Philip (second) earl Stanhope. Conspicuous for universal benevolence, unshaken public integrity, and private worth. Deep were his researches in philosophy, and extensive his ideas for his country's good. He was ever a determined supporter of the trial by jury, of the freedom of elections, of a numerous and well regulated militia, and of the liberty of the press. On the 7th day of March, 1786 (and in the 72d year of his age), he terminated an honourable life, spent in the exercise of virtue, in the improvement of science, and the pursuit of truth. In respectful remembrance of him the above lines are inscribed by his affectionate son Charles earl Stanhope."

The PAVEMENT.

George Churchill

Robert lord Constable, viscount Dunbar, 1714, aged 61; his second wife Dorothy Brudenell, countess of Westmorland, Jan. 26, 1739, aged 91.

Sir Thomas Hardy, knight, 1732; Dame Constance Hardy, his wife, ...

General Wade.

Mary Grainger, 1734.

John Grainger, esq. 1735, aged 75.

Joannes Woodward, M. D. 1728.

William Hargrave, esq.

"Underneath this stone, near the remains of his uncle major-general Fleming, and his best of friends lieutenant-general Hargrave (to whose memories he had erected the two monuments in the aisle adjoining), lies the body of sir John Fleming,

ming, of Brompton-park, in the county of Middlesex, baronet, who died November the 5th, 1763, aged 61 years. And underneath the same stone lies the body of his son Hargrave William Fleming (by his wife Jane Fleming, only daughter of William Colman, esq.) who died Oct. the 7th, 1763, aged 7 years; also his daughter Catharine Elizabeth Fleming, obiit 7th July, 1767, aged 10 years, &c."

Miss Margaret Fleming, daughter of sir John Fleming, 1769, aged 7 years.

" Captain Charles Abbott, of the royal regiment of Artillery, died the 8th of August, 1793, aged 59 years."

Lieutenant-general John Wynyard, esq. died Feb. 20, 1752, aged 69.

The hon. John Burke, 1719, aged 3..

The right hon. William Lord Blakeney died Sept. 20, 1761, aged 91.

" Here lye deposited the remains of Agnes, the dear wife and fellow traveller, and constant companion, of major Alexander Hardine above 27 years. Obiit 8 Augusti, 1720, æt. 42."

" The hon. James Cholmondeley, general of his Majesty's forces, colonel of the Inniskilling regiment of dragoons, and governor of Chester castle, obiit 13 Oct. 1775, ætatis 68."

Here lie the mortal remains of James Johnston, an old soldier and faithful subject, who began his military career as a cornet on the 1st day of October, 1736, and finished it as a general of his Majesty's forces, governor of the town of Quebec in the province of Canada, and colonel of the 6th or Enniskilling regiment of dragoons, on the 13th of December, 1797, which day he departed this life at his house at Hampton, in the county of Middlesex, in the 77th year of his age."

Catharine Hyde, 1706.

" Here lies the body of Thomas Tompion, who died Nov. 20, 1713, aged 75. Also George Graham, watchmaker, and F. R. S. whose curious inventions do honour to y^e British genius, whose accurate performances are y^e standard of mechanic skill. He dyed y^e 16th of November, 1715, in the 78th year of his age."

Ann, countess dowager of Clanrickard.

Colonel Tomkyns Wardour died Feb. 13, 1752, aged 64.

Elizabeth Wardour, widow of the above, June 23, 1767, aged 79.

Mrs. Anna Sophia Wardour, Feb. 17, 1736, aged 71.

William Wardour, esq. July 17, 1746, aged 60.

The NORTH AILE.

Against the East end of the belfry stands the tomb of sir Godfrey Kneller. It consists of a good bust under a canopy, with boys, and a medallion, inscribed: "M. S. Godefredi Kneller, equitis Rom. Imp. et Angliæ baronetti, pictoris regibus Carolo II. Jacobo II. Gulielmo III. Annæ reginæ, Georgio I. Qui obiit 26 Oct. an. 1723, ætat. 77.

Kneller, by Heaven, and not a master, taught,
 Whose art was nature, and whose pictures thought,
 When now two ages he had snatch'd from fate
 Whate'er was beauteous, or whate'er was great,
 Rests crown'd with princes honours, poets lays,
 Due to his merit and brave thirst of praise.
 Living, great Nature fear'd he might outvie
 Her works; and, dying, fears herself may die. A. POPE."

On the North wall a large dark tablet, with a white frame or border, on a base, to Penelope, wife of Randolph Egerton, esq. &c. died 1670.

The next is a monument by *Tyler*, "Erected by the East India Company to the memory of major-general Stringer Lawrence, in testimony of their gratitude for his eminent services in the command of their forces on the coast of Coromandel from the year 1746 to the year 1766." The above is on a pedestal of rich marble; on it are the flags of France and India. Britannia seated on a bale covered with matting, remarkably well done, *points* to a bust on another pedestal, behind which are colours. On it "Born March 6, 1697, died January 10, 1775." A very pleasing statue of Fame on the other side holds a shield inscribed: "For discipline established, fortresses protected, settlements extended, French and Indian armies defeated, and peace concluded in the Carnatic." There is besides a bas relief of the fortress of Trichinopoly.

A tablet in the window to James Egerton, 1687, aged 10.

Adjoining is a most miserable statue on a sarcophagus of beautiful marble, and "Here lyes the right hon. Ann countess dowager of Clanrickard, eldest daughter of John Smith, esq. who is interred near this place. She married, first, Hugh Parker, esq. eldest son of sir Henry Parker, of Honnington, in the county of Warwick, baronet, by whom she had the present sir Henry John Parker, bart. three other sons, and three daughters. By her second husband, Michael earl of Clanrickard

Clanrickard of the kingdom of Ireland, the head of the antient and noble family of the Burkes, she had Smith, now earl of Clanrickard, and two daughters, lady Ann and lady Mary. She dyed January 1, 1732, in the 49th year of her age."

A tablet to Martha Price, 1678.

The next is a handsome female statue, representing Philosophy, sitting, and looking upward. In her left hand she holds a shield, whereon is the Doctor's head in bas relief, supported on her knee; and her right arm rests upon two books lying on a pillar, with a sceptre in that hand, pointing downward to a pedestal ornamented with various plants and fossils, in the front of which is this inscription: "M. S. Johannis Woodward, medici celeberrimi, philosophi nobilissimi, cujus ingenium et doctrinam scripta per terrarum ferè orbem pervulgata, liberalitatem verò et patriæ caritatem Academia Cantabrigiensis, munificentia ejus aucta, opibus ornata, in perpetuum declarabit. Natus kal. Maii, A. D. 1665; obiit 7 kal. Maii, 1728. Richardus King, tribunus militum, fabrùmque præfectus, amico optimè de se merito D. S. P."

An highly ornamented sarcophagus by *Hayward*, inscribed, "To the memory of William Levinz, esq. grandson of sir Cresswell Levinz, knt. who was attorney-general in the reign of king Charles the II^d, and afterwards one of the justices of the Common Pleas; from which station he was displaced in the reign of king James the II^d, for opposing the dispensing power, and was one of the counsel for the seven bishops. William Levinz, esq. the son of sir Cresswell, represented the county of Nottingham in parliament, as did his son William Levinz, esq. till the year 1747, when he was appointed a commissioner of his majesty's customs, and in the year 1763 receiver-general of the said revenue, in which office he died, upon the 17th of August 1765, aged 52 years."

A small tablet to John Twysden, a midshipman on board sir Cloudefley Shovell's ship, when she was shipwrecked anno 1707, aged 24.

Another to Josiah Twysden, who was killed by a cannon ball at the siege of Agremont, near Lille, in the year 1708, aged 23 years.

A third to Heneage Twysden, who was killed in an action under the duke of Argyll, at Blaregnies in Hainault, 1709, æt. 29. He was the duke's aid de camp.

These three gallant and unfortunate youths were sons of sir William and lady Frances Twysden; a rare instance of casualties in one family in so short a period!

An oval tablet on a curtain, with military trophies, contains an inscription to colonel James Bringfield, aid de camp to the duke of Marlborough, &c. He

lost his life when remounting the general, by a cannon ball striking his head, at the battle of Ramillies, May 12, 1706, aged 50, and was buried at Bavechem. Clemence his widow erected the tablet the same year.

An assemblage of fire arms, axes, swords, and banners, in marble, with a shield on them, was erected to brigadier-general Robert Killigrew, killed at the battle of Almanza in Spain April 14, 1707, aged 47, and of his military life the 24th year.

Mrs. Mary Beaufoy, who died July 12, 1705, is represented kneeling on another tomb, with cherubs about to crown her, and others weeping. She was the daughter and heiress of sir Henry Beaufoy, and the hon. Charlotte Lane, who, when the monument was erected, was a widow. She informs us, "that young and old, without distinction, leave this world."

In a window is the simple, affecting, and exquisite monument, by *Bacon*, "to the memory of Miss Ann Whytell, who died the 17th of August 1788." Two statues, full of beauty, and highly expressive of *Innocence* and *Peace*, lean gently against a pedestal, on which is an urn.

Another stands in the same window, by *Banks*. A statue, tall and well executed, of a female resting her right hand on a lion, and holding a medallion in her left, which is supported by a circular pedestal, is the only figure in the design.

Another pedestal sustains a pyramid, on which are the arms of Loten Hœuff, Seltens, Deutz Aerson, van Juchen, Starick van Linschoten, and others.

The inscription is, "Memoriæ sacrum illustrißimi optimique viri Joannis Gideonis Loten, supremi senatus Indiæ orientalis Batavæ quondam consiliarii ordinarii, necnon in insulis Celebe et Celona summo magistratu ornati, Societatis Regiæ Londinensis et Antiquariorum Sodalis; quem publicas res procurantem patria sua civem experta est integerrimum: quem privatum, summo cultu et observantia prosecuti sunt omnes quibuscum vixit, quibusque cordi erant; incorrupta fides, egregia animi equitas, et moderatio amabilis, morum suavitas, et exquisita non unius generis eruditio ille, anno 1732, in Indiam profectus. 24 Aug. 1733, uxorem duxit Annam Henriettam a Beaumont, mortuam 10 Aug. 1755. Et in Europam anno 1758 reversus, secundo matrimonio, 4 Julii, 1765, in Angliam duxit Letitiam Cotes, de Cotes, in agro Staffordienfi. Obiit Trajecti ad Rhenum 25 Feb. 1789, ætatis (*too high and too small to read*). Lord, who shall dwell in thy tabernacle? or who shall rest upon thy holy hill? Even he that leadeth an incorrupt life, and doeth the thing which is right, and speaketh the truth from his heart. He that sitteth not by himself, but is lowly in his own eyes, and maketh much

much of them that fear the Lord; he that sweareth unto his neighbour, and disappointeth him not, though it were to his own hindrance; he that hath not given his money upon usury, nor taken reward against the innocent; such was John Gideon Loten."

The figure of Jane Stoteville, in a ruff, kneels on a cushion upon a pedestal. Before her is a vine with clusters of grapes, and behind a skeleton. She died 1631, aged 78.

Another to Gilbert Thornburgh, who died 1677, aged 56.

A tablet to Edward Herbert, 1715, aged 23.

And one to Edward Mansell, 1681, aged 15.

A monument, of three spiral Corinthian pillars on a pedestal festooned, with an urn on the centre pillar, and two oval tablets in the intercolumniations. That to the left is inscribed to Thomas Mansell, who died 1684, aged 38 years; and the other to William Morgan, 1683, aged 19.

Further East is a neat pedestal, with a curtain for the inscription, to Robert and Richard, sons of lord viscount Cholmondeley. The first died in 1678, aged 14; and Richard 1680.

Adjoining, a pedestal and bust, among books and medical emblems, by *Scheemakers*; with the following inscription, written by Dr. Ward.

"M. S. V. A. Richardi Mead archiatri, antiquâ apud Buckinghamenses familiâ nati; qui famam haud vulgarem medicinam faciendo in primâ juventute adeptus, tantâ nominis celebritate postea inclaruit, ut medicorum hujus sæculi princeps haberetur. In ægris curandis lenis erat ac misericors, et ad pauperes gratuito juvandos semper paratus. Inter assiduas autem artis salutaris occupationes operibus non paucis doctè et eleganter conscriptis, quæ ingenio perspicaci et usu diuturno notaverat in generis humani commodum vulgavit. Literarum quoque et literatorum patronus singularis, bibliothecam lectissimam optimis et rarissimis libris veterumque artium monumentis refertam comparavit, ubi eruditorum colloquiis labores levabat diurnos. Animo itaque excelso præditus, et moribus humanis orbisque literati laudibus undique cumulatus, magno splendore et dignitate vitâ peractâ, annorum tandem ac famæ satur, placide obiit 14 kalendas Martias, A. D. 1754, ætatis suæ 81. Artium humaniorum damno haud facile reparabili, quibus ipse tantum fuerat decus et præsidium. Bis matrimonio junctus, ex priori decem suscepit liberos, quorum tres tantum superstitibus sibi reliquit; duas filias viris archiattrorum honore ornatis nuptas,

nuptas, et unum sui ipsius nominis filium, qui pietatis causa patri optime de se merito monumentum hoc poni curavit."

The next is a rostral column on a sarcophagus, with military trophies round the base, erected to the memory of John Baker, esq. vice-admiral of the white, who died at Port Mahon, the 10th November, 1716, aged 56.

An adjoining sarcophagus supporting a pyramid with a medallion on it, an anchor and eight cannon, is for Henry Priestman, esq. who was commander of a squadron of ships in the time of Charles the IInd.; a commissioner of the navy, and for executing the office of high-admiral of Great-Britain in the reign of William the III^d. He died the 20th of August, 1712, aged 65.

The monument of Philip Carteret, second son of lord George Carteret, who died at Westminster school 1710, aged 19, has a very good figure of Time, inscribing some affecting and classical Latin lines in his praise, upon a label in his left hand; above him a bust of the deceased:

" Quid breves te delicias tuorum
Næniis Phæbi chorus omnis luget,
Et meæ falcis subito recisum
Vulnere plangit?
En, Puer, vitæ pretium caducæ!
Hic tuam custos vigil ad favillam
Semper adsitabo, & memori tuebor
Marmore famam.
Audies clarus pietate morum
Integer, multæ studiosus artis:
Hæc frequens olim leget, hæc sequetur
Æmula pubes."

These elegant lines were written by Dr. Robert Freind; and are thus translated in Mr. Nichols's *Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer*, p. 587:

" Short-lived delight of every friend,
Why do the tuneful Nine attend
To mourn my sickle's stroke!
Behold, dear youth, what meed awaits
Thy life, thus shorten'd by the fates,
My sentence to revoke.

Watchful

Watchful I guard thy ashes here ;
 In marble guard thy memory dear :
 Thy piety and truth,
 Thy spotless life, thy studious pain,
 Eternal monuments remain
 T' instruct each royal youth."

Another to Edward Carteret, son of sir Edward Carteret, 1677, aged 7 years.

And a tablet to Thomas Livingston, viscount de Tiviot, and baron Livingston of Peebles, lieutenant-general, &c. who died Jan. 14th, 1710, aged 60.

THE PAVEMENT.

Hon. Philippus Carteret, 1710, æt. 19.

" Hic situs est Georgius Stone, S.T.P. Archiepis. Armachan: tot. Hib. Prim. et Metrop. Ob. Dec. 19, 1764, ætat 57. Depositum Andreæ Stone, serenissi. Regin. Charlot. Thesaurar. ob. Dec. 16, 1773, æt. 71. Et Thomæ Stone nat. ejus unigenit. Ob. 7 Feb. 1761, æt. 12. Illic etiam depositæ sunt reliquiæ Hannæ præfatæ Andreæ Stone viduæ, ob. 5 Junii, 1782, æt. 73."

Margaret Stradling, widow of Dr. George Stradling, prebendary of this church, 1681: and George Stradling.

" Here lie the remains of general Staats Long-Morris, who died the 2d of April, 1800, aged 70. Also Mrs. Jane Morris, widow of the above, who died the 15th of March, 1801, aged 52.

" O rare Ben Jonson !"

Elizabeth Meek, 1711. Elizabeth Meek, 1695, aged 31.

Adria Lucy, 1681.

Martha Price, 1678: her husband Gervase Price, esq. 1687, aged 59.

Jacobus Egerton, esq. 1687.

Randolph Egerton, of Staffordshire, major-general of horse to Charles the 1st. 1681. And the Hon. Elizabeth Egerton, 1712.

Most of the shields are demolished, and five of the antient arches under the windows. A faint, a priest, and a few heads supporting the mouldings are left. The key stones, and remaining shields, are on the plate of fragments.

A gate crosses the aisle from the organ to the North wall.

We

We now pass through it, and are in the aisle opposite the choir.

A handsome tablet to Robert lord Constable, viscount Dunbar, who died Nov. 23d, 1714, aged 64: and his second wife the countess of Westmorland.

Dr. Peter Heylin's tablet is broken and decayed. He was sub-dean and prebendary of this church, and died 1662, aged 63.

Another is to Charles Williams, of Caerleon, esq. he died 29th August, 1720, aged 87.

The next is a pretty little monument with a bust on a medallion, a sleeping and weeping boy, and a sepulchral lamp, by *Cheere*. "Near this monument in one grave, in the middle aisle, are deposited the remains of sir Edmund Prideaux, of Netherton, in the county of Devon, baronet; and dame Anne his wife. He departed this life Feb. 26th, 1728, in the 55th year of his age. And the May the 10th, 1741, aged 55 years. Sir Edmund married first, Mary, daughter of Samuel Reynardson, esq. by whom he had issue Mary, married to James Winstanley, esq. Afterwards he married the above mentioned Anne, daughter of Philip Hawkins, of Pennans, in the county of Cornwall, gent. They had issue one son named Peter, who died in his infancy; and one daughter, Anne, married to John Pendarves Bassett, of Teniddy, in the county of Cornwall, esq.; who surviving her father and mother, erected this monument out of a due filial and affectionate regard to the memory of both of them. The above John Pendarves Bassett died the 19th of August, 1739, leaving his said wife enfeint of a son, born the 22d of May, 1740; baptised John Prideaux; who dying in May, 1756, lies interred in the same vault with his father at Illogan, in Cornwall, the burying place of their ancestors. And the said Anne dying 10th December, 1762, aged 42, lies buried in the same vault."

Another to captain Richard Le Neve, who was commander of the *Edgar*, and killed at the age of 27, in an engagement with the *Dutch* August 11, 1673.

Farther East is a very handsome pedestal with a good bust, and trophies; lately cleaned. "Sacred to the memory of Temple West, esq. who dedicating himself from his earliest youth to the naval service of his country, rose with merit and reputation to the rank of vice-admiral of the white. Sagacious, active, industrious. He was a skilful seaman, cool, intrepid, and resolute. He approved himself a gallant officer in the signal victory obtained over the French, May the 3d, 1747. He was captain of the ship which carried sir Peter Warren, and acquired peculiar honour, even on that day of general glory. In the less successful engagement

engagement near Minorca, May the 20th, 1756, wherein as rear-admiral he commanded the second division, his distinguished courage and animating example were admired by the whole British Squadron, confessed by that of France, and, amid the national discontent which followed, rewarded, as they deserved, by the warmest applause of his country, and the just approbation of his Sovereign. On the 17th of November following, he was appointed one of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty: he adorned this station by a modesty, which concealed from him his own merit, and a candour which disposed him to reward that of others. With these public talents, he possessed the milder graces of domestic life; to the frank and generous spirit of an officer, he added the ease and politeness of a gentleman; and with the moral and social virtues of a good man, he exercised the duties of a Christian. A life so honourable to himself, so dear to his friends, so useful to his country, was ended at the age of 43, A. D. 1757. To preserve to posterity his fame, and his example, this monument was erected by the daughter of the brave, unfortunate Balchen, the wife of Temple West, A. D. 1761.

The next is a pedestal with a wretched bust, with an equally wretched representation of an organ; under which is, “*Expergiscere, mea gloria; expergiscere, nablum et cithara; expergiscar ego multo mane.*” And above, “*Hic juxta sepultus est Gulielmus Croft, musicæ doctor, Regiique Sacelli et hujusce Ecclesiæ Collegiæ organista. Harmoniam, a præclarissimo modulandi artifice, cui alterum jam claudit latus, feliciter derivavit; suisque celebratis operibus, quæ Deo consecravit plurima, studiosè provexit: nec solennitate tantum numerorum, sed et ingenii, et morum, et vultus etiam suavitate, egregiè commendavit. Inter mortalia per quinquaginta ferè annos cum summo versatus candore, (nec ullo humanitatis officio conspectior, quàm erga suos, quotquot instituerit, alumnos amicitia et charitate verè paternâ) 14 die Augusti, A. D. 1727, ad cœlitum demigravit chorum, præsentior angelorum concentibus suum adstiturus Hallelujah!*”

Dr. John Blow's tablet informs us, he was organist, composer, and master of the children of the chapel royal for 35 years; and organist of the Abbey 15. He was the pupil of Gibbons, and the master of Purcell; and died the 1st of October, 1708, aged 60.

The last on the wall is a monument, by *Cheere*, of porphyry and white marble, beautifully inlaid with shells, tied by strings of beads, and a large shell for the inscription; under it is a bas relief of an engagement at sea; above it a weeping child, and another withdrawing a curtain, shewing a bust on a medallion.

“Sacred to the memory of Philip de Saumarez, esq. one of the few whose lives

ought rather to be measured by their actions than their days. From 16 to 37 years of age, he served in the navy, and was often surrounded with dangers and difficulties unparalleled, always approving himself an able, active, and gallant officer. He went out a lieutenant on-board his Majesty's ship the Centurion, under the auspicious conduct of commodore Anson, in his expedition to the South Sea. He was commanding officer of the said ship when she was driven from her moorings at the Isle of Tinian. In the year 1746, being captain of the Nottingham, a 60 gun ship, he, then alone, attacked and took the Mars, a French ship of 64 guns. In the first engagement of the following year, when admiral Anson defeated and took a squadron of French men of war, and Indiamen, he had an honourable share; and in the second, under admiral Hawke, when the enemy after a long and obstinate resistance were again defeated, in pursuing two ships that were making their escape, he gloriously but unfortunately fell. He was the son of Matthew de Saumarez, of the Island of Guernsey, esq. by Ann Durell, of the Island of Jersey, his wife. He was born November the 17th, 1710. Killed October the 14th, 1747. Buried in the old church at Plymouth, with all the honours due to his distinguished merits. And this monument is erected out of gratitude and affection, by his brothers and sisters."

Against the Choir is the tomb of sir Thomas Heskett, who died in the year 1605. His effigies in close garments and ruff lays under a Corinthian canopy on a handsome pedestal. The tomb has been richly painted and gilt, but is considerably injured.

A clumsy urn on a pedestal near it is to the memory of dame Mary James, who died anno 1677.

In the North aisle, and on the South side, is a very good monument to H. Chamberlen, by *Scheemakers* and *Delvaux*. His statue reclines on a sarcophagus under an arched pediment. The mourning females on the sides do credit to the artists.

"Hugo Chamberlen, Hugonis ac Petri, utriusque Medici, filius ac nepos; Medicinam ipse excoluit foeliciter, et egregie honestavit; ad summam quippe artis suae peritiam, summam etiam in dictis et factis fidem, insignem mentis candorem, morumque suavitatem adjunxit, ut, an languentibus an sanis acceptior, an medicus an vir melior esset, certatum sit inter eos, qui in utroque laudis genere primum fuisse uno ore consentiunt. Nullam ille medendi rationem non affectus; depellendis tamen puerperarum periculis, et avertendis infantium morbis, operam

operam præcipuè impendit; eaque multoties cavit, ne illustribus familiis eriperentur hæredes unici, ne patriæ charissimæ cives egregii. Universis certè prodesse, quantum potuit, voluit: adeoque distractâ in partes Republicâ, cum iis a quorum sententia discessit, amicitiam nihilominus sanctè coluit, artisquæ suæ præsidia lubens communicavit. Fuit ille tantâ vitæ elegantia ac nitore, animo tam forti tamque excelso, indole tam propensâ ad munificentiam, specie ipsâ tam ingenuâ atque liberali, ut faciliè crederes prosapia ejus nobilem aliquem extitisse autorem, utcunque ex præclarâ stirpe veterum Comitum de Tankerville, jam à quadragentis illum annis ortum nescires. In diversâ quam expertus est fortunæ sorte, quod suum erat, quod decuit semper tenuit; cum magnis vivens, haud demissè se gessit; cum minimis, non asperè, non inhumanè; utrosque eodem bene merendi studio complexus, utrisque idem æquè utilis ac charus. Filius erat mirâ in patrem pietate, pater filiarum amantissimus, quas quidem tres habuit, unam è primâ conjuge, duas ex alterâ; castas, bonas, matrum simillimas. Cum iis omnibus usque ad mortem conjunctissimè vixit: tertiam uxorem sibi superstitem reliquit. Ad humaniores illas ac domesticas virtutes tanquam cumulus accessit rerum divinarum amor non fictus, summa Numinis ipsius reverentia, quibus imbuta mens, exuvias jam corporis depositura, ad superiora se erexit, morbi diutini languoribus infracta permansit. Et vitam tandem hanc minimè vitalem non dissolutè non infractuosè actam, morte verè Christiana claudens, ad Patriam Cœlestem migravit. Obiit 17^o Junii, A. D. 1728, annis sexaginta quatuor expletis: provectiori ætate sanè dignus; cujus ope effectum est, ut multi non inter primos penè vagitus extincti ad extremam nunc senectutem possint pervenire. Viro integerrimo, amicissimo, ob servatam in partu vitam, ob restitutam sæpius et confirmatam tandem valetudinem, monumentum hoc sepulchrale ejus effigie insignitum posuit Edmundus Dux Buckinghamiensis, appositis hinc inde statuis, ad exemplum marmoris antiqui expressis, quæ et quid ab illo præstitum sit, et quod illi redditum, licet adhuc debetur posteris testatum faciant."

On a pillar: "Here lyes Henry Purcell, who left this life, and is gone to that blessed place where only his harmony can be exceeded. Obiit 21 die Novembris, anno ætatis suæ 37, anno Domini 1695."

On this tablet a person of the name of *P. Abbott* has recorded with a pencil that he passed the night of the 5th of July, 1800, in the Abbey, in consequence of a wager. Upon enquiry, I find he did elude the vigilance of the keepers, by hiding amongst the tombs.

A very indifferent performance, further West, was erected to Almericus Courcy, who died 1719, aged 57.

On a pillar the tablet of sir Thomas Duppa, 1694, aged 75 : and the last next the nave is a most wretched tomb to dame Elizabeth Carteret, who died 1715, aged 34.

The communication through the piers ceases at the nave ; six shields of the contributors to this glorious church remain tolerably perfect, but the inscriptions are generally not legible. They are hung by sculptured straps over heads which project from the wall.

The key stones of the roof are, a man beset by apes, a satyr drawing a bow, and others of foliage.

In the North tower is a well-stair-case leading perpendicularly to a level with the roof of the church ; after which it ascends on the opposite side to the leads of the tower ; whence a most expanded and beautiful prospect is seen on three sides, the South tower hiding the fourth.

The pointed roof of the nave and transepts have a singular effect, and seem to hurry the eye down the buttresses to the church-yard, spotted with crouds of grave stones, and passengers reduced to the size of children. The Thames winds beautifully round the spectator, and Westminster Bridge is extremely picturesque with its white sides opposed to the river ; the trees at Lambeth, those fronting the House of Commons, and others more distant. St. James's and Hyde Parks give rich groves, and grand canals. The whole is so well disposed for a panoramic view, that I would recommend it to Mr. Barker's pencil without delay. I think the subject far superior to any he has exhibited. That part of the scene which is most offensive to my eye, is the *waving* line of the battlements on the North side of the church.

THE BELLS.

are six in number.

On the oldest is this inscription, IHV DI NOS ✠ CRISTE.

On the great bell, "Remember John Whitmell, Isabel his wife, and William Rus, who first gave this bell, 1430." "New cast in July 1599, and in April 1738, by Richard Phelps and T. Lester."

Two others have on them,

"Patrem laudate, sonantibus cultum. Gabriell Goodman Decanus, 1598."

Another, "T. Lester made me, 1743."

And the sixth, "Thomas Lester, of London, made me,

And with the rest I will agree." 1743-

THE CLOISTERS.

As I have now transcribed all the Epitaphs, according to the plan proposed, *within* the church; I shall invite my reader down the steps from the nave into the Western avenue of the cloisters, to notice their architecture, and the various memorials for the dead on the walls and pavement.

The door has a pointed arch, and over it four circles; two filled with crosses, and the others with leaves round like a wheel; without, a flatter arch from two pillars. The key stones are roses, scrolls, faces, a figure with uplifted hands, a terrific mask with acanthus leaves in the mouth, and foliage. Monks, projecting from the wall, support the ribs of the last arch at the South end; in it are two circles with crosses, and two pannels. The side is nine pillars in length, and has a seat, or basement, which is continued round the cloisters. The outward arches have three clustered columns in each, and above them five broken apertures; many of those interfections, becoming dangerous and decayed, have been entirely removed. I would much rather have said—have been *carefully restored*! Each square of the roof has eighteen ribs.

To avoid prolixity, I shall omit every random praise in the epitaphs, and give the historic substance faithfully.

The first tablet is from *Coade's* artificial stone manufactory; a neat sarcophagus with a weeping female; and inscribed, “Edvardo Wortley Montagu, qui, ab Indis Orientalibus, in Britanniam rediturus, naufragus periit 1777, annum agens 27. In memoriam amicitiae, apud scholam regiam vicinam inchoatae, Oxonii continenter productae; magnâ parte orbis interjectâ non diminutae; mortis abruptae; Coelis, si videatur Deo, renovandae: monumentum hoc erigebat, J. E. D. librorum praedicti hæres, et residui cohæres legatus.”

One to the family of Chapman.

Another of common marble:

“Here lyes the body of George Vertue, late engraver, and F. S. A. who was born in London, an. 1684, and departed this life on the 24th of July, 1756.

“With manners gentle, and a grateful heart,
And all the genius of the graphic art,
His fame shall each succeeding artist own,
Longer by far than monuments of stone.”

Browne Willis, in a letter to Dr. Ducarel, says, he was buried probably near an old monk of this Abbey, of his own family, whom Willis discovered to have been buried there 1509. The engraver was a Catholic.

Margaret

Margaret Vertue, his faithful wife, who survived him near 20 years, lies buried in the same grave. She died March the 17th, 1776, aged 76.

The wall of this first arch has been painted with orange-coloured sprigs, on a dark ground, the tint of which is lost.

In the next is a large monument, composed of a pedestal, sarcophagus, pilasters, and a pediment, erected to Charles Godolphin, esq. brother to Sidney, earl of Godolphin. He died July the 10th, 1720, aged 60. His lady July 29th, 1726, aged 63. He was a commissioner of the Customs. They gave a rent charge of £. 180 *per annum* from lands in Somersetshire, for charitable purposes; £. 160 of which (to commence from 1726) was to educate eight young gentlewomen of the established church, whose fortunes did not exceed £. 300; not to be admitted to the benefit of the legacy before eight, nor kept after 19 years of age. The overplus, except £. 5 to apprentice poor children.

Near it John Banester, 1679.

Further South, a tablet to Arthur O'Keefe, descended from the Kings of Ireland. He died 26th Sept. 1756; and Isabella his wife, 26 Sept. 1762.

Jeremiah Lewis, gent. 1761, aged 61.

Below it, a very handsome white marble tablet with a canon "by two-fold augmentation" in score. "Near this place are deposited the remains of Benjamin Cooke, doctor of Music, in the Universities of Oxford, and Cambridge; and organist and master of the choristers of this collegiate church for above thirty years. His professional knowledge, talents, and skill, were profound, pleasing, and various. In his works they are recorded, and within these walls their power has been felt and understood. The simplicity of his manners, the integrity of his heart, and the innocency of his life, have numbered him among those who kept the Commandments of God, and the faith of their Saviour Jesus Christ. He departed this life on the 14th day of September, 1793, in the 59th year of his age."

A bust and bas relief described in the following lines, "the Genius of Engraving handing down to posterity the works of painting, sculpture, and architecture, whilst Fame is distributing them over the four quarters of the globe," was erected and inscribed to "William Woollett, born Aug. 22d, 1735; died May the 22d 1785."

In the adjoining arch, an exceedingly pleasing tablet, with the genius of the healing art mourning, near a medallion, formed by a serpent and oak branch
above,

above, and two torches below, containing a bust, "Richardi Jebb, equitis auri, Societ. Reg. Socii; Serenissimo Regi Georgio III. necnon Georgio Walliæ principi, medici primarii. In memoriam posuit R. J. Obiit 4^{to} die Julii, A.D. 1787, ætatis 58."

A tablet to — Partridge, . . . illegible.

Another to Peter Mason, gent. 1738, aged 82.

Ann Davis, wife of David Davis, yeoman usher to the House of Peers, died 1714, aged 47. Walter Davis, their son, 1708, aged 6 years.

The arch next in succession contains the memorials of Annis Freeman, wife of John Freeman, a member of this church, of St. Paul's, and one of the gentlemen of the chapel royal. She died 1732, aged 60. And he died 1736, aged 70.

Mr. James Chelsum, one of the gentlemen of his Majesty's chapel royal, a member of St. Paul's cathedral, and of this collegiate church, died August the 3d, 1743, aged 43; and his son Robert, a child, 1744.

Another, "Sacred to the memory of Thomas Sanders Dupuis, Mus. Doc. Oxon. organist and composer to his Majesty; who departed this life July the 17th, 1796, aged 66 years. He was a man as much esteemed for every moral and social virtue, as he was eminently distinguished in his profession."

PAVEMENT.

John Legge, one of the gentlemen of the choir, 178 . . aged 61. His widow, aged 73.

In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Pope, late of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, who died the 15th March, 1797, aged 52 years.

Mary Hare, 1797, aged 48.

Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev. Henry Evans, A.M. 1748.

Marian Clough, 1798, aged 65.

Several of the name of Aubrey on one stone, much worn.

Elizabeth Broughton, 1784, aged 59; and Mr. John Broughton, 1789, aged 86.

Mrs. Esther Blount, 1784, aged 59.

Samuel Jebb, 1780, aged 50.

Robert Weston, esq. 1793, aged 80; Louisa Weston, his widow, 1799, aged 70.

Edward

Edward Blackstock, esq. clerk of the papers to the House of Lords 30 years, 1799, aged 66.

John Pilkington, of Fulham, 1786, aged 50.

Frances, wife to Thomas Gayfere, mason to this collegiate church, 1770, aged 40.

Benjamin Fidoe, clerk of the works to this collegiate church, 1780, aged 79.

Mary Shelvocke, widow of George Shelvocke, esq. 1761, aged 54.

Mary Cooke, daughter to the above, by a first marriage, 1784, aged 54; and wife to Dr. Benjamin Cooke, organist to this collegiate church. Their son Benjamin, 1772, aged 11. And six others infants.

William Spring, 1757, aged 86. Dorcas Spring, 1755, aged 69.

Elizabeth Mountain, 1757, aged 33. Thomas Mountain, 1762, aged 34.

George West, 1773, aged 52. Sarah West, 1784, aged 63.

James Spring, 1747, aged 20.

Agnes Marton, 1787, aged 72. Jane Marton, 1798, aged 81.

Lewis Richard, 1731, aged 27; his mother, 1754, aged 73.

John Willis, carpenter to this collegiate church, 1736, aged 47.

Edward Willis, 1780, aged 44: and John Clayton

THE SOUTH SIDE;

whose West end has a pointed entrance.

On the wall above it are fragments of black letter inscriptions, on serpentine labels, too distant and decayed to be legible.

In the first key stone, once a shield, is an antient iron pulley for a lamp.

The first arch contains a door with double pillars to the sides, the mouldings terminating in a pinnacle. This leads to the carpenters' lumber yard. Far different was its former use. Over it, without the cloisters, is a range of brackets that supported the roof of the refectory, and below them many pointed windows that lighted the hall; through this door the monks passed to their meals. Those are the only marks that remain to shew us the situation and length of the dining hall, which was that of the cloister.

In the arch on the left, are four lancet-shaped niches, said to have been used as a lavatory. I have been shewn marks where the rollers for the towels have been inserted

inserted in the wall. A light yellow stone, with an outline cut in it, has been set in the Eastern niches behind the piers, but for what purpose I know not.

The tracery above has been broken for a tablet, whose inscription is beyond mortal ken to read.

A tablet to Francis Ligonier.

Another to Elizabeth Waldron.

A square-topped door with a pointed arch over it, containing cinquefoils, opened from this arch.

A tablet to Elizabeth Jennings, 1726, aged 57; and Thomas Jennings, 1734, aged 74.

Mrs. Jane Rider, 17

A large one to John Hay, third son of George earl of Kinnoul, born 1719, died 1751.

Further East, on a tablet; "H. S. E. Annis morumque integritate juxta reverendus Petrus Franciscus Courayer, cœnobii de Sanctâ Genevâ dicti apud urbem Lutetiæ Parisiorum regularis olim canonicus. Vir, si quis alius, de ecclesiâ atque politiâ Anglicanâ, animo pariter ac scriptis, optimè meritis. Quippe qui Episcopatum jus administrationum jamdiù a Pontificiis acerrimè impugnatum huic idem ecclesiæ, et Gallus ipse et Pontificius, invictâ argumentorum vi afferuit et vindicavit: quique adeo, ob id vindicandum, pulsus jam patriâ, profugus, omnibusque demum exutus fortunis, hâc in urbe quærebat asylum, et inveniebat; ibique, per annos propè quinquaginta, honestæ mentis otio egregius fruebatur exul; bonorum omnium deliciæ vivus, moriens commune desiderium. Obiit quintadecimâ die Octobris, anno post natum Christum 1776, post se natum 95. Huic tali tantoque viro marmor hoc, amoris sui monumentum, posuere amici, cui famam marmore perenniorem peperit defensa veritas, refutatus error*."

To the left is a large monument of a pedestal, sarcophagus, bust, &c. much broken, to Edward Tufnell, architect, who died 1719, aged 41.

In the last arch, over that leading to the school, is a tablet for John Collins, 1681; another illegible, and a bracket.

The key stones are two animals entwined, obliterated shields, roses, and foliage.

* This epitaph was written by the late Rev. John Kynaston, of Brazen-nose College, Oxford; but, having been put up too hastily before the author's last revision, it is here printed from a more accurate copy in Mr. Nichols's Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 545.

ON THE PAVEMENT.

Mary Kirke, 1754.

Harriet Milles, 1797, William Milles, 1799, (children.)

Catharine Smallbrooke, widow of the right rev. Richard Smallbrooke, D. D. late lord bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, died 1765, aged 81.

William Smallbrooke, their third son, 1797, aged 79.

Mrs. Crawford Robertson, wife of colonel William Robertson, 1797, aged 59.

Mary Medley, 1783, aged 61.

William Dakins, son of the rev. William Dakins, 1800, aged 5.

Mary Salt, 1771, aged 59.

Esther Hook, 1798, aged 47.

Joseph Newcomb, 1780, aged 22; Ann Newcomb, 1781, aged 60.

Joseph Newcomb, cook to this collegiate church, 1786, aged 68.

Eleanor Winkles, 1724.

H. Brooke, 3 years.

John Rice, 1768, aged 70.

Mr. and Mrs. Church, and several children.

Ann Fenwick, 1798, aged 71. John Fenwick, esq. 1800, aged 75.

John French, verger twenty-nine years, 1725, aged 45.

Mary French, 1735.

Elizabeth French, 1736, ...

Helen Smith, 1744, aged 40.

Judith Powell, 1744, aged 26.

Mary French, wife of the above, 1758, aged 85.

Ann Poston, wife of William Poston, esq. 1759, aged 42.

Warwick Calmady, esq. of Calmady, in Devon, captain in the navy, whose family is now extinct. He died Jan. 19, 1788, aged 77.

Philip Clarke, plumber to this church, ...

Charles Walter Congreve, archdeacon of Armagh, 1777, aged 70.

Richard Gaven, 1771, aged 71.

Jane Gaven, 1775, aged 74.

Vitalis abbas, 1082.

Gislebertus Crispinus abbas, 1114.

Captain Edward Tufnell, mason of this church 22 years, 1719, aged 41. His son Edward, 1736, aged 30.

Laurentius

Laurentius abbas, 1176 *.

Gervasius de Blois abbas, 1160.

Elizabeth Tufnell, 1720, aged 39. William Tufnell, 1733, aged 53.

John Lacani, 1759.

Colonel Alexander Johnstone, of Grenada, 1783.

Sir James Johnstone, baronet, M. P. of Westerhall, died Sept. 3, 1794, claiming the title of marquis of Annandale.

Dame Louisa Maria Elizabeth, his wife, who died April the 17th, 1797.

THE EAST SIDE

Is about three feet higher than the South.

In the first division is a pedestal, sarcophagus, and reclining, reading statue, erected to Daniel Pulteney.

Near it is a memorial to James Broughton, 1710.

A very strong and handsome iron gate crosses the Cloisters on this spot ; but the use it was intended to answer I cannot easily fathom. Indeed it reminds me of the father of the celebrated Johnson, who carefully locked a door every night to a building open in every other part. There is not an arch in the Cloisters, but would admit twenty persons to the four sides, who understood the art of climbing.

In the second arch is a strong door ; and over it a tablet to lieutenant-general Henry Withers, not legible.

Another to lieutenant-colonel Richmond Webb, who died the 27th May, 1785, aged 70. Sarah, his widow, the 8th June, 1789, aged 66.

In the next division a strong pointed arch ; and near it a tablet to Michael Robert Van Millengen, 1778, aged 13.

A tablet for “ Johannes Savage, S. T. P. Alumni scholæ Westmonasteriensis posuerunt, 1750.”

THE ANTIENT CHAPTER HOUSE

Has the arch over its entrance most magnificently adorned with carving, gilding, and painting. On each side are three pillars, between them foliage. One range of the mouldings contain circular scrolls which have been gilt, and the depths coloured black. Another, scarlet. A third space is divided into small niches by waved scrolls. Within them are twenty statues. I recognized the Blessed Vir-

* Three of these abbats, the three first, have figures over them, engraved in Mr. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, Plate I. p. 1c.

gin, and Infant Jesus, and King David. Fragments of the paint and gilding adhere on various parts of them, enough to shew their former splendor. The centre is divided into two arches; one containing a door and window, and the other a window. The mouldings of those are scrolls, and are supported by a head. A plane between them has been painted with white foliage on a red ground, and the outside ones in compartments of golden flowers. Between the arches is a broken carved bracket, without a statue. On each side are two others; the right sustains a headless, and almost wingless angel, whose right arm has been elevated; the left is nearly destroyed, but its outline is like the other; they appear to have been exceedingly correct figures. The beautiful tracery round them shews remnants of gilding. Directly before this door-way the vaulted roof of the Cloisters has a greater number of ribs than the rest, and the key-stones are rich in carving and gilding. I should suppose many lamps were suspended about it, for the double purpose of devotion and convenience; as a pulley remains in the centre key stone, and several hooks between the side pillars on the East wall.

On the spot where the centre statue stood, a tablet has been erected, to Elizabeth Moore, who died 1720, aged 35. She was wife to Thomas Moore, Librarian of the church.

The outward wall opposite contains three pillars within its arch, which is filled with thirteen pierced quatrefoils. Others of those arches have three trefoils, and four ovals. The remainder of the divisions on the East wall are alike, and have three arches within each, with a string of gold about three inches broad, extending horizontally something more than a man's height from the pavement. The wall is painted of a dark faded colour, on which are numbers of white cinquefoils.

Tablets placed on it are, to lieutenant-general George Walsh, esq. colonel of the 49th regiment of foot: died October the 23d, 1761, aged 73.

Edward Godfrey.

One now illegible.

Mrs. Addison, who died the 30th of September, 1715.

Opposite, over a door leading into a buttress, one for lieutenant-general the hon. William Barrell, governor of Pendennis Castle, and colonel of the king's own regiment of foot. He distinguished himself in Queen Anne's wars, and died the 8th of August, 1749, aged 78. Erected by Savage Barrell, esq. his son.

On the East wall.

Elizabeth Hollingworth, 1785, aged 60.

Elizabeth

Elizabeth West, 1710.

George Whicher, 1681. He founded an alms-house for six poor men in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster.

Scipio Duroure, esq. adjutant-general, colonel of the 12th regiment of foot, and captain of the castle of St. Maw's. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Fontenoy; and died on the 10th of May, 1745, aged 56.

Alexander Duroure, esq. lieutenant-general, colonel of the 4th reg. of foot, and captain of St. Maw's, died at Toulouse on the 2d of January, 1765, aged 73.

Sir John Kempe, baronet, died at the age of 17, upon the 16th of January, 1771. This tablet was erected by two of his young friends, who loved and lament him.

Another inscribed, "Infra sepultus erat, veras inter condiscipulorum lacrymas, Albanus Carolus Wallis, amantissimi patris unica spes; qui, vetitis Thamesis fluvii illecebris hen nimium captus, indomitâ ejusdem vi abreptus, periit 29 die Martii, A. D. 1776, ætatis 13. Siste, juvenis, hujusque finem contemplare."

Jane Lister, 1688.

"M.S. Christophori Steigher, nobilis Bernensis, e collegio Universitatis apud Oxonienses sup. ord. commendalis, eximie spei juvenis, et ob ingenii elegantiam morumque suavitatem planè suam Britannis æquè ac suis percar. Pater è concilio supremo reip. Bernensis, comitatus Thunensis præfectus, qui ad filium dilectissimum natuque maximum morbo diutino languentem ab Helvetiis usque Londinum anxius properaverat, perfunctus inestissimo paterni amoris officio, hoc tandem monumento perpetuæ memoriæ commendat egregii adolescentis merita suosque luctus. Obiit ille die 23 Dec. A. D. 1772, ætatis autem 20."

A fine bust on a very handsome tablet, to "Bonnell Thornton, armiger, honestâ profapiâ in hac civitate natus; è vicinâ scholâ regiâ ad Ædem Christi, Oxon. alumnus migravit; ubi gradum Baccalaurei in Medicinâ suscepit. Cujus ingenium in utroque domicilio faustissimè literis omnibus humanioribus excultum, mores aperti, sinceri, candidi, comitabantur et commendabant. In scriptis, in sermone, mirâ erat festivitate; et facetiarum venâ planè suâ pollebat. In hominum ineptiis calamo perstringendis, sine felle tamen, et multâ cum hilaritate, unicè felix; in convictu jucundissimus. In uxorem duxit Sylviam Braitlwaite, quam, cum tribus liberis, superstitem reliquit: hujus etiam marmoris, in summo sui suorumque luctu, sumptus ritè facientem. Obiit desideratissimus, Maii 9, A. D. 1768, æt. 40 *."

* Written by the late Mr. Thomas Warton. See Gent. Mag. vol. XLI. p. 38.

Bonnell George Thornton died April the 14th, 1790, aged 24.

“ Oh ! worth in early youth ! by all approv’d,

Oh, happy Genius ! ripen’d in thy bloom :

To thee, for every social virtue lov’d,

Thy friend, thy brother, consecrates this tomb.”

Another to T. R. Winstanley.

ON THE PAVEMENT.

Theresa Sciaccaluga, 1766, aged 16.

The rev. Thomas Winstanley, A. M. prebendary of Peterborough, and rector of St. Dunstan’s in the East, 1789, aged 74.

Mrs. Silvia Winstanley, his wife, 1799, aged 85.

Catharine Strutt, 1770, aged 38. Samuel Strutt, esq. 1785, aged 49.

Ann Bracegirdle, ...

John Sandys, esq. 1774, aged 37.

The hon. Jane Hyde, daughter of Benedict, lord Baltimore, by Charlotte daughter of the earl of Litchfield, and relict of John Hyde, of Kingston Lysle, in Berkshire, died the 15th of July, 1778, aged 74.

Anne Morrice, wife of William Morrice, esq. 1743, aged 37.

The rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode *, M. A. born 1730; died 1799.

Anne Lewis, 1736. Elizabeth Lewis, 1762, aged 55.

Rear-admiral Charles Drummond, 1771, aged 90.

Gavin Drummond, esq. 1773, aged 85.

Margaret Grant, of North Britain, 1775.

Thomas Fisher, 1760, aged 8. Mary Fisher, 1761, aged 48.

Thomas Fisher, 1777, aged 63.

Elizabeth Davis, 1780, aged 34.

Alexander Hanna, esq. 1778, aged 90. Elizabeth Hanna, 1786, aged 74.

Robert Halhed, esq. 1778. Robert Spence Halhed, 1778, aged 13.

Mr. Rt. Van Millengen.

George Ward, esq. 1779. Elizabeth Ward, his wife, 1783.

Lieutenant-general Joshua Gueft, 1747. Sarah Gueft, his widow, 1751.

Sufannah Darbyshire, 1735, aged . . .

* Of this accomplished scholar’s munificent bequest to the British Museum see Gent. Mag. vol. LIX.

Jonathan Chadwick Durden, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex, 1782, aged 62.

Lieutenant-gen. Alexander Duroure, 1765, aged 73 *.

THE NORTH SIDE.

A very strong arch crosses the East end. The mouldings over the arch of the great door leading to the South aisle are numerous, and richly carved; all the key stones of the roof are scrolls. Quatrefoils have embellished the outward arches, but they are now reduced to imperfect circles by the weather. Nine pointed windows, filled up, may be seen from this side over the roof of the South cloister, which belonged to the refectory before noticed.

The first four divisions on the side of the church are like those mentioned on the East side, except in the painting and gilding.

The tablets are to Owen Wynne, . . .

Ellen Buft, 1697, . . .

— Fox, 1680.

William Lawrance, 1621.

Elizabeth Palmer, ...

Thomas Ludford, esq. 1776, aged 66.

Ann Playford, 1743, aged 72.

Ann her daughter, wife of the rev. Thomas Fitzgerald, A. M. one of the ushers of Westminster school, 1739-40, aged 45. And an infant.

Rachael Taylor, relict of the rev. Edward Taylor, rector of Finningley, County of Nottingham, 1740, aged 65.

Anne Ludford, her only daughter, 1748, aged 50.

Elizabeth Atkinson, body laundress to Queen Anne.

Elizabeth Gates, wife of Bernard Gates, master of the children of the Chapel Royal.

Elizabeth Gates, 1737, aged 48; and Bernard Gates, 1773, aged 88.

Elizabeth Atkinson, died 1725, aged 64.

Humphrey Langford.

John Cokeman, esq. 1709.

Richard Goulard, 1659.

* Many of the dates throughout the Church are obliterated; those are supplied from Dart.

“ Multis pervulgatus,	Qui humani nihil à se alienum putat.
Paucis notus ;	Vitâ timul, et laboribus functus,
Qui vitam, inter lucem et umbram,	Hic requiescere voluit,
Nec eruditus nec idiota,	Ephraim Chambers, F.R.S.
Literis deditus, transegit ; sed ut homo	Obiit xv Mart. MDCCXL *.”

Frances Goodall, 1703. Francis Newman, 1649.

John Collier, 1732, aged 13. Rachael Field, 1718.

John Stagg, ... Thomas Jordan, son of the rev. George Jordan, 1736.

Owen Davies, esq. 29 years receiver-general of this church, 1759, aged 60,
His wife Mary, 1778, aged 72. Mary Davies their daughter, 1786, aged 46.

George Jewell, A. M. 1725, anno ætatis tricesimo primo.

Susannah Bernard, daughter of sir Edward Bernard, knt. 1721, aged 53.

Anne Gawen, 1659.

Frances Meyrick, 1734, aged 49.

Guyon Griffith, of Westminster school, youngest son of the late rev. Guyon Griffith, D. D. rector of St. Mary-at-Hill, in the city of London, 1789, aged 11.

William Wynne, esq. serjeant at law, who died May 16, 1765, aged 72 years and 10 months. He was the son of Owen Wynne, doctor of the civil law, Under Secretary of State to Charles the II^d, and James the II^d, by Dorothy his wife, who lies near this place, sister of Narcissus Luttrell, esq. of Little Chelsea. September the 30th, 1728, he married Grace, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of William Brydges, esq. serjeant at law ; by whom he had six sons, and two daughters ; three of whom, Susannah, Edward, and Luttrell, with his widow, survived him. Grace Wynne, 1779, aged 79, and Edward Wynne, esq. barrister at law, died Dec. 26, 1784, aged 50.

PAVEMENT.

Elizabeth Bancroft, 1758, aged 78. John Bancroft, gent. 1762, aged 78.

Mary Ormsby, 1790, aged 27.

Arthur Ormsby, esq. father of the above, 1795, aged 63.

Catharine Rawle, 1777, aged 19. William Rawle, 1789, aged 69.

Thomas Jennings, esq. 1787, aged 43.

* The well-known author of the Cyclopædia. This epitaph was written by himself. See the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 558.

- John Evans, esq. 1727, aged 70.
 Mary Hufley, widow of sir William Hufley, knt. 1731.
 Thomas Prickard, esq. 1795, aged 71.
 Anna, wife of the rev. Thomas Watfon Ward, daughter of Charles Tuffnell, esq. 1797, aged 33.
 The rev. William Cliffe, M. A. 1742, aged 26.
 Mary Davies, 1786, aged 46. Mrs. Anne Davies, 1791, aged 54.
 Elizabeth Joye, 1790, aged 72.
 David Collumbell, 1763, aged 66.
 John Croft, esq. clerk of the Journals and engrossments of the House of Lords, died January 29th, 1797, aged 70.
 Sarah Croft, his wife, 1st of November, 1798, aged 82.
 Rev. Charles Hall, D. D. 1774, aged 55.
 Abraham Holmes Acworth, 1773, aged 21.
 Abraham Acworth, esq. 1781, aged 61.
 Margaretta Mabella Acworth, 1794, aged 67.
 Mary Jennings, 1779, aged 66. Robert Jennings, esq. 1779, aged 72.
 Henrietta Wrixon, 1800, aged 17, of Ballygiblin, county of Cork, Ireland.
 James Hinde, 1771, aged 63. Mary, his wife, 1795, aged 81.
 Mary Kempster, 1771, aged 38.
 Bernard Gates, esq. 1773, aged 88.
 Thomas Fox, esq. 1691, aged 27.
 Spanger Barry *, esq. the celebrated tragedian, 1777, aged 57.
 John Fox, esq. 1691.
 Dorothy Hull, 1777, aged 84.
 Elizabeth Young, 1782, aged 76. William Young, 1799, aged 84.
 The hon. Hendrick Stever Hynwick, esq. 1752, aged 3 years and 7 monthls.
 Margaret Whittle, 1729.
 J. H. 1789, aged 70.
 Dame Sidney Hawkins, relict of sir John Hawkins, knt. 1793, aged 66.

Upon examining the preceding pages, I thought I perceived a great proportion of the deceased whose ages are recorded, had arrived to a considerable length of life; this led me to arrange them in classes of ten years, since the year 1700; the

* His widow, a celebrated tragedian also, afterwards married to Mr. Crawford, was buried near him, Dec. 7, 1801.

result will not, I am convinced, prove unacceptable; as it serves to shew that the atmosphere of London is not so injurious to the human constitution as some physicians (who are fond of sending their patients to the country for a change of air) have supposed. This evidence is conclusive.

Between 20 and 30 years of age	16
30 — 40 - - -	27
40 — 50 - - -	36
50 — 60 - - -	52
60 — 70 - - -	64
70 — 80 - - -	79
80 — 90 - - -	38
Upwards of 90 - - -	6

318 persons.

Of those, 187 had passed their 60th year; and of eight divisions of life, the greatest number was between 70 and 80 years of age*.

OUTSIDE OF THE ABBAY, WEST END.

The great door-way is of considerable depth, and contracts inwards. The sides are composed of pannels, and the roof intersected with numerous ribs. On each side of the door are pedestals in empty niches, with shields in quatrefoils beneath them. A cornice extends over the whole, on which are ten niches separated by small buttresses: they are without statues, and their canopies are cones, foliated, and pinnacled. Above those is another cornice, totally unfit for the design; indeed, I am at a loss to say what order it belongs to. I am sure the *dentals* are not Gothic; and I am almost certain the cornice is not correctly Grecian.

The King's and eight other coats of arms adorn the frieze above it.

Hence arises the great painted window before described; it has a border of eight pointed enriched pannels; a large heavy cornice over it; and a frieze, inscribed, "GEORGIO II. 3. A. D. 1735."

* The difficulty in getting near enough to the bells occasioned the omission of a word in copying the inscription, p. 192; a second trial was successful; it should read:

"*Tampanis patrem laudate sonantibus cultum.* Gabriell Goodman Decanus, 1598."

The roof is pointed, and contains a small window.

Two great buttresses strengthen the towers, and are grand ornaments; with two ranges of canopied niches (unfortunately deprived of their statues) on their fronts.

Each tower has projecting wings, paneled.

The lower windows are pointed; those above them arches only, filled with quatrefoils and circles. It is from this part that the incongruity of the new design begins in a Tuscan cornice; then a Grecian pediment and enrichments over the dial of the clock, a poor, tame window, pannels, and battlements.

The truly great and excellent architect, sir Christopher Wren reprobates irreconcilable mixtures in designing, thus: "I shall speedily prepare perfect draughts and models, such as I conceive proper to agree with the original scheme of the architect, *without any modern mixtures to shew my own inventions* *."

The antient front of the Jerusalem Chamber obstructs the view of the South tower; it has a square window, of an horizontal and three upright mullions; with a battlement repaired with bricks. The wall extends some distance Westward, when it terminates in modernised houses; against whose end is the ruin of a great arch of decayed stone, leading to Dean's yard.

THE NORTH SIDE

has nine buttresses, each of five gradations, with windows to the side aisles; and over them semi-windows, filled with quatrefoils. The buttresses are connected to the nave by slender arches; the wall finishes with battlements. The niches on the buttresses all remain, though there are but four statues, which appear but little injured, and are certainly excellent figures. What sir Christopher Wren said of the North side, nearly one hundred years past, is strictly descriptive at this moment: "But that which is most to be lamented, is the unhappy choice of the materials. The stone is decayed four inches deep, and falls off perpetually in great scales." And so indeed hath the casing intended to repair it, from the North transept to the towers, leaving a decayed, corroded, and weather-beaten surface, half black, and half the colour of the stones. The front of the transept is less injured, because most of the heavy rains are from the West; and the North East sides remain perfectly smooth and good, as sir Christopher left them.

* Letter to the Bishop of Rochester.

The great door is an arch from four large pillars on each side, whose capitals are singularly beautiful foliage. Within them is a range of ten circles inclosing stars on the roof, and on the sides arched pannels. The wall is of considerable thickness, adorned by six columns on both sides, with the same number of mouldings. It is remarkable that the tops of all the doors are flat, both in this and the smaller arches. The space over the principal entrance has a vast circle of circles, within which is another of pointed pannels; and in a third, others, with the arms of Edward the Confessor, for a centre. In two small circles at the bottom are portcullises.

On either side of the great door the wall is formed into two arches by handsome pillars; the lesser entrances to the ailes are four pillars in depth, with ribbed roofs, and angels on the interfections; over the doors are circles inclosing cinquefoils. Above the whole is a range of pierced arches. Four enormous buttresses secure the front; those at the angles terminate in octagons, and connect with the upper part of the walls, over the side ailes, by strong arches.

It is unnecessary to describe the windows, as their shape has been already mentioned. The colonades of arches, and deep recesses, have a fine effect, as well as the point of the roof, which is divided into panneled arches, with circles and quatrefoils over them.

All the Chapels that project on the North East and South East are, in their designs, like the body of the Church; those to the North are inclosed by a row of handsome antient houses; so near, "that there is no room left for raising of scaffolds and ladders, nor for passage for bringing materials." This was the complaint of sir Christopher—to which I add, nor for a view of the structure.

Speaking of the Chapel of St. Mary, it "is so eaten up by our weather, that it begs for some compassion; which, I hope, the Sovereign power will take, since it is the sepulture of the Royal family." If this were the case 90 years past, how shall I proceed in my description, now that numbers of the carvings are mouldered away? However, there is enough left to shew that beautiful octagons, enriched with arches, foliage, badges, and every species of Gothic ornaments, rise between each window, that have been adorned with numerous statues, but whose niches, canopies, and the pinnacles above them, are decayed, in many instances, even to obliteration. Richly pierced arches, in some cases almost shapeless, proceed from them to the battered, crumbling sides, indented imperfectly, with remnants of equally rich sculpture.

The

The repairs on the South side of the Abbey are still perfect. The Chapter-house, I think, was injudiciously placed by the architect, as it hides all the South end of the transept; and it was certainly never sufficiently enriched to make it worthy intruder. It is an octagon, protected to the East by a vast pierced buttress, with very large pointed windows, now filled up; they *had* each one mullion in the shape of the letter Y. Several windows of the common size are made in them, but appear very diminutive by comparison; those could have been introduced for no other reason than to save expence—so far they are to be preferred to the ancient. A very transient and imperfect sight is to be obtained of the front of the transept; and that, from the cloisters only, four huge buttresses support it; between the two Western, is a strong, deep, circular arch; strength and durability seem to have been the architect's principal aim.

All the buttresses on the South side of the Nave, for the length of the cloister, and six in number, have their bases without the wall of the cloister: consequently it is only by their weight that they remain erect, and at the same time support the wall of the church by slender arches, whose insertions are so managed as to send all the pressure downward. This manner “of contriving them,” sir Christopher Wren says, was the work of “a bold, but ignorant architect,” and for the purpose of flattering the “humour of the Monks.” How an unobstructed space close against the side of the church could have been otherwise procured, I cannot perceive; but, supposing it could, I do not see the architect's ignorance in acting as he hath; for I really believe the specific gravity of each mass of abutment to be equal to double the pressure now experienced by it. But, as conclusive evidence, he adds, that the walls above the windows were forced out ten inches, and “the ribs broken.” This I do not deny; but query, what has caused the same derangement directly opposite, on the North side; where, I aver, the wall is actually in a waved line, and where the abutments are firm against the wall? I am afraid, that within the cloisters, on every side, from repeated interments, there is no solid support for either walls or abutments. Whether any settling has occurred from this circumstance on both sides of the church, it would be well worth consideration to enquire. The remainder of the buttresses, to the tower, are close to the wall.

The entrance of the cloisters from Dean's yard. Great part of the neighbouring walls are of the original buildings; and, where our present ideas of convenience have not introduced sashed windows, and other alterations, they bear all
the

the marks of venerable age and decay. I beg to be understood, once for all, not to condemn indiscriminately modern improvements. Though I feel an enthusiastic pleasure in viewing the mouldering doors and casements of antiquity, and praise them; I confess, the present mode of opening and glazing them to be far more comfortable, and therefore more proper.

It cannot be denied that our plans of œconomy are hostile to large and enriched structures at the present day. It was different with our ancestors; they certainly did sacrifice comfort to splendour. Witness the vast halls in their mansions, which it is impossible ever could have been warm, with elevated windows never more than partially opened; thus retaining in them the humid vapours continually floating in our atmosphere from August to March.

To deny that our castles and baronial residences, our abbeys and cathedrals, and many of the antient parish churches, were grand, lasting, and sublime, is impossible; and to assert that we erect any thing equally excellent and durable now, is equally impossible. Therefore it is that I would preserve their ruins, and, when practicable, restore them to the original design by repairs. Where it has been found convenient to inhabit the remains of the abbey houses, I do not find that any thing has lately been done to destroy. On the contrary, the square increased windows were necessary to our comparatively effeminate mode of living. But here I draw a line. Once enter the cloisters, and I would have even every ornament restored, and the same through the whole church; for, with justice do I dread, such another will never rise on its ruins. Dean's yard is certainly an odd mixture of decayed grandeur, modern ruins, strong old flinty walls, and crumbling new bricks. Even the very trees nod in unison with falling structures and broken rails; and the earth, in many a rise and fall, shews some remote effects of Henry the Eighth's dissolution of monasteries. There is a silent monastic air in the small court from which is the entrance to the Jerusalem Chamber, now extremely different from its antient state, having undergone various alterations from the Reformation to the present time. It is used for a Chapter-house. The picture of Richard the Second, so often engraved, and written of, which was removed from the choir, now adorns the room. This, with some tapestry, and an old chimney piece, and a little painted glass, reminds us of past days. Two anti-chambers are more in their original state; in one is a handsome niche.

The Abbot's hall is on the Western side, and contains a gallery at the South end.

East of the passage leading to the School, is a long antient building, whose basement story is roofed with semi-circular groined arches, arising from pillars with handsome capitals. At the North end the Regalia is said to have been formerly kept. Since that has been removed, the Standard-money has been deposited there.

An Architect, in the Gentleman's Magazine for July, 1799, has given an account of this place, so much to my purpose, that I shall transcribe it without ceremony. "I likewise noticed, at the East end of the first division, a complete altar table, raised on two steps; which of late years has been erroneously called the Tomb of Hugolin; with a curious piscina on its right side. I saw the double doors closed, and fastened by seven locks, each lock a different key, and each key a different possessor." The upper story is used as the School room.

A poem in the same Miscellany, for the year 1736, thus describes this celebrated feat of learning:

"Fast by, an old, but noble fabrick stands *,
 No vulgar work, but rais'd by princely hands:
 Which grateful to Eliza's memory, pays,
 In living monuments, an endless praise.
 High, plac'd above, two royal Lions stand,
 The certain sign of courage and command.
 If to the right you thence your steps pursue,
 An honour'd room employs, and charms, your view †.
 There Busby's awful picture decks the place;
 (Shining where once he shone a living grace).
 Beneath the frame, in decent order plac'd,
 The walls by various authors' works are grac'd.
 Fix'd to the roof some curious laurels show
 What they obtain'd who wrote the sheets below.
 Fix'd, to support the roof above, to brave,
 To stem the tide of Time's impetuous wave,
 Nine stately beams their spacious arches show,
 And add a lustre to the school below.

* This Poem I have compressed, as it was too long for insertion.

† A Museum.

Rank'd into seven, distinct the classes lie,
(Which with the Pleiades in lustre vie.)

Next to the door, the first and least appears,
Design'd for seeds of youth, and tender years.

The second next your willing notice claims,
Her numbers more extensive, more her aims.

Thence a step nearer to Parnassus' height,
Look cross the school the third employs your sight.
There Martial sings, there Juvenal's works appear,
And banish'd Ovid, finds protection there.

From Ovid's tales transferr'd, the fourth pursues
Books more sublimely penn'd, more noble views.
Here Virgil shines, here youth is taught to speak
In different accents of the hoarser Greek.

Fifth. These better skill'd, and deeper read in Greek,
From various books can various beauties seek.

The sixth, in every learned classick skill'd,
With nobler thoughts and brighter notions fill'd,
From day to day with learned youth supplies
And honours both the Universities.

And now, my Muse, reduce thy wand'ring song,
Thy thread already hath been spun too long.
And let thy best, thy furthest aid be shown,
To sing the class where all are join'd in one.
Beyond the utmost limits of the school,
O dreadful place! of dire correction full!
The birch-room stands, there plac'd, to shew design'd
Its inclination for the parts behind.
Near these the shells*, high concave walls appear,
Where *Freind* in state sits pleasingly severe.
Him as our ruler, and our king we own,
His rod his sceptre, and his chair his throne†.

The

* A class so called.

† As a gentleman, a member of the church, has undertaken a work relating to the School, &c. it has necessarily precluded any application from me for information. The above will give a general idea
of

The building just mentioned, if we may pronounce from the Saxon style, is the most antient in the precincts of the Abbey.

Very little is left of the lesser cloisters; some Saxon columns were accidentally discovered a few years past in the neighbouring garden.

Near it is another portion, or room, of equal antiquity.

The place in which the Records of the House of Lords are kept was originally a great square tower, erected for a treasury to the Abbey; it is now greatly altered; and so indeed is the inside of the old Chapter-house, to make room for the Records of the Treasury of the Exchequer, and the everlasting Domestday-book.

The roof, as usual in such buildings, is supported by a centre column; but the galleries, shelves, and presses, are determined enemies to description. I shall therefore leave them undescribed; and conclude this survey of the exterior of the Abbey and its dependencies by saying, fragments in some cases, and large portions in others, of walls and gates, may be found in many directions; by means of which, the antient inclosure might be traced with considerable accuracy.

I shall finish with Francis Beaumont's expressive lines:

Mortality, behold and fear,
What a change of flesh is here!
Thinke how many royall bones,
Sleep within these heap of stones.
Here they lye, had realmes and lands,
Who now want strength to stir their hands.
Where, from their pulpits seal'd with dust,
They preach, "In greatnesse is no trust!"
Here's an acre, sown indeed
With the richest Royall'st seed

of the Institution. I had found a list of the masters in a MS. No. 7025, Harl. Catal. but it differs so totally in dates from that of Widmore, that I know not which to prefer. The number of scholars in Feb. 1728, were, in superiori scholâ 201, inferiori scholâ 233, total 434. From the year 1561 to 1738, 716 scholars had been elected to Christ Church, Oxford; and 637 to Trinity College, Cambridge. The present learned and excellent master of Westminster School was appointed second master in 1771; and succeeded Samuel Smith, D. D. in the head mastership. It has been the custom to perform the plays of Terence for some years past in the school, by the scholars; and at no time have they been more correctly "enacted" than through the instruction and management of Dr. Vincent, who ranks as high as a judicious and elegant author, as he doth as an eloquent preacher.

That the earth did e'er suck in,
 Since the first man dy'd for sin.
 Here the bones of birth have cry'd,
 Though Gods they were, as Men they dy'd.
 Here are sands ignoble things,
 Dropt from the ruin'd sides of Kings.
 Here's a world of pomp and state,
 Buried in dust, once dead by fate."

THE BUILDING OF THE ABBEY

is involved in mists too dense for the fun of antiquarian search to dissipate. The period of its erection, previous to Edward the Confessor's days, probably will not ever be discovered, I shall therefore pass it over. In this venerable building lived Sulgardus, a monk, who devoted his leisure hours to a history of it. He has indeed, according to custom, used but little ceremony with Saint Peter, or the choir of heaven; for he hath pressed both into his service, in order to make the consecration of this church hallowed and sublime.

Widmore, whose work is the only one worthy of implicit credit, both from his having been a learned man, and his unrestrained access to every species of record belonging to the Abbey, fixes the foundation between the years 730 and 740; but is unable to say who was the founder. As it hath in antient days been asserted that the ground whereon it stands was an Island, I went to the roof of the Northern tower, in order to view the ground from thence; when the Island of Thorney clearly lay before me. If we follow the turn of the river Thames round Milbank, we perceive it ends in a marsh filled with reeds and aquatic plants at the extremity of Ranelagh gardens. From that place to Chelsea water-works is equally low and wet, exclusive of the creek or canal for barges. This brings us almost to the gates of St. James's park, where a valley nearly in a line with the above marsh contains the canal. Allowing those probabilities, and for filling inequalities in streets, an angular Island is formed. But a question naturally occurs; when was made the embankment known by the name of *Milbank*? and where would high-water mark be found, supposing it away? I am afraid our Island would be greatly reduced. Possibly the tide passed in very antient times across Parliament-street, through

through the Park, and over all the ground South West of the Abbey, leaving on its return the whole a mass of filth.

Having thus found the *ground* for the monastery, and *supposed* a founder, though we know him not, and fixed a date when it was probably built; we must imagine it to have been destroyed by the Danes, rebuilt through the influence of St. Dunstan with King Edgar, and appropriated to the order of St. Benedict, and twelve monks, with endowments sufficient for their maintenance.

The monastery continued unmolested till Edward the Confessor piously resolved to thoroughly renovate and improve it; which he did, and I should suppose entirely in the Norman style, from the fragments not long since standing, and judging from the buildings still extant of that period. Large revenues were given to the Monks by the King; and his Nobles, like true courtiers, copied his example.

In the time of abbot Lawrence, after the year 1159, some repairs were made to the out-buildings of the monastery, then greatly decayed, and their roofs covered with lead.

Henry III. in the year 1220, and on Whitfun-eve, laid the first stone of a chapel, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Its site was that of the present chapel called Henry the Seventh's.

In the year 1223, a furious assault was made upon the monastery by the exasperated citizens of London, who pulled down the steward's house, and did other considerable damage, in consequence of a dispute who was winner at a wrestling match. It appears that the people at the Abbey were in some measure the aggressors, as the steward had armed them against the day he appointed for a second trial of skill.

Nothing more occurs relating to the repair or additions to the Confessor's structure till the year 1245, when Henry III. began to take it down, in order to rebuild it. This circumstance, his gifts to the abbot and convent, his will, and the translation of the Confessor's body, would lead to a supposition that he was a man piously disposed towards the Clergy and religious orders. On the contrary, he was a weak and artful prince, and suffered the most shameful exactions to be forced from the priesthood, through legates and nuncios, for the popes.

Honorius III. even demanded that two prebends in every cathedral, and two monks portions in every monastery, should be appropriated to the holy see. Though the King did not interfere, the Parliament did, and prevented such an

arrangement from taking place. The Clergy too were firm; but, as the Monarch, who often wanted the capacious shield of Papal power as a guard from the resentment of his people, countenanced the legates, they did not escape many pecuniary demands; which were paid, to avoid anathemas, excommunications, and deprivations.

It is impossible to ascertain how far the architect had proceeded in the church when Henry died in the year 1272. According to Fabian, the choir was not completed till 13 years after his death. He lived, however, to attend divine service in it; and in 1269 to set his shoulders, together with those of the king of the Romans and other great persons, to the coffin of St. Edward, in order to place it where it now rests. This ceremony, accompanied by every circumstance of pomp and solemnity, must have been grand and impressive. It is an easy matter to fancy this scene: the new shrine covered with riches and sparkling Mosaic; the exquisite carving, fresh from the sculptor's hands; the superb dresses of the religious; and music to fill the measure. In tracing such proceedings, I throw aside the absurdity of the motives, and the superstitious causes, as beneath a thought. I view them only as scenes beautiful in effect; and in short, as the audience at a theatre feel affected at solemn scenes, so do those affect me. A short time previous to the re-building of the church, abbot Richard de Crokefley had erected a chapel near the North door, and dedicated it to St. Edmund. It was taken down with the rest by Henry III.

Not long after, the beautiful pavement before the high altar was laid; for Ware died in 1283, and was buried under it.

The Abbey was damaged in 1297 by a fire, which destroyed part of the contiguous palace.

Abbot Langham, who died in 1376, contributed greatly towards the extension of the church Westward.

Nicolas Litlington succeeded Langham; and, chiefly with the funds left by his predecessor, made great additions to the Abbey. Widmore, from the records, says, "he built the present college hall, the kitchen, the Jerusalem chamber, the abbot's house, now the deanery, the bailiff's, the cellarer's, the infirmary's, and the sacrist's houses; the malt-house, afterwards used for a dormitory for the king's scholars, and the adjoining tower, the wall of the infirmary garden, a water mill; and finished the South and West sides of the cloisters." He died in 1386; consequently the buildings still remaining are in the 416th year of their age.

age. During the reign of Richard II. the work was carried on ; and continued by William of Colchester, abbot, who died 1420. Richard Harweden, the next abbot, zealously proceeded with the nave. Abbot Estney, who died in 1498, did a great deal towards the finishing of it, and made the great West window.

Abbot John Islip was the last, during whose time any additions were made to the church ; and it remained unfinished till sir Christopher Wren completed the towers.

In the 8th and 9th years of the reign of William III. the House of Commons granted an annual sum for repairing it.

In the 9th of queen Anne, an Act was passed, allowing 4000 l. a year towards the repairs and additions.

Acts were passed in the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 10th years of George II. granting the same sums. Notwithstanding, in the year 1738, the works were at a stand for want of money ; and a petition was presented, which was referred to a Committee of the whole House ; yeas 174, nays 61. The aid granted was but an inconsiderable sum, and not till some time after.

The expences attending these buildings from the year 1245 to 1740, including 505 years, can scarcely be ascertained. A great deal was given by different monarchs, and large sums by abbots and pious persons. If they were brought to account and added, it would be next to an impossibility, from the fluctuation in the value of money, to give its *present* value. It appears that the dean and chapter had, from the time of their foundation to 1733, expended 20,912 l. 17 s. 11 d. out of their dividends on the church and its dependencies, and applied the fees for monuments and burials to the fabrick. The sums received from shewing the tombs is divided among the gentlemen of the choir and officers of the church.

The repairs of Henry the Seventh's Chapel are out of their province, and belong to the office of the King's Board of Works.

As every circumstance relating to the building and repair of the Abbey has been detailed in the preceding pages, I shall now trace the progress of that wondrous building, St. Mary's chapel. Henry VII. hath left us a decided character of himself in two instances, as far as relates to his piety and superstition, in his will, and in the covenants between him and the abbots of Westminster.

The latter was made in the 19th year of his reign, and dated the 16th July. Abbot Islip, assisted by the King's ministers, had laid the first stone of the magnificent chapel on the 24th of January, 1502, about two years and five months before,

before, which was designed by sir Reginald Bray *, and built under the direction of the prior of St. Bartholomew's, as master of the works. This was intended by the King not only for his own place of interment, but for that of King Henry VI.: but whether the latter was ever placed in the chapel, is now a matter of doubt. According to Widmore, the body was actually removed by the convent to the abbey, in the year 1501, at the expence of 500 l. As the chapel was unfinished at the King's death, it is probable, that his rapacious successor thought the cost of a public interment would be better applied to his own use, and therefore let the murdered king remain in privacy, unknown; and perhaps he is still undisturbed.

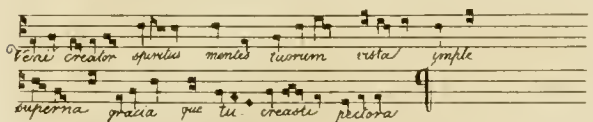
Through the indulgence of the Trustees of the British Museum, I am enabled to present my readers with two prints from the illuminated pages of those indentures, which form one of the most beautiful books now extant. Those represent Henry VII. presenting it to the abbot, and monks, and the beadsmen; and the abbot swearing, in the Court of Chancery, to perform the agreements faithfully. Before I proceed to the contents, it will be necessary to observe, that the part now in the Museum † belonged to the convent. The leaves are of the finest vellum, and the writing beautifully clear, and excellent. The cover is of boards, with red damask over them, and on that a large pall of crimson velvet, lined with the same. On the covers are silver circles with the King's arms enamelled; those are surrounded by others with enamelled portcullises. Five large impressions in green wax, from the King's seal, representing him seated in a grand Gothic niche, are appended by green silk, and gold thread, inclosed in silver cases, embossed with golden roses, crowns, and portcullises. Rich straps embellished with silver angels holding roses, and fringed with gold and crimson, are the fastenings; tassels of the same materials are on the corners of the pall. A box has been added in later times for the seals, covered with Morocco traced with gold.

The title pages are covered with burnished gold, and relieved with red roses and portcullises; and the drawings, four in number, are contained each in a letter C. Two I have engraved; the others are but copies of the first.

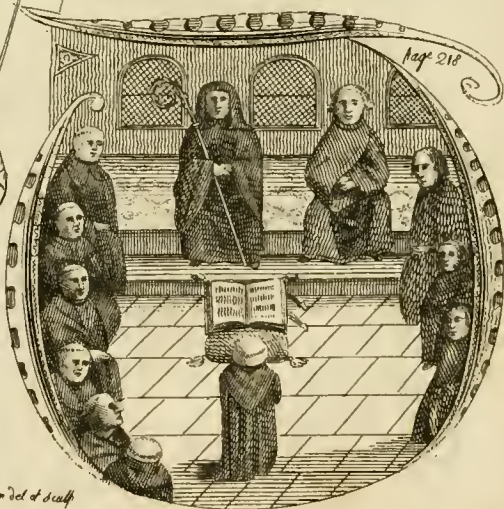
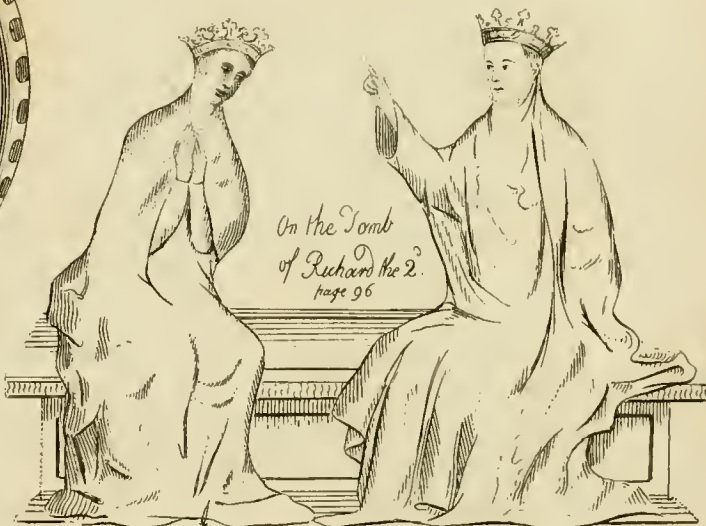
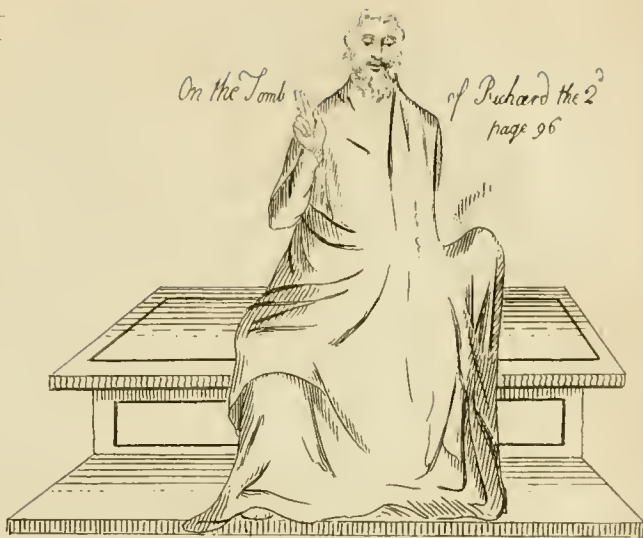
The first article binds every monk in the monastery to assist at high mass at the high altar, to pray for the King's prosperity and welfare, during his life. The precise service is inserted.

* Of whom see an account in the new edition of the Biographia Britannica, II. 572. He died 1503, and was buried in St. George's chapel, at Windsor, to which he had been a liberal benefactor. See his portrait from Malvern Abbey-church, engraved in Mr. Carter's *Antient Sculpture and Painting*, No. XXI.

† Harl. MSS. No. 1498.



Music used at Coronations previous to the time of Henry VI



Then follows the service, to be pronounced, "*while the world shall last*," at high mass, at the high altar, after the King's decease.

In consequence of these agreements abbot Islip provided an altar and hearse, on and about which were placed one hundred tapers, "under the lantern place betweene the quere and the high aultier," till the King's chapel was finished. Three monks who were added to the usual number, and doctors or bachelors of divinity, sung mass daily before it, for the prosperous estate of the King and his realm; for queen Elizabeth's soul; their issue; for Edmund, earl of Richmond; Margaret, countess of Richmond; and, when deceased, for their souls. On Sunday the mass of the Assumption of our Lady, Monday of her Annunciation, Tuesday her "Statute," Wednesday her Conception, Thursday her Purification, Friday her Visitation, and Saturday her Commemoration. A second priest at 8 in the morning sung a mass of Requiem; and the third priest a mass of the day, beginning after the gospel of high mass.

Those priests, after the King's decease, addressed the congregation thus; "Sirs, I exhorte and move you specially and devoutely of youre charite to praye for the soule of the most Christen Prince, Kyng Henry the VIIth late Kyng of Englande, founder of thre daily masses, perpetually to be sayed at this aultier, whoys body resteth here buried." At a quarter of an hour before each mass the great bell of the Abbey was tolled 40 strokes. As this altar was intended only for a temporary purpose, it was removed on certain days of ceremony to the South aisle, facing the chapel of St. Benedict.

At twelve o'clock on Good-Friday, Easter-Monday, and every Sunday except Palm-Sunday and one or two others, and on all the Feasts of the Blessed Virgin, the great bell began to toll, which was continued till one, when a chauntry priest, a regular, or secular, or doctor from either of the Universities, ascended the pulpit, and in a solemn sermon exhorted the audience to pray for King Henry and his relatives.

On the 12th of February, annually, the hearse for the King, and his altar, were adorned with 100 tapers, each weighing 12 pounds, and nine feet in length; twenty-four almsmen were arranged round it with torches, 24 pound in weight. After those were prepared, the bells began to toll, as for the anniversary of Richard the Second.

A procession then commenced through the choir to the high altar, formed by the Monks, Prior, and Abbot, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Chief Justice,

tice, Master of the Rolls, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and five other Justices, together with the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs, of London. The Abbot then proceeded to the high altar, and began the mass of *Requiem*, while the Monks knelt before it. The officers of State kneeling before the hearse said the psalm *De Profundis*, with the prayers belonging to the office.

During those solemnities an almoner distributed 25 marks to the poor; two-pence each to adults, and one penny to children. Five marks beside were divided between 13 men and 3 women.

Previous to those anniversaries, sermons were preached at Paul's cross and the Abbey, with an exhortation for the prayers of the congregation. The abbot and convent on the day before went to the high altar, and sung *Placebo* and *Dirige*, with nine lessons, and the litanies.

A weekly obit was also held, preceded by the tolling of the bells. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the abbot and convent went in procession to the choir, and *Placebo*, &c. were sung.

The hearse had four tapers, eleven feet in length, placed on the middle of each side (to burn perpetually), and 30 to be lighted only during the obit, mass, and even-song. The sockets were set in crests of roses and portcullises; and the tapers never consumed lower than four feet, when they were replaced.

After the procession of the convent to the choir for this weekly service, a monk went to the high altar, and sung a mass of *Requiem*, at which 124 poor people, and 13 men, and 3 women, each received one penny. After the mass, the whole ranged round the hearse, while *Libera me* and *De profundis* were chaunted. Lest all this intercession should not avail, the King founded an almshouse within the precincts of the Abbey, for 13 men and 3 women; whose frugal meals were hardly earned, as a diary of their employment will shew. The King provided a priest without benefice, who was a grammarian, and more than 45 years of age, together with 12 bachelors upwards of 50, whose attainments were equal to singing and repeating psalms, and praying for his temporal and eternal welfare. After his decease, the vacancies to be supplied by the abbot. One of the most discreet and pious of the Monks acted as their superintendent.

Their habit was a long gown and hood, of brown russet, at three shillings *per* yard, lined with black frieze; and on the left shoulder was embroidered a crown and rose. Three women, upwards of 50 years of age, served them as laundresses and cooks, bought their provisions, and kept the rooms clean. Each member
filled

filled the office of steward for a week, in rotation, to whom the men paid $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. and the women 6 d. every Thursday for their viands. At dinner, an half-penny worth of flesh or fish, a farthing loaf, and a quart of ale, “ p'ice the ferthing,” was each man's meal; added to which, the women might make pottage of oat-meal, to the value of three half-pence, and one pennyworth of salt. At supper they had as much bread and ale as they chose. The salary of the priest was 12 pence, and four pence; and the almsmen's xii—ii d. (or 16 d. and 14 d.) *per* week, which was paid at the hearse. The gowns were given at Easter. The abbot was bound, by the agreement, to keep the almshouses in repair.

At 6 o'clock every morning the bell belonging to the chapel of the almshouse was rung by an almsman, beginning the week with the youngest, and so in rotation to the eldest; one half-penny was their reward. Upon this notice, the brethren assembled in their chapel, where they knelt and prayed for the King and his relatives, and for all Christian souls; five Pater-nosters, five Aves, and a Creed. Hence they proceeded, in the order of their admission, in pairs, followed by their priest, to the altar and hearse, where six kneeled on each side, and the priest at the West end. The first chantry priest then performed the first mass, and the almsmen recited the prayers appointed for them. After this they were permitted to return to their rooms, or remain in the monastery, till high mass began. At 9 o'clock the alms-priest said a mass at the hearse. They then attended at high mass, and the third chantry mass, when the alms-priest gave an exhortation, and read collects. Previous to their dinner the priest said a grace after the form of Salisbury. When they had dined, *De profundis* was sung, and the King prayed for. Half an hour before vespers in the monastery, the chapel bell rung, upon which the alms-men retired to it, and repeated their Pater-nosters and Aves; from thence to the hearse, where they kneeled during even-song, and then returned to their rooms. At 7 o'clock the chapel bell was rung for the third time, and there they sung *Salve Regina*, with other Psalms, and repeated prayers.

As the establishment of those splendid services required constant attendants, six brethren of the monastery, “ commonly called Converses,” were appointed to assist the monks, and take care of the tapers and torches. Two others were appropriated to the new chapel, and the three chantry priests founded by the King.

Another foundation was of considerable utility, which is prefaced thus: “ And for as much as the same our Souverayne lord the Kyng hath, by long experience perceyved, and often seen, that, for lakke of grounded learned men in the lawes of

God, Virtue emonges religious men is litle used, Religion is greatly confounded, and few or noe hable persons founde in dyvers houses of religion, lakkyng lerned men to be the heddes of the same houses, to the high displeasure of God, and great subversion of religion;" he therefore enabled the convent to send three of the brethren, elected by them in the Chapter-house, to Oxford, under the title of King Henry the Seventh's scholars; besides "the three monks have used to fynde to scoles in the Universitie of Oxenford, there to studie in the science of divinitie." When the above scholars had taken a degree, others were to be immediately elected.

Abbot Islip bound himself and his successors, by an oath, to the observance of the foregoing ceremonies and stipulations; and appeared in the Court of Chancery six days after the feast of All-Saints, 19 Henry VII. with the indentures for that purpose. The print annexed shews the manner in which the succeeding abbots were to take this oath, in the first term after their installation.

Two days previous to every anniversary, the Abbot, Prior, Monks, Priests, and Almsmen, the King's Attorney, the Recorder of London, and the Steward of the Abbey lands, assembled in the Chapter-house, when the whole of the indentures were audibly and distinctly read; after which they went in procession, chaunting "*Verba mea*," "*De profundis*," and "*Voce meâ ad Dominum clamavi*," to the hearse, where the Obit concluded the ceremony. "The chauntry monks of King Henry the VIIth were appointed by the abbot; and were sworn, at their admission on the Evangelists, before the monks in the Chapter-house. Their office was for life, unless they misbehaved, or resigned. They were required to perform all the duties of the order of St. Benedict, in addition to their other engagements.

SALARIES AND FEES PAID BY THE ABBOT.

To each chantry monk 100 s. *per annum*; to the ringer for the masses 26 s. 8 d. For the sermons on Good-Friday, Easter, &c. 13 s. 4 d. each. The Chancellor and Treasurer, for their attendance at the anniversaries, 20 s. each; half that sum to the Master of the Rolls and Chief Justice; and 6 s. 8 d. to the other Justices. The Lord Mayor received 20 s. and 10 s. for his barge; the Recorder, and Sheriffs, 6 s. 8 d. each. When any of the above persons did not attend, their fees were given to such prisoners in the King's Bench, and Marshalsea, as were detained for their fees only. The preachers of the sermons at Paul's-cross and the Abbey

Abbey had 3 s. 4 d. each. When high mass was celebrated by the abbot, he had 20 s.; the prior 6 s. 8 d.; the monks who were priests 20 d.; monks who were not priests 8 d. The Chancellor's fee, when the abbot was sworn, 13 s. 4 d.; to the Master of the Rolls 10 s.; and to the clerk 6 s. 8 d.

The abbot paid, besides, many other annual sums for anniversaries to cathedrals and monasteries.

The funds for all those expences were supplied by the following resources, conveyed to the abbot and convent by the King.

The advowson of the deanry of St. Martin's-le-grand, its canonries, prebends, churches, chapels, and all profits (except the prebend of Newlonde, founded by Herbert), valued at 266 l. 13 s. 4 d. *per annum*, above all charges.

The advowsons of the prebend of Tikehill, Yorkshire; and the parsonage of Swafham Market, in the county of Norfolk; and that of Stamforde, in Berkshire.

The free chapel of Uplamborne, Berkshire.

The free chapel in the manor of Pleshe, Essex; and of Playdon, in Suffex; the whole valued at 130 l. 13 s. 4 d. *per annum*.

The priory and manor of Luffield.

Advowson of the church of Sodford, Northamptonshire, of Thorneburgh, Buckinghamshire, to the yearly value of 40 l.

In money 5150 l. "to purchase and buye manors, londs, and tenements, rents, and service, to them and their succesours for ever, to bere, susteyne, and kepe perpetually, while the worlde shall endure, all such charges as bene before."

The lands, &c. were purchased, and are recapitulated; and the whole annual amount, added to the beforementioned, was 668 l. 13 s. 4 d.

The expences of the anniversaries, obits, almshouses, &c. &c. amounted to 582 l. and 8 d.

So that the convent gained 86 l. 12 s. 8 d.; to which was added, the church of Chesterforde, to the yearly value of 22 l. over the endowment of the vicar; and 10 l. given to the abbot for the costs of the appropriation, with St. Bride's vicarage, in London, to the yearly value of 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. over the endowment of the vicar.

In consideration of repairs of the almshouses, accidents by fire, and renewing vestments, &c. for the altar, the King purchased "of our holy father the pope, great indulgence and pardon of pleyne remission oons in the yeare, perpetually," for the abbot and convent.

We have little reason to wonder at his thus besieging heaven, after perusing the prelude to his will, which he made March 31st, 1509 *. “ We saye at this tyme, as sithence the first yeres of discrefoune we have bene accustomed, theis wordes, Dñe Jhu Xp̃e, qui me ex nichilo creâsti, fecisti, redemisti, et predestinasti ad hoc quod sum, tu scis quid de me facere vis ; fac de me sãm voluntatem tuam cū misericordiã.” Therefore doe of mee thy will ; with grace, pitie, and mercy, most humbly and entirelie I beseeche the. And thus unto thee I bequeth, and into thy most merciful handes my soule I committe. And howbeite I am a sinful creature, in sinne conceyved, in synne have lyved, knowinge perfectlie that of my merites I cannot attaine to the lyfe everlastinge, but onlie by the merits of thy blessed passion, and of thy infinite mercy and grace ; nathelesse, my moste mercyfull Redeemer, Maker, and Saviour, I trust that, by the speciall grace and mercy of thy moste blessed mother, ever virgin, our ladie St. Mary, in whom, after thee, in this mortall lyfe hathe ever byne my moste singuler truste and confidence ; to whome, in all my necessities, I have made my continuall refuge, and by whome I have hitherto in all my adversities ever hadd my speciall comforte and reliefe ; will now in my moste extreame neede, of her infinite pitie, take my soule into her handes, and it presente unto her most dere Sonne ; whereof, sweetest Ladye of mercye, verie mother and virgin, wel of pitie, and surest refuge of all needful, moste humblie, moste entirelie, and moste hartile, I beseech the ; and for mie comforte in this behalf, I truste also to the singuler mediation and praiers of all the holie company of heaven : that is to saye, anges, archanges, patriarks, profits, apostles, evangelists, marters, confessors, and virgines ; and especiallie to mine accustomed avoures I calle and crie, St. Michaell, St. John Baptist, St. John Evangelist, St. George, St. Anthony, St. Edward, St. Vincent, St. Anne, St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Barbara ; humblie beseechinge not onlie at the hower of death for to aide, socore, and defend me, that the aunciente and gostlie ennemye, nor non other evell or dampnable sperite, have no power to invade me, nor wth his terribleness to anoy me : but also with y^r holie praiers and intercessyones to be intercessours and mediators unto our Maker and Redeemer, for the remissyon of my synnes, and salvacon of my soule.

And for as much as we have received our solempne coronacon and holie inunction wthin our monasterye of Westminster, and that within the same monasterye is the

* This will was published by Mr. Asple, 1775, 4to, from the original in the Chapter-house at Westminster ; from which the orthography of this copy materially differs.

comon sepulture of Kinges of this Realme, and specialle because that within the same, and amongest the same Kinges, resteth the holie bodie and reliques of the glorious Kinge and Confessor St. Edwarde, and divers other of our noble progenitores and blood, and specialle the bodie of our graunddam, of right noble memorie, Queene Kathreen, wife unto Kinge Henrye the Vth, and daughter to Kinge Charles of Ffraunce; and that we by the grace of God purpose right shortlie to translate into the same the bodie and reliques of our uncle, of blessed memorie, Kinge Henrye the Sixt *; for these, and divers other causes and consideracons us specialle movinge in that behalfe, we will that when so ever it shall please oure Savioure Jhu Christ to call us out of this transitory lyfe, be it wthin this oure realm, or any other realm or place without the same, that oure bodie be buried wthin the same monasterye."

He left his funeral to the discretion of his executors, only charging them to avoid "dampnable pompe, and outrageous superfluities." Whether he pursued his own advise, will appear from the decorations on the chapel, altars, and his tomb, exclusive of the anniversaries. And yet *I* am delighted with many of the remaining specimens of his "outrageous superfluities."

As he requests the chapel may be finished as soon as possible after his decease, if not then compleated, and particularly mentions that the windows were to be glazed with stories, images, arms, badges, and cognizances, according to the designs given by him to the prior of St. Bartholomew's; and that the walls, doors, windows, vaults, and statues, within and without, should be adorned with arms and badges; we may conclude that much remained to be done in the year 1509, as he died 22 days after the date of the will.

He mentions his having advanced 5500 l. to abbot Ilip, and authorises his executors to pay other sums to carry on the building of the chapel.

We may reasonably suppose his directions in general were strictly complied with; and therefore must imagine the high altar which was dedicated to "our lady" to have been adorned with the largest statue of the Virgin in his possession, and a cross plated with gold to the value of 100 l. and two pair of silver-gilt candlesticks. The vestments for the priests given to the abbot and convent were of cloth of gold tissue, embroidered with roses and portcullises, which were made

* I have quoted in p. 218, from Widmore, that the King was removed in 1501 to the monastery by the convent. The King means only from thence to a place in the new chapel; or Widmore is incorrect.

by his order at Florence. They consisted of those for the priest, deacon, and sub-deacon, and 29 copes.

The various altars mentioned in the description received each two suits of cloths, two pair of vestments, two corporasses, with their cases, a mass book, a silver-gilt chalice, a pair of silver-gilt cruets, a silver-gilt bell, and two pair of silver-gilt candlesticks. One of them was dedicated to Henry the Sixth; for a pair of candlesticks are expressly given to it.

The present skreen of his tomb was designed, and the artist employed on it, before this will was written; for he speaks of it as a "closure of copper and gylte after the fashione that we have begone."

The step for the altar within the rails still remains. It was dedicated to "our Savioure Jesus Christ," five feet in height, and the top projecting five inches over the sides, which were adorned with a representation of the Crucifixion, Mary and John, his guardian faints, and the twelve apostles, carved in wood, and plated with the finest gold.

On all solemn feasts the chantry priests placed on this altar a fragment of the *real cross*, set in gold, resplendent with precious stones and pearls; and one of the legs of St. George, set in silver, gilt. The king gave to it a mass book "hande written;" three suits of altar cloths, three pair of vestments, a golden chalice value 100 marks, another of silver-gilt value 20 marks, two pair of silver gilt cruets of the same value, two candlesticks weighing 100 ounces, of silver gilt, and two others of the same materials weighing 60 ounces, three corporasses with their cases, six silver-gilt statues of our Lady, St. John the Evangelist, St. John Baptist, St. Edward, St. Jerome, and St. Francis, each valued at 20 marks, a silver bell value 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. and a "pax brede" of silver gilt. 4 marks.

Such of the altar-cloths and vestments as remained to be given by his executors were to be made worthy the gift of a King, and embroidered with his badges and cognizances.

He ordered that his body should be interred before the high altar, with his wife; and that the tomb should be made of touchstone, with niches, and statues of his guardian faints, in copper, gilt. The inscription to be confined merely to dates.

Lest his soul might not rest in peace, although every precaution certainly was taken by him that poor sinner could take, he requested 10,000 masses should be said in the monastery, London, and its neighbourhood, for its repose; 1500 in honour

honour of the Trinity, 2500 in honour of the five wounds of the Lord Jesus Christ, 2500 to the five joys of our Lady, 450 to the nine orders of Angels, 150 to the honor of the Patriarchs, 600 to the twelve Apostles, and 2300 to the honour of All Saints, and all those to be sung in a little month after his decease.

He directed that a statue of himself kneeling, three feet in height from the knees, should be carved in wood, representing him in armour, with a sword, and spurs, and holding the crown of Richard the Third, won by him at Bosworth-field.

The figure to be plated with fine gold, and the arms of England and France enamelled on it. A table of silver, gilt, supporting it, enamelled with black letters, "Rex Henricus Septimus," was to be placed on the shrine of St. Edward, to whom, with St. Mary and the Almighty, he dedicated the statue. He gave in trust to the abbot and convent 2000 l. to be distributed in charity, and 500 marks to the finishing of the church. The remaining articles of the will are foreign to my subject.

THE KING'S BURIAL.

On the 9th of May, 1509, his body was placed in a chariot, covered with black cloth of gold, which was drawn by five spirited horses, whose trappings were of black velvet, adorned with quillions of gold. The effigies of his Majesty lay upon the corps, dressed in his regal habiliments. The carriage had suspended on it banners of arms, titles, and pedigrees. A number of prelates preceded the body, who were followed by the deceased King's servants, after it were nine mourners. Six hundred men bearing torches surrounded the chariot.

The procession was met in St. George's Fields*, by all the priests and clergy of London, and its neighbourhood; and at London Bridge by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, in black. To render this awful scene sublimely grand, the way was lined with children, who held burning tapers; those, with the flashes of great torches, whose red rays darting in every direction upon glittering objects, and embroidered copes, shewing the solemn pace, uplifted eyes, and mournful countenances, must have formed a noble picture. The slow, monotonous notes of the chaunt, mixed with the sonorous tones of the great bells, were not less grateful to the ear. When the body had arrived at St. Paul's, which was superbly illuminated, it was taken from the chariot, and carried to the

* He died at Windsor.

choir, where it was placed beneath a hearse, arrayed with all the accompaniments of Death. A solemn mass and dirge were then sung, and a sermon preached by the bishop of Rochester. It rested all night in the church. On the following day the procession recommenced in the same manner, except that sir Edward Howard rode before, on a fine charger, cloathed with drapery, on which was the King's arms.

We will now suppose him removed by six lords from his chariot to the hearse prepared for him, formed by nine pillars set full of burning tapers, inclosed by a double railing. View him placed under it, and his effigies on a rich pall of gold close to him, the nine mourners, near them knight's bearing banners of saints, and surrounded by officers of arms. The prelates, abbot, prior, and convent, and priests, in measured paces, silently taking their places; when, breaking through the awful pause, Garter king at arms cried with an audible voice, "For the soul of the noble Prince King Henry the Seventh, late King of this realm." A deep peal from the organ and choir answers in a chaunt of *Placebo* and the Dirge; the sounds die away, and with them the whole assembly retires.

On the 11th several bishops sung three masses; at the last of which the King's banner, his coat of arms, sword, target, helmet, and crest, and his courser, were brought to the altar, and there offered; the mourners afterwards proceeded to its steps, and offered rich palls of cloth of gold, and bawdkins. "*Libera me*" then floated in gentle strains from the choir, when the body descended to the earth. The officers of his household approached to the grave, and dropt therein their broken staffs. Garter finished the ceremony by crying, "Vive le Roy Henry le huitiesme, Roy d'Angleterre et de France, sire de Ireland."

Henry VIII * ordered Lawrence Ymber to make an estimate for the tomb of his father according to the directions in his will. Caprice, or some other cause, led him to reject it. But Ymber is supposed to have worked under Torreggiano, who executed the tomb, as well as that of Margaret countess of Richmond in the same church, and that of Dr. Young, master of the Rolls, in their chapel †.

Humphrey Walker calculated that 19 large and small figures on the tomb would require 6400 pounds weight of fine yellow metal at 20 s. a hundred weight; the casting and finishing fit for gilding 66 l.; making the effigies (which I suppose were of wood for the moulds) 8 l. apiece; four lords images 4 l. each, and the smaller ones 40 s. each.

* Harl. MSS. No. 297.

† Walpole's Painters, 4to, vol. I. p. 104.

Nicholas Ewen, gilder, offered to gild the whole for 410 l.; John Bell, and John Maynard, the painting, for 40 l. These sums amounted to 638 l. exclusive of masonry.

Disvesting the subject of every vestige of superstitious veneration, and viewing it merely as a spectacle of extreme grandeur, I cannot avoid calling to my reader's recollection the superb scene Henry the Seventh's chapel must have presented when just completed. Then the windows were filled with painted glass; and the light which streamed through them was tinged with a warm glow of colours, that heightened the brilliancy of the gold and silver utensils of the various altars, and the embroidered vestments of the priests; at the same time touching one pendant of the roof with purple, another with crimson, and a third with yellow. The burning tapers, waving with every current of air, varied the strong shadows on the exquisite statues above them, and shewed their features in every lineament.

In the centre stood the vast cross of gold, the statue of the Virgin, and the high altar. Behind it, the polished brazen screen, and within it the tomb and altar, glowing with the light of tapers. The sculptured walls, and exquisite minutely carved roof, bounded this unparalleled view; and, thanks to the skill of its architect, *still* enchants us, though all its accompaniments are buried in irretrievable ruin.

It would take too much room for my plan, to recapitulate the various anniversaries held in the Abbey, for the repose of the souls of the founders. The detail just completed, and the following from a vellum chronicle in the Museum*, will fully explain their forms and ceremonies. King Henry the Fifth, “ who gaf his soule into the handis of Good, and dyed an made an ende of his naturell lyff at Boys-de-Vincent, beside Paris, xxxvi yere of his age; on whose soule God have mercy! And thenne was that body enbamed, and cered and laide in a ryall chare, and an ymage lyke un to him was laide upon the corps open, wyth divers baners, and herse; covered rychlye wth the armes of Englund and Fraunce, and also the old armes of Seint Edwardes, Seynt Edmond, and othir, and wth grete multitude of torchies. Wyth whome went the Kyng of Scotland, and many o^r lordes, which accompanyd the body tyll it came to Westmynster, by London, in Englund. And in every towne by the way he had solemprye his dirige on theven, and masse on the morne. And moche almesse was gyven to pour peple by the way.

* Claudius A. viii.

“ And the vii day of November, after the corps was brought to London, wth grete reverence and solempnite, to Westmynster (where he now lyeth), he was worshipfully buried. And after was layde on his tombe a ryall ymage, lyke to hymselfe, of sylver and gylte; whiche was made att cost of Quene Katerne. And thus ended, and is entered and buried, the noble Kyng Henrie the Fyft. On whos soule and all Cristen soules God have mercy. Amen.

“ Here is to be noted, that the Kyng Henry the V. was a noble prince aft he was Kyng and crowned; how be it before in his youthe he had bene wylde, recheles, and spared nothyng of his lustes ne desires, but accomplyshed theym after his lyk- yng: but as sonne as he was crowned, enoynted, and sacred, anone sodenly he was chaunged in to a new man, and all his intente to lyff vertuously, in mayn- tenyng of holy church, destroying of heretikes, kepyng justice, and defendyng of his reame and subgettes. And for as moche as his fader had depofid by his labour the goode Kyng Richard, and petyously made hym to die, and for thof- fence don to him ayenst his legeaunce, he had sent to Rome to be assoiled thereof. For which offence the Pope our holy fader enjoyned hym to make hym be praide for ppetually; and lyke as he had done to be taken from hym his naturell lyff, therfor he should do finde iiii tapers to bren ppetually aboute his body; that for the extinction of his bodyly lyffe, his soule may ever be remembred, and lyve in Hevyn in spirituall lyfe. And also that he shuld every weeke, on the day as it comyth about of his deth, have a solempne masse of Requiem; on the evyn tofore a Dirige, with iv lessons; and a dole to pore peple alway on that day of xi shyl- lynges viii d. to be delid peny mete. And ons in the yere, at his anniversary, his terment to be holden in the most honest wyse, and to be delyd that day xx pounce in pens to pore peple. And to every monke, to have xx shyllinges—which all thes thynges pformed this noble Kyng for his fader; for Kyng Henry the iiii his fader pformed not it duryng his lyfe, whome (as it is said) God touched, and was a lepre er he dyed. Also then this noble prince let do calle all the abbottis and prioures of Seint Benettis order in Englonde, and had theym in the Chapter- house of Westmynster, for the reformation of the order, wherin he had comuni- cacion, and also wyth byshoppys and men of the spiritualte, in soo ferre forth that they doubted fore he wold have had the temporalties oute of theyr handes. Wherefore by thanys and labour, and procuryng of spualte, encoraged the Kyng to chalenge Normandy and his ryght in Ffraunce, to thentent to sette hym a warke there, that he shuld not seke occasions to entre into such matters.

“ And

“ And all his lyve after he laboured in the werres, in conquering greate parte of the royaume of Fraunce, that by the agreement of the Kyng Charles, had all the governance of the royaume of Fraunce, was proclaymed regent and heire of Fraunce. And soe notwithstanding all this grete werre that he had, yet he remembered his soule, and also that he was mortall, and must die. For which, he ordeyned by his lyff the place of his sepulture, where he is now buried, and every day iii masses perpetually to be songen in a fayre chapell over his sepulture, of whiche the myddell masse, and the first and ye last masse shall be, as is assigned by hym, as it aperith by thys versis folowyng *. And yet the noble Kyng Henry the V. founde ii houses of religion, on called Syon, beside Braynford, of the order of Seynt Brigitte, both of men and of women. And on that other side of the ryver of Tamyse, an house of monkes of Chartreheus; yn which ii places he is continually praid for nyght and day for ever. Whanne they of Syon rest, they of the Charterhouse done ther service, and in lyke wyse, whanne they of the Charterhouse rest, the other gon to, and by the ringing of the belles off eyther place, ech knowyth whan they have ended their servise; which he nobly endowed, and don daily there grete almesse dedes.”

“ At the comyng in of Kynge Henry the V. out of France into Englande, his coursers were trapped wth trappers of ptye coloure silk, one fyde blewe velvet, and embroiderd wth anteloppes fittinge upoⁿ stayers, with long flowerers springinge betwixte their hornes; which afterwards by hys cōmandment were sent to the vestry of Westmister; and of either of them were made a cope, a chesible, and ij tonacles; and thoffries of thone coloure, was of the clothe of the other coloure †.”

* Henrici misse quinti sunt hic tabulate,
Que successive sunt per monacos celebrate:
Prima sit assumpte de festo Virginis alme;
Pocit postremam X'p'us de morte resurgens.
Prima salutate de festo Virginis extat;
Nunciat angelicis laudem postrema choris.
Esse Deum natum de Virgine prima fatetur;
Commemorat natam sit ultima missa Mariam.
Prima celebretur ad honorem nempe matris almi;

† Harl. MS. No. 6064.

Ultima conceptam denunciat esse Mariam.
Semper prima coli debet de Corpore X'p'i;
Ultima sit facta de Virgine purificatō.
Condecet ut prima celebratur de Cruce sanctā;
Atque salutate fiet postrema Maria.
Omnes alii Sanctos est prima colendo supernos;
Ultima de requie pro defunctos debet esse;
Semper erit media de p'prietate dici.”

THE ABBOT, PRIOR, AND MONKS,

being of the order of St. Benedict, were habited in black. Their *costume* may be seen in the prints of abbot Islip, the prior and brethren receiving and wearing to the indentures before mentioned.

The abbot, according to the rules of the order, was elected by the monks, though the election was seldom perfectly free; a *recommendation* from the Pope or the King, I fancy, could not be wholly disregarded. For a great number of years, a journey to Rome was necessary for the newly elected abbots, in order to be confirmed by his holiness in person; this difficulty arose from their being exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop of London, who would otherwise have performed that ceremony. Through the influence of Edward IV. their presence was dispensed with at Rome, on paying 100 florins *per annum* to the Pope. Exclusive of the power possessed by virtue of the office of abbot over the monastery and its possessions, they were often employed by the monarch in affairs of state, and sat in parliaments. Our abbots were indulged with the privilege of celebrating mass, habited in every respect as a bishop.

The functions of the prior were comparatively insignificant when the abbot was present; in his absence every thing depended on him. Many priors are recorded as having succeeded to the abbacy.

Dart and Widmore have entered largely into a history of the abbots; some of whom are represented as very excellent men, and of infinite benefit to the monastery; and others as the reverse.

Wulfage, of whom little is known, was the first abbot, supposed to have been appointed by St. Dunstan*.

Alfwy, whose deeds (good or evil) are buried in oblivion.

Wulnoth, a great favourite with King Canute, was of great use to the convent, died 1049.

Eadwine is supposed to have excited Edward the Confessor to rebuild the church: he died about 1071.

Galfridus was a Norman, acted improperly, was deprived, and died in disgrace.

Vitalis, recommended to the convent by William the Conqueror, had been abbot of Bernay in Normandy: he greatly benefited the monastery, and died. 1085.

* Many of the following particulars are from Widmore.

Gilbert Crispin, another Norman, was a learned man and wrote several works, some of which are still extant. Such an abbot must have been of service to the monks. He died 1117.

Herebert, the fourth from Normandy, who presided over the abbey. It was him who founded the nunnery of Kilburn, now Kilburn-wells: he died in 1140.

Gervase de Blois, king Stephen's natural son, was far from being a good manager; on the contrary, he greatly injured the revenues of the convent: in consequence he was deprived, and died in 1160.

Laurence was a man of good character, and from Durham. He succeeded in his application to the pope for the canonization of Edward the Confessor, before attempted in vain; and was a favourite with Henry the Second, and a man of learning; he is supposed to have died before 1176.

Walter, of Winchester, was a writer, and rather injured their interests from mismanagement, and died 1191.

William Postard, had been prior: he was unanimously elected, and confirmed by the bishop of London, and was of great service to the monastery; his death happened in 1200.

Ralph de Arundel, a native of London, succeeded Postard: he was famed as a preacher; but, disagreeing with the monks, and being charged with dilapidations, he was deprived, and had his seal broken in the Chapter-house; died 1223.

William Humez, the fifth Norman abbot, who was appointed by the pope's nuncio. In his time the convent was declared exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop of London. He died in 1222.

Richard de Berking, elected from the priorship: he was a learned man, and a benefactor to the abbey; enlarged the allowance of the monks, and was worthy and excellent in every respect. He died 1246.

Richard de Crokefley was a favourite with Henry III. for some time; but, wishing to oppress the monks, and having taken an opportunity to gain the pope to his interest, the king was never after thoroughly pacified. His principal failing was a fondness for power: he was otherwise worthy. Several persons were poisoned by the Poitevans in the year 1258, at an entertainment at Winchester, in revenge for their banishment by the parliament. Abbot Crokefley was one of the number.

Philip Lewesham had been prior, but died before any opinion could be formed of his conduct as abbot. His corpulency made him dread a journey to Rome

for

for confirmation; he therefore deputed several monks to solicit his excuse; they succeeded, but he was dead when they returned.

Richard de Ware was honoured with several employments by the monarchs Henry III. and Edward I. The former, in this abbot's time, granted the monastery two annual fairs in the Sanctuary, of sixteen days each, January 5 and October 13; a market at Tothill; and a third fair for two days at the feast of St. Mary Magdalen. His austerity was too great for the monks; they therefore did not regret his death in 1283, notwithstanding he contributed so much to the embellishment of their choir by its Mosaic pavement*.

Walter de Wenlok. Edward the First, after conquering Scotland in 1296, brought from thence the reddish coarse stone, which had been honoured with the title of Jacob's pillow, and used at the coronation of the kings of that country. Superstition, triumph, and a desire to perpetuate his achievement, led him to present it before the shrine of Edward the Confessor, where it still remains placed under an uncouth oaken chair used at all subsequent coronations; and, no doubt, it escaped being thrown aside and lost, from its intrinsic worthlessness more than any other cause, when the church underwent its first and second plunders. Since the Union, no desire to retain such a trophy could have prevailed; and it rests unmolested as a curious piece of antiquity. As such we wish it still preserved.

I have mentioned, in my description of the door to the chapel of St. Blase, its great strength and fastenings, and that the king's treasure was kept either in it or beyond it. In the year 1303 *this* place, or that which contained the treasure, was robbed to the amount of 100,000*l*. Wenlok and the monks were charged with conniving at the theft. He was in consequence (with 48 of the monks) sent to the Tower. After enduring a tedious imprisonment, they were released by the king, without a trial. He died in 1307, at variance with the prior and some of the monks.

Richard de Kedyngton was elected by seven of the monks, himself one of the number, to whom the election was committed. He was refused confirmation from his immoral conduct; but the application of 8000 florins carried every thing in his favour with the pope; yet he contrived to leave the greater part of the money to be paid after his death, which occurred in 1315.

* See before, p. 89.

William Curtlyngton was unanimously chosen, it is but reasonable to suppose, in consequence of good conduct and abilities. He died in 1333.

Thomas Henley was a benefactor to the monks, and a worthy abbot. He died 1344.

Simon de Byrchefton died of the plague, together with 26 monks, in the year 1349. It is supposed that those persons were all buried under the great stone inscribed "Gervasius de Blois abbas," in the South walk of the cloisters. Byrchefton was a man of bad character.

Simon Langham had been prior. He died in 1376 (see p. 147); a most excellent abbot, and, without exception, the best upon record.

Nicolas Litlington (first prior) was extremely useful to the monastery, and gave a great deal to it in plate. In his time Robert Hawley and John Schakell had taken a Spanish count prisoner, who sent his son as an hostage for his ransom. The youth was left by his father unnoticed for some years, when the duke of Lancaster thought fit to demand him. The captors refused him without a consideration. Upon this they were committed to the Tower; they escaped; Schakell was re-taken, and Hawley fled to the choir of the Abbey for sanctuary. Sir Alan Boxhull, constable of the Tower, and sir Ralph Ferrars, with a number of armed men, rushed into the church, and in the very time of high mass killed him because he resisted. The church was shut for four months in consequence of this outrage. In addition to his ecclesiastical abilities, he must have been a man of courage; for he armed, at the age of 70, to assist in repelling a threatened French invasion. When his armour was afterwards offered for sale in London, no purchaser could be found whom it would fit, he was of a size so gigantic. He died in 1386.

William de Colchester presided over the convent when Henry IV. was taken ill in the Abbey, and died upon his removal into the Jerusalem chamber, which was then an apartment in the abbot's house. Colchester died in 1420. He was often employed in affairs of state, and had the character of a man of talents.

Richard Harweden was appointed through the pope's influence. After he had rendered some services to the convent he resigned. It is not known when he died.

Edmund Kyrton has left a fair character as a man and divine. He also resigned through age, and died 1466.

George Norwych was an easy man, and suffered the interests of the monastery to be injured. He resigned through the exertions of the monks, and died 1469.

Thomas

Thomas Millyng was prior when elected. During his time, the queen of Edward the Fourth took sanctuary in the Abbey from her husband's enemies. While there, she had the prince who was afterwards Edward the Fifth. Millyng and the prior were godfathers to the child. He was a person of abilities, and met with promotions for his kindness to the queen. He died 1492.

1474. John Esteney, then prior, succeeded on Millyng's promotion. In his time the abbots were freed from the journey to Rome, as mentioned in a preceding page. He was serviceable to the monastery, and died 1498. In 1706, his body was found entire, clothed in crimson silk, and carefully restored.

George Fascet, from being prior, was unanimously elected abbot. He died in 1500.

John Islip had been prior; his election was unanimous. He died in 1532. Widmore has printed an account of his most pompous funeral in his Appendix, N^o 10.

William Boston, whose family name was Benfon, was the last abbot under the antient order of St. Benedict; for, on the 16th day of January, 1539-40, he was compelled to surrender the monastery of Westminster into the hands of the insatiable Henry VIII. The instrument is in Latin, and is signed by Boston and 24 monks.

Three years before, the convent had made an exchange of the manor of Hyde (now Hyde park) and several others, with Covent Garden, for territories belonging to the dissolved priory of Hurley; a proof of the rapacity of Henry, to take places so near London in exchange for others of much less value from their situation.

Speed and Dugdale have both given the value of the income of the abbey; the former 3977l. 6s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d; the latter 3471l. os. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The Cotton MS. Cleopatra E. iv. contains the following entry:

Monasterium S^ci Petri Westm'.

London	}	Sum' inde	-	-	-	iijm. ix c. lxxvij l. vi s. viiij d. ob. qu.
Midd.	}	Sum' clarat'	-	-	-	iijm. xxxiiij l. xvii s. qu.

The history of this church is well known from the time of the Dissolution; yet it will be necessary to trace its progress.

Letters patent, dated December 17, 1540, were issued by king Henry, constituting the Abbey a Cathedral. Thomas Thirleby was appointed bishop, with

with a diocese, including all Middlesex except Fulham. William Benson became the dean, the prior (Dionysius Dalyons), and five of the monks, prebendaries; four minor canons, and four students. The remainder were discharged with shamefully-pitiful pensions, the highest not more than 10*l.* and some as low as 5 marks. The endowments were considerable.

In the reign of Edward VI. March 29, 1550, the new bishop resigned his office, in consequence of the king's letters patent, together with his new diocese, to the bishop of London, from whom it had been taken. An act of parliament was passed for continuing it a cathedral in the diocese of London soon after.

Queen Mary, succeeding to the throne in 1553, dispossessed the cathedral of its dean and prebendaries, and restored the monastery to the order of St. Benedict. In 1556, John Feckenham, late dean of St. Paul's, was appointed abbot of Westminster; and, Nov. 21, with fourteen monks, took possession of the Abbey*: and the morrow after, the lord abbot, with his convent, went in procession after the old fashion in their monks weeds, in coats of black say, with two vergers carrying two silver rods in their hands†.

We cannot but view with abhorrence this *war of religion*, and ardently pray that no change may be attempted in our time.

The happy consequences which have arisen from the tyranny of Henry VIII. are still felt in our mild and rational forms of worship, where the mind is abstracted from all external pomp, and fixed only on the Majesty of the Almighty. It has removed the absurdly-stupid doctrine of miracles worked by beings no better than ourselves, and exposed the folly of saying 10,000 prayers for the repose of *one* soul. It would have been a greater satisfaction to the present generation, no doubt, had the suppression of monasteries originated from a nobler cause than plunder. The principal objection to them urged by the agents of Henry was the vices of their inhabitants. Many of those charges he might have supported from the regulations adopted in councils and chapters. In those we may find what *hath* been done by the orders for what *shall not* be done; for instance, that abbots should not receive the honour of knighthood, or become "men of warre," or sleep out of their abbeys, unless through imperious necessity. If any communication became necessary with women, the monks were ordered to converse with them in the open street, with several witnesses present. If monks re-

* Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. III. p. 309.

† In 1557, the Muscovite ambassador attended mass at Westminster abbey; and afterwards dined with the lord abbot, and went to see St. Edward's shrine new set up; and then saw all the place through.

signed their orders for love of their "*wives*," they were to be excommunicated unless they resumed them. They were not to be godfathers; and were forbid to enjoin penance without licence from the abbot; and those licences were restricted to those only whose souls were in their cure. On the other hand, it would be uncharitable to suppose that, among 80 monks (which number has been in the Abbey at once), there were not many excellent men, whose conduct, governed by conscience, needed no restrictions.

I shall quote a few lines from a proclamation issued in 1553 to shew the probable state in which Feckenham found the Abbey. Speaking of the churches, "especially within the cittie of London, irreverently used, and by divers insolent rashe persones sundrie waies abused, soe farre forth, that many quarreles, riottes, frayes, and bloudshedinges, have been made in some of the said churches, besides shotinge of hand-gonnes to doves, and the common bringinge of horses and mules into and throughe the said churches;" he was indefatigable in restoring it to its former state; but the death of his royal mistress put an end to his exertions and his authority as abbot, July 12, 1559.

Feckenham possessed considerable talents, and knew how to make the most of a bad argument; he was therefore employed in declaiming from the pulpit against the Protestants. This circumstance occasioned him frequent imprisonments in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Setting aside his zeal in defending that which could not be defended, he was humane, good-natured, and charitable. His speech in the first parliament of Elizabeth against the new Liturgy* is a masterpiece of sophistry; and his art in dwelling upon the inconsistencies of his opponents is only equalled by his skill in not touching upon untenable points in his own doctrines. I insert it as a curiosity, and as it is now very far too late in the *age of reason*† to do any mischief.

"Hon^{ble} and my very good lords, having at this p^{re}nt sundry kind of religions here propounded and sett before yo^r hon^{rs}; being already in possession of the one of them, and yo^r fathers before you for the space of 1400 years past, and here in this realme, like as I shall hereafter prove unto you. The other religion is here set in a booke, to be received and established by the authorite of this high courte of plyment, and to take its effect here in this realme at Midsummer next comeing. And y^r being (as I know right well) disposed to have some pfect and sure knowledge which of both these religions is the better and most worthy to be established here in this realme, and to be preferred before the other, I will, for my part, and for the discharging of my dutie, first unto God, 2^d unto our

* Harl. MSS. N^o 2185.

† Not Thomas Paine's.

soveraigne lady the queenes highnes, and 3^{dly} unto y^r hon^{rs} and to the whole comons of this realme, here set forth and expresse unto you three brieve rules and lessons, whereby y^r hon^{rs} shall be able to put difference betwixt the trew religion and the counterfeit, and herein never be deceived. The first is, in y^r search and tryall made, y^r hon^{rs} must observe w^h of them that beene of most antiquitie, and most observed in the church of Christ, of all men, at all tymes and seasons, and in all places. The 2^d, w^h of them is of itselfe more stedfaste, and alwayes one, and agreeable with itself. The 3^d and last rule to be considered of y^r wisdomes is, w^h of theis two religions doth breed the more humble obedient sub^{ts} unto God, and next unto our soveraigne lady the queene's highnes, and all sup^r powers. Concerning the first rule and lesson: It cannot be trulie affirmed, or yet thought of any man, that this new religion here now to be sett forth in this booke hath beene observed in Christ's church of all Christian men, at all tymes and in all places, when the same hath beene observed only here in this realme, and that for a short tyme, as not much passing the tyme of two years, and that in Edwarde VIth his dayes; whereas the religion, and the very same manner of serving and honouring of God, of the w^{ch} you are at this pnt in possession, did begin here in this realme 1400 years past, in king Lucius his dayes, the first Christian king of this realme, by whose humble letter sent unto the pope Elethurius, he sent unto this realme two holy monks, the one called Damanus, the other Faganus. And they, as ambassadors from the see apostolique of Rome, did bring unto this realme (so many years past) the very same religion whereof we are now in possession, and that in the Latyn tongue, as the ancient historiographer Guildas witnesseth in the prologue and beginning of his booke of the Brittaines histories. And the same religion, so long agone begunn, hath had this long contynuance ever since here in this realme, not only of the inhabitants thereof, but also generally of Christian men, untill of late dayes of king E^d VIth as is afore^d, whereby it appeareth unto all men that list to see and knowe, how that, by this rule and lesson, the ancient religion and manner of serving God (whereof we are already in possession) is the very true religion, and of God. Touching the 2^d rule, of tryall and probation, whether of both theis religions is best, and most worthy of observation here in this realme, is this, y^r hon^{rs} must observe w^h of theis both is the most stedfast religion, and alwayes one and agreeable wth itselfe. That the newe religion here now to be sett forth in this booke is no stedfaste religion, nor alwayes one, neither agreeable with itselfe, who seeth it not? when, in the late practise thereof in k. E^d VI. dayes, how changeable and variable was it in and to itselfe, every other

yeare

yeare having a new booke devised thereof, and each booke being sett forth (as they professed) according to the syncere word of God. Never any of them agrees in all points wth the other; the 1st affirming the 7 sacraments, and the reall p^resence of Christ's body in the Eucharist, the other denying the same; the one booke admitting the reall p^resence of Christ's body in the Eucharist to be received in one kind, wth kneeling downe and re^verence, and that in leavened bread; and the other, the communion received in both kinds, and in lofe bread, without any reverence, but only to the body of Christ in Heaven. But the thing most to be observed of y^r hon^{rs} is, how short either booke made a schole to be sett forth according to the syncere word of God, and neither of them both did agree with the other; and what great man would, I pray you, when the authors and revisers of the same book could not agree amongst themselves, nor yet any one man of them might be found that did long agree with himfelfe? For the prooffe wherof I shall first begin wth the Germane writers, the cheife scholemen and instructors of our countrymen in all their doings. I doe read in an Epistle w^{ch} Philip Melancthon writt to one Frederic Micomius, how that one Carolstadius was the first man and beginner of the late sedition in Germany, touching the sacrament of the altar, and the denyal of Christ's real p^resence in the same, and when he should come to interprett the words of our Saviour Christ, "Accepit panem, benedixit, fregit; deditque discipulis ejus, dicens, Accipite, et comedite; hoc est corpus meū, quod pro vobis traditū; hoc, inquit ille, monstrabit visibile corpus suum." By the which interpretation of Carolstadius, Christ should wth one hand point unto his visible body that was there put, and say, "This is my body w^h shall betraye for you." Martin Luther, much offended with the foolish exposi^cō made by Carolstadius of the words of Christ, "hoc est corpus meū," giveth another sence, and, saith that German, "sensus Christi" was this, "per hunc panem vel cum isto pane do vobis corpus meum." Zwinglius, finding much fault with this interpretation of Martin Luther, sayth that herein he was much deceived, for that, in theis words of Christ, "hoc est corpus meum," this verbe substantive "est" must be taken for figurate, and this word "corpus" must be taken "pro figurā corporis;" so that the true sence of theis words of Christ, "hoc est corpus meum," must be taken for signification "corpus meum, vel pro figurā corporis mei." Peter Martyr, being of late here in this realme, in his booke by him first sett downe of the disputation which he had in Oxford with the learned students there of the matter, giveth another sence of the words of Christ, contrary to all the rest; and there saith theis words: Christ, "accipiens panem, dixit, Hoc corpus meum, quod diceret corpus

corpus meū per fidem receptū erit vobis pro pane, vel instar panis;" of whose sence the English is this: "that Christ's body, received by faith, shall be unto you as bread, or instead of bread." But, to cease to speak any more of the German writers, I shall draw nearer home, as unto Dr. Cranmer, late arch^b of Cant' in this realme, was to himselfe in this matter; when that in one yeare he did sett forth a Catechisme in English, and did dedicate it to k. Ed. VIth, wherein he doth most constantlie affirme and defend the reall p^rsence of Christ's body in the holy Eucharist; and very shortlie after did sett forth another booke, wherein he did most shamefully deny the same, falsifying both the Scriptures and the Dr^s, to the no small admiration of all learned readers. Dr. Ridley, the notabliest learned of that opinion in the realme, did sett forth at Pauls crosse the reall p^rsence of Christ's body in the sacrament, with theis words (w^h I heard, being then p^rsent), "how that the devil did believe that the sacrament of God was able to make of stones bread; and we English people, which doe confesse that Christ was the very sonne of God, and yet will not believe that of bread he did make his very body, flesh and blood; wherefore we are worse than the devills, since that o^r Saviour Christ, by expresse words, did most playnlie affirme the same, when at his last supper he took bread, and said unto his disciples, "Take ye, eate, this is my body, which shall be given for you." And shortlie after, the said Mr. Dr. Ridley, notwithstanding this most playne and open speech at Paul's crosse, did deny the same; and in the last booke that Dr. Cranmer and his 'complices did set forth of the Comunion in k. Ed. VIth his dayes (playne words of Christ) "*hoc est corpus meum*" did so incomber them, and trouble their wits, that they did leave out in the s^d last booke this verbe substantive "*est*," and the sence of Christ's words to be Englished thus: "Take, eate this my body;" and left out *this is* my body; which thing being espied by others, and great fault found with all them, they were sayne to patch up the matter with a like piece of art clapped on the foref^d words, wherein was written this verbe substantive "*est*." The dealing hereof being so uncertaine (both of the German writers and English), and one of them so much against the another, your hon^{rs} may be well assured that this religion by them sett forth can be no constant nor stayd religion, and therefore of y^r honours not to be received. But great wisdom it were of your honours to refuse the same, untill you shall pceive better agreement among the authors and setters forth of the same. Touching the 3^d and last rule of tryall, makeing and putting of difference betwixt theis religions, it is to be considered of

y^r hon^{rs} which of them both doth breed more obedient and humble subjects, 1st and chiefly unto our Saviour and Redeemer, 2^{dly} unto our soveraigne lady the queen's majesty, and to all other sup^{rs}: and for some tryall and proba^{con} thereof, I shall desire y^r hon^{rs} to consider the sudden muta^{con} of the sub^{ts} of this realme since the death of *good queene Mary*, only caused in them by the preachers of this new religion*; where in queen Mary's dayes, y^r hon^{rs} doe know right well how the people of this realme did live in an order, and would not runn before lawes, nor openly disobey the queenes maj^s proceedings and proclama^{cons} spoiling of churches, pulling down of altars, and most blasphemous treadeing downe of the sacraments under their feet, and hanging up the knave of clubbs in place therof. There was no searhing nor cutting of the places and legges of the crucifixe and image of Christ. There was no open flesh eating and shambles keeping in the Lent and dayes prohibited. The subjectes of this realme, and especially the nobilitie and such as were of the hon^{ble} councill, did in Q. Maryes dayes know the way to churches and chappells, there began their daye's worke with calling for helpe and grace, by humble prayer and serving of God. And now, since the coming and raigne of our most deare and soveraigne queene Elizabeth, by the only preachers and scaffolde players of this new religion, all things are changed and turned upside downe, notwithstanding the queene's highnes proclama^{cons} most godlie made to the contrarye, and her most vertuous example of liveing, sufficient to move the harts of all obedient sub^{ts} unto the divine service and honour of God. But obedience is gone, humilitie and meeknes quite abolished, vertuous and chaste living abandoned, as though it had beene never heard of in the realme. *All degrees and kinds of flesh*, and carnal lib^{tie}, whereby the springalls are degenerate from their naturall fathers, the servants contempts of their masters, the sub^t disobedient to God and all sup^r powers. And therefore, hon^{ble} and my very good lords, of my part to minister some occasion unto y^r hon^{rs}, to avoid and expell out of this realme this new religion, whose fruits are foe well knowne unto you, as I have repeated, and to p^{swade} y^r hon^{rs} to avoid; as much as in you lyeth, to p^{severe} and contynue stedfast in the same religion whereof you are in possession, and have already made profession of the same unto God. I shall rehearse unto your hon^{rs} 4 things, whereby the holy Dr. St. Austyn was contynued in the catholique church and religion of Christ, which he had re-

* What could be a stronger argument in its favour?

ceived, and would by noe meanes change or alter the same. The first of theis 4 things was, "Ipſa authoritas eccl'iæ Chriſti miraculis inchoata, ſpe nutrita, charitate auſta, vetuſtate firmata." The 3^d thing was, "perpetua ſacerdotũ ſucceſſio in ſede Petri." The 2^d was, "populi Chriſtiani conſenſus et unitas." The 4th was, "ipſũ catholici nomen." If theis 4 things did cauſe ſo noble and ſo learned a clerke as St. Auſtyn was in his profeſſed religion of Chriſt, without all change and alteration; how then ought not theis 4 points to worke the like in your hon^{rs}, and not to forſake your profeſſed religion; firſt, becauſe it hath the profeſſion of Chriſt's church; 2^d, becauſe it hath conſent and agreement of Chriſtian people; 3^d, it hath the confirmation of all St. Peter's ſucceſſors in the ſee apoſtolique; 4th, it hath "ipſum catholici nomen," and in all tymes and ſeaſons called the catholic religion of Chriſt. Thus bould I am to trouble y^r hon^{rs} with ſo tedious and long an oration, for the diſcharge, as I ſaid before, of my duty, firſt unto God, 2^{dly} unto our ſovraigne lady the queene's highnes, 3^{dly} and laſtly unto y^r hon^{rs}, to take in good part, and to be ſpoken of for the onlie cauſes above ſaid, and for none other."

In examining the Harleian Catalogue I found ſome Latin lines in praiſe of our abbot, which ſee below *. He died in the caſtle of Wiſbeach 26 years after his deprivation.

From :

* N^o 3258. In laudem Joannis Feck'nam, abbatis Weſtmonaſterienſis.

Ultimus abbatum quos Anglia noverat, iſte
Ultimus, at primis equiparandus erat;
Angelicus vultus, vox ſuavis, lingua diſerta,
Mixtus erat ſummâ cum gravitate lepos;
Rege ſub Edvardo ſua dogmata falſa miniſter
Expoſuit populo cum ſibi finis erat:
Pulpita conſcendit Fecknamus, falſa refellit,
Deceptæ plebi dogmata vera refert;
Gratus erat ſermo multis, tutuſque reſceſſit,
Poſtea ſed ſtriſto carcere clauſus erat;
Diſportat interea ſacris de rebus Hoperus,
Atque cupit docti nomen habere viri;
Ducitur e Turri Fecknamus, vincit Hoperum,
Londini in variis diſſerit ille locis;
Sic voluere viri, claro certamine facto.
Carcer cum recipit non ſine laude ſuâ;

Solvit eum vinc'lis regina Maria ſolutis,
Paulini templi quando decanus erat;
Mox abbas rexit monachos veteresque novosque;
Weſtque monaſterii ſic reparator erat;
Hæreſis extinctâ cœpit remeare Maria,
Fit parlamentum, religioque cadit;
Suſcipit hic cauſam fidei: ſermone diſerto
Antiquam cunctis ſuadet habere fidem;
Mittitur ad turrim tranſacto tempore certo,
Pſeudo-præſul cum Vintonienſis habet;
Frangere dum tentat, Fecknamum fleſtere neſcit,
Vult de primatu juret, at ille negat;
Concipit et cauſas cur jura ſcripta recuſat,
Aſſerit et ſcripto jura vetuſta libro;
Ad turrim rediit, ſed non ad tempora longa;
Si non longa, tamen tempora dura ſatis;

Ædibu

From 1559 to the present moment it has remained a collegiate church. Widmore has given a great deal of pleasing information in his short lives of the deans of Westminster. He mentions that John Williams, who was installed 1620, found "in the East part of the cloisters a large empty room (the monks parlour while the place was a monastery): he converted it into a public library. The fitting this up, and furnishing it with books, is said to have cost him 2000*l.* besides the benefactions." This library was unfortunately burnt in 1664, and but one MS. saved out of 230. There is an exceedingly well written catalogue of them in the Museum, but too long to transcribe. It is dated 1672*.

In the reign of Charles the First, the Abbey underwent an assault from the mob (from excess of religion, and zeal in the good old cause); but they were beaten off, and a sir Richard Wiseman, one of the number, was killed. The ever-to-be-detested Parliament of that time, in repeated resolutions, destroyed a

*Ædibus inde suis custodit episcopus Eli,
Nec cessat variis sollicitare modis;
Et nimium falsus vexabat episcopus illum;
Antistes durus, saevus, avarus erat;
Carcer erat melior, quam pseudo-præfulis aula;
Eligit ad turris vincula redire, redit
Postea Martis † cum custodia suscipit illic
Detentus longo tempore victus erat;
Rursus laxatur, certa remoratur in æde
Cujusdam civis liberiore modo;
Ad se Cæcilius Fecknamum accedere jussit;
Miratur quod post vincula longa valet;
Ille refert; causa est, quia vivo in carcere clausus,
Non in me carcer; perfero vincula lubens.
Dum sic Fecknamum custodia libera servat
Hospitium placidos prospiciebat agros;
Huc solet in festis percrebra coire juvenus
Dum volat ad certum missa sagitta scopum;
Sic minus in festo peccatur: concio prava
Sic non auditur, nec mala sacra colit;
Fecknamus videt hoc; pro metis ergo per agros
Disponi vario ligna colere jubet.
Pulchra sagittiferos invitant ligna popellos:*

* Harl. MSS. N^o. 694.

*Spicula jamque arcus, quæ jaculetur, habet.
Curritur in campis, per prata virentia ludunt,
Vincenti dantur præmia certa duci;
Interea ægrotat Fecknamus, balnea visit,
Hic pro pauperibus commoda tecta struit;
Displicet hæreticis Fecknami splendida virtus:
Abbatis nequeunt nomina ferre pri,
Ergo illum resigant ad Vitisbica castra remota,
Hic reparit propriis sumptibus illæ vias;
Quidque prius fecit, dum Martis carcere mansit
Plurima dat victis pauperibusque viris
Ut nunquam caruit vir justus, amatus ab omni,
Sic fratrum variis usibus ille dedit.
Ferre sed hæretici non hoc potuere ministri;
Invidiamque movent, insidiasque parant,
Fama refert igitur, quod dira venena dabantur
Fecknamo; nec res suspitione caret.
Saltem fluxus eum subitaneus arripit ægrum,
Nec mors longè aberat, nuncius ergo venit
Et gestat secum Christi venerabile corpus
Fecknamus viso corpore lætus ait;
Tu bona cuncta mihi tecum sapientia portas,
Tu mihi lætitia es, tu mihi vita, salus.*

† The Marshalsea prison.

great

great deal, and burnt the sacred vestments; and, under pretence of knowing whether the regalia were in safety, took an opportunity of mocking royalty by dressing a person in the regal ornaments, and finally sold them. Their mad agents contaminated the Abbey by what they called exercises of prayer, or rather rancour and virulence. I have had occasion to notice, in my preceding pages, the marks of their abhorrence of the Arts.

Since the Restoration, Time has passed away in a smooth and unruffled stream, and the Abbey meets its assaults only. May it sink into ruin from that cause alone!

Dr. Busby has left us a parchment book, now preserved in the Museum, containing his accompts for one year as treasurer of the Abbey. I shall give an abstract of it, as it clearly shews the nature of the institution, and is too old to give an insight into the present value of the different offices, which I do not wish to meddle with.

Ecclia collegiata beati Petri Westm'.	{	Computus Richardi Busby, sacrae theologiae doctor', unius praebendar' dict' eccl'iae, exercend' officium thesaur' ism pro uno anno integro, finit' ad festum S'cti Mich'is arch'i, anno D'ni n'ri Caroli S'cdi, Dei gr'a, Magn' Brittan', Scotiae, Franciae, et Hib'niae R's, fidei defensor', &c. decimo sexto, annoq. D'ni 1664.
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Arrerag'.	{	Idem computator reddit' computu' de arrerag' anni pre-	{	nil, quia supra.
		cedentis		

Recept' denar'.	{	Et de denariis per dictu' computant' receptis de Joh'e Needham, gen', receptor' gen'r' omniũ revencoũ et possession' eccl'iae collegiat' predict' ad divers' vices hoc anno, tam de exitib's hujus anni, quam de arrerag' annor' praecedentiũ sup' divers' personas pendent', prout patet tam ex acquisitione dicti thesaurarii super hujus computi declaracoem, quam per computum dicti receptoris hujus anni coram auditore fact' et examinat',	}	MMM.viic.xxiili. vs. xd.
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Et de arrerag' antiqũ

L li. iiii s. xid.

Sum total' oneris cũ arrerag'

MMM.viic.Lxxiili. xs. ix d. ob.

I r

Doctor'

Doctor' Johi Dolben, d'no decano, - - - £.232 10s.

Prebendariis. D'ri Waltero Jones, subdiacono, - - - 28 5

And the following at the same salary: Dr. Henry Killigrew, Dr. John Doughty, Dr. Richard Busby, Dr. James Lambe, Mr. Herbert Thornedicke, Dr. Thomas Gorges, Dr. Thomas Triplett, Dr. Samuel Bolton, Dr. Charles Gibbs, Dr. George Stradling, Dr. Robert South.

Officiariis Collegii, at 4l. each.

Dr. Walter Jones as subdeacon, Dr. Busby treasurer, Dr. Triplett as fenefcal, and Dr. Killigrew as archdeacon.

Archidadafc', Dr. Busby, 20l. Hipodidasc', Mr. Thomas Knipe, 15 l.

Minor Canons. Stipend' et regard'.

Philip Tinker, 12l. and 48s. and 40s. Jona Caldicott, 12l. 8s. and 40s. William Tucker, 12l. 8s. and 40s. And John Tinker, 12l. 8s. and 40s.

Cantatoribus in choro, pro stipend' et regard'.

Thomas Hazard, John Harding, Christopher Chapman, Henry Purcell, Edward Braddock, William Hutton, Owen Adamson, Thomas Hughes, Richard Ambler, Thomas Shorter, Thomas Corney, and Thomas Finnell, 8l. and 40s. each.

Mr^o Chorist', &c. in denariis solutis, Henr' Purcell, 10l.

Pro præcib' in facello, et in denariis solutis Philippo Tinker pro p̄cib' in facello nuper regis Henr' VII. manè recitand' 2l. 13s. 4d.

Chorist'icis, et in denariis solutis Hen' Purcell, pro decem chorist' 3l. 6s. 8d. cuilib' eor'; in toto hoc anno 33l. 6s. 8d.

Organist', Christopher Gibbon, 10l.

Increment' Cantator'. Et in denariis solutis cantator' per super concessiō' fact' Barthol' Laxton de possession' nup' priorat' de Hunckley, 4l.

Et in denariis exeunt' de tenemento in West', nup' in tenurâ Benediēt' Deane, 2l.

Et in denariis exeunt' tam de tenementis in le Bowling alley in tenurâ Marⁱ Samuel, quam de rector' S'cti Martini in campis, 12l.

Ac etiam in denariis solutis cantat' p̄dict', increment' de Freiston et Butterwicke, in com' Lincoln'.

Et de denariis aliis, terr' dat' et concess' eidem cantator' p̄ d'm decan' et capitulū, 40l. 10s. p̄ ann'.

Et ex redd' eccl'ie S'ctæ Margaret' West' 21l. In toto 79l.

Ac etiam dat' et concess' Henr' Purcell, pro chorist', 20l.

Sum' tot' allocat' in choro 334l. 12s.

Twelve almshmen 6l. 13s. 4d. each, 80l. Et in denariis simil'et solutis hoc anno prelectori in eccl'ia predict' singulis diebus Mercurii et Veneris tempore termini 20l. Cl'ico capitul' Hugoni Cartwright, mil', 6l. 13s. 4d. 2 sacristis 6l. 13s. 4d. each. Vergiferi, 2, at 6l. 13s. 4d. each. Pulsator-campan', 4, at 6l. 13s. 4d. each. Cl'ico coqu' 6l. 13s. 4d. Opsonator', 3l. 6s. 8d. Procurator' hospitii, 3l. 6s. 8d. Inquisitor' sanctuarii, 6l. 13s. 4d. Pincernis 2, 6l. 13s. 4d. and 3l. 6s. 8d. Coq' primo 4l. Coq' et Lixæ, 3l. 6s. 8d. and 33s. 4d. Janitoribus, 2, 6l. 13s. 4d. and 3l. 6s. 8d. Custod' hort' 3l. 6s. 8d. Cervisiariis 2, at 40s. each. Cler' oper' et custod' aquad' 6l. 13s. 4d. Pistor', 36s. 8d. Supervisor' opum 6l. 13s. 4d. Tonfor' 26s. 8d. Lotric' 4l. Custod' horolog' 20s. Cust' equor' 40s.

Et in feod' solutis Edv'o comiti Manchester, pro exercend' officium senescal', escheator', coronator', et cl'ici mercator' civitat' Westm et S'cti Martini le Grand, ac offic' ballivi civit' 5l. Et Willm Dolben, ar. recordat' civitat' Westm, 5l. Et in feod' solut' Henr' Finch, mil. jurisconsult', 10l. Et in feod' solut' Ric' Cox, ar. senescallo cur' in diversis comitat' Angliæ 10l. Et in feod' solut' Jolis Needham, receptor' gen' ab omnium rev' eccl'ie p'dict', 40l. Et in denariis solutis Georgio Blackburne, audit' collegii pred', pro feod' suo, 10l. 10s. Expens's suis in eundo et redeundo, ad audiend' et capiend' comput' minist'orū et receptor' ib'm 40s. pro p'cio iij^{or} virgat' pann' lan' libratur' sua 40s. Et pro fact' et script' comput' receptor' thesaurar' et senescalli, ad 13s. 4d. pro quolib' computo, 40s. In toto hoc anno 16l. Et in feod' solutis Francisco Smethwicke, Biblioth' collegii p'dict', 20l. Et in denariis solutis diversis collector' et aliis in Westm & Knightsbridge 10l. St. Martin's le Grand & London 8l. 13s. 4d. Litcombe Regis 4l. 13s. 4d. Stevington 3l. 6s. 8d. Launton 13s. 4d. Oakham & Barleythorpe, nil. Whethampstead & Harpenden 3l. Sabridgeworth 6s. 8d. Bagnor 3l. 6s. 8d. Southbemflett nil. Holme & Langford 6s. 8d. Kennetbarne 10s. Basingborne 6s. 8d.

Et in denariis solutis pro pencon' et subsid'.

Vicar de Stevington de pencon' suâ 22l. 10s. Ludimagistr' de Okeham de annual' stipend' nil. Vicar' de Mathon 8l. Vicar' S'cti Bridgetti, London', de stipend' suâ 60l. Capellan' five ministro S'ti Bartholom' prope Sudbury, in com' Suff', de salar' five pencone, nil. Curat' de Otford, in com' Kent, de pencone suâ 20l. Vicar' de Creshall, in com' Effex, 26s. 8d. Vicar' de Southbemflett, in com. Effex, pro duob' annis 5l. 6s. 8d. Vicar de Godmanchester 30l. Vicar'

de Windie de penc'one suâ, exeunt' de rector' de Basingborne, nil. Decano de Hinckley, in com' Leicest', 21 s. Archid' Eliensi, de penc'one sua exeunt' de feod' rector' de Basingborne, nil. Vicar' de Basingborne 40l. Et in penc'one solut' ep'o Eliensi, exeunt' de rector' de Basingborne 20 s. Et in denariis solut' decano et capitulo de Windsor, exeunt' de rector' de Basingborne, viz. p rector' de Whaddon, 20 s.

Redd' five decim' d'næ reginæ. Et in denariis solutis d'næ reginæ Henriettæ Mariæ, pro decimis five annual' reddit' reservat' et exeunt' de omnibus dominiis, terr', et possession' dicto collegio pertin', et præfat' d'næ regina debet', pro uno anno finit' ad festum S'tæ Mariæ Virginis cc^{xx}_{iiii}.xviii. 19 s. 4d. o^b. Et in denariis simil' solut' p aquit' et in diversis expens' in solut' ejusd' redditûs 12 s. 6d. Expens' in tenen' cur' 23l. 15 s. Et, &c. D'ri Bailey, incumbent' prebend' de Chiswick, per redd' ejusdem prebend' 17l. 19 s. 2d. Et, &c. ad usû scholasticor' ad Academ' Oxon' et Cantabr' annuatim elect', ex dono Will'mi d'ni Burley, nuper dom' thesaurar' Angliæ, 13l. 6 s. 8d. Et, &c. ad usû quatuor scholasticorû 25l. Decano, thesaur', et ludimagistr' 20 s. ex dono Joh'is Williams, nuper episcopi Lincoln', et decan' West'. In toto pro hoc anno 26l. Expens's in lege 16l. 4 s. Et, &c. hoc anno solutis circa elec^oem discipulor', viz. pro expens' equor' elector' durante elecc'on' 6l. Et, &c. elemosina pauper' in templo, viz. 21 dieb' Saturn' 22l. 15 s. Et, &c. datis etiam pauperibus in 6 dieb' Quadragesime 40 s. Et, &c. 6 dieb' Saturni tempore Quadragesime 3l. Et, &c. etiam pauperib' in elemosinâ p 25 dieb' Saturn' 21 s. 8d. pro quolib' 27l. 1 s. 8d.

To Mr. Chaunter, for the singing men and almsmens dinners for nyne hollydayes, 29 s. on each of the following, All Saints day, the first of November, Christmas day, the Epiphany, Candlemas day, Lady day, Easter day, Whitsonday, and St. Peter's day

	l.	s.	d.
For candles for the church	—	—	—
For Communion wine	—	—	—
Tuning the organ	—	—	—
To John Hill, for playing on the cornett in the church this year	—	—	—
For making a piece of embroidered cloth into a cushion for the pulpit, given by Mrs. Maidwell	—	—	—
Scouring the candlesticks, and putting up of hangings	—	—	—
Timber, workmanship, irons, &c. for the bells	—	—	—
The rent of the organist's house	—	—	—
Hearth money for the College and Chiswick	—	—	—
The gardener	—	—	—
	21	10	0
	8	15	10
	2	0	0
	4	0	0
	1	0	0
	0	18	0
	8	0	0
	8	0	0
	3	6	0
	5	5	0
The			

See page 133



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Tolben, Decanus

Walt. Jones Subr. Robt South

H. Killigren

J. v. Triplet

S. Botton

Charles Gibbs

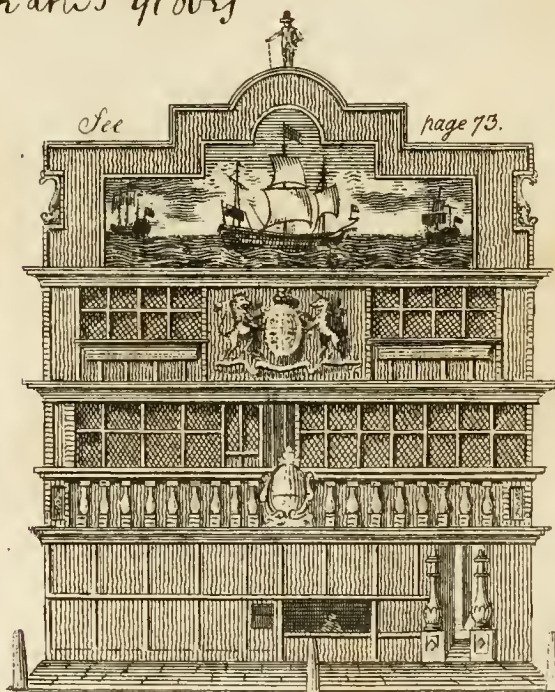
Signatures to the Accounts p. 249

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See

page 73.



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	l.	s.	d.
The common sewer — — —	20	0	0
Altering the clock in the library, and making a pendulum	2	0	0
Repairing a bridge neare the neathouse — —	1	17	4
For new binding old books, and 2 dozen of brafs loops to chain them — — —	2	13	6
For paper and books — — —	0	5	0
For coach and boat hire, to keep court at St. Martin's le Grand, &c.	0	5	0
Library fweeper : — — —	1	0	0
For money bags, wax, &c. — — —	2	0	0
For exchange of 10 pounds (silver) into gold, for payment of fir			
Heneage Finch his salary — —	0	13	4
To Mr. Auditor's man, as a reward from the Chapter —	1	0	0
Given to the organist out of the rents at the takeing of his degree	5	0	0
Given to the beadle of the Sanctuary for a jackett —	1	6	8

Given by order to the christened Turk, nil.

Given to Mr. Robert Taylor, minister of Wicke, in the parish of Parshore, in the countie of Worcester, nil.

Allowed Dr. Tucker, curate of St. Margaret's, Westminster, two years stipend — — — 26 13 4

Paid to Dr. Samuel Bolton, in consideration of his prebend's house 10 0 0

Reparation' dom' decani et prebendar' et circa colleg' p̄dict' iijc. xvli. xvis. Et in denariis p̄dict' computant' tempore p̄dict' solutis et deliberat' ad manus doct̄oris Thom' Triplett, prebendar' dictæ eccl'ie, exercend' officiū fenescal' hospit' p̄dict', ad divers's vices prout p̄ librum dicti computant' manu dicti fenescalli signat' patet, 700l.

Et pro soluc'on' arrerag' relict' in fine computi superior' anni vc. xxxii li. xii s. viii d.

Sum' total' omniū allocat' et liberat' mmm. vc. lxiiij li. xvi s. ob.

Et remanet ccviii li. ix s. iij d. ob. q̄.

Jan. 11, 1664.

I have given fac similies of the signatures to this account in a miscellaneous plate annexed.

In 1725 the ceremony of installing the Knights of the Bath took place for the first time in Henry the Seventh's chapel. The last was in 1788, when the chapel

was

was superbly decorated for the occasion, and the altar, throne, and cushions, covered with crimson velvet. The beautiful architecture of the place received new lustre from the beams of many a bright eye owned by females of unrivalled grace and elegance. The procession was extremely grand, which commenced at the Princes chamber, at 10 o'clock on the 19th of May; entered the South-east door; went up the South aisle, crossed the church, and thence down the North side to their seats. The duke of York acted as grand master. The bishop of Rochester, as dean of the order, administered the following oath; while Bath, king of arms, held the book before the new knight: "You shall honour God above all things. You shall be steadfast in the faith of Christ. You shall love the King, your sovereign lord; and him and his right defend, to your power. You shall defend maidens, widows, and orphans, in their rights; and shall suffer no extortion as far as you may prevent it. And of as great honour be this order unto you, as it ever was to any of your progenitors or others!" After divine service the dean addresses the knights thus: "I exhort and admonish you to use your sword to the glory of God; the defence of the Gospel; the maintenance of your Sovereign's right and honour; and of all equity and justice to the utmost of your power *."

1732.

* An antient MS. 293, Harl. Cat. affords an interesting and entertaining account of the ceremonies used upon their creation in days of yore, that may prove an acceptable illustration of the subject: it is entitled, "The Order of the Knights of the Bathe at the Coronation of Queene Marye." Fyrst, one Frydaye all the knights came into the towre, and came into the chamber of presents, wher the gentlemen usher did sweare them. When all he did give and eate a morfell of meate. And at the second course every one of them did beare a dish to the Queene, and did kneele down and did take the essays. And then the gentelmen ushers did leade them into the grete tower, wheras the bathe was, and so ther thei remayned till syxe of the clock at nighte, and then the table was covered and a bankete set one it; and then every knight was led betweene the esquires unto the sayd bankete, and so ther wear set all on one syde, and the esquires did wayte on them; and when the bankete was ended, thear esquires did leade them into the bathe chamber agayne, wth the herolds going before them; and all the bankete tyme the sagbuts and vyalles did playe; and after that all the s^d knights were shaven, saving thes that the queene did pardon; and that done they did put off all ther clothes, and did put one a linen short breeches, and there feete weare washed and fete in the bathe all naked, till that my lorde of Arundell, my lord Chamberlen, the master of the Horse, Mr. Secretary Pester, and sir Thomas Wharton, (presenting the queene's p'son) dyd come and bade to them this: "Ryght deare brethren, greate worshipe be this order to every of y^e, and almeight God geve yo^r prayshuge of all knyghthood, this the order of knighthood. You shall honore God

1732. Friday the 12th of May, the corpse of bishop Atterbury was buried privately in the Abbey. He died at Paris that year, Feb. 15. The publication of his

God above all things. You shall be staydfaste in the faythe of holye cherche, and the same maintayne and defend to y^r powre. You shall love y^r soveryne above all earthly creatures, and for y^r sovereynes righte lyve and dye. You shall defend wydowes, maydenes, and orfants, in ther righte. You shall suffere noe extorcyon as fare forth as yce maye, nor syte in place where any wrongfull judgement shall be given, to y^r knoledge.—And as great honore be this noble order unto you, as ever it was to y^r p'genetores." And that done, thes wente all to their beddes, and so slept tyll about iiij of the clocke in the mornyg, and then they did aroys (beinge founded wth the mynstrelles) and did put on their clothes and apparell of reffete, lyke batchelors of the lawe, wth a hooode fured wth white mynevere. And beinge lede wth bothe the esquires to the chapelle, and thear imedyately weare obedience, and then certine servis and masse was sayd; and at the end of the sayd servis and masse, all thes did offer a lytle taper wth ij d. or a groat in it: and that donne, all thes received the sacrament, and then they weare lede home agayne into ther chamber; wheras the bathing toobes weare taken awaye, and so they went into ther beddes: and about viii of the clocke on Sattordaye ther came certen knightes, and did put one ther shirts and dublets, and so they did arryfe and make them ready. And then every one of them did put sviwte one of red taffata, and a mantelle of red taffata, face of whit fylke, with a greate hoope of golde theruppon, and a payre of gloves tyede in the mydeste of the sayd laste. And about eleven of the clock of the same daye they wente down lede between ij knights, every one of them havinge a page well appparelled, beringe a sworde wth a gilt pumelle, and a white skabarde of velvet, wthout any chaffe, havinge a paire of gilt spures hanginge aboute the hilt of the sayd sworde. And there ij esquires goinge before them, and enterynge oute of the sayd tower or chamber, every page and his knight did leape one of the horses; the knights horses havinge every one a black saddle wth whit egges and long rayes, and a broad raine egede with whit, also the heddestalle of the bridle havinge a crosse of lather gylte, and the patrelle havinge a crosse lykewyse; and they did ryde to the hall dore, and ther did alyght, and so went into the halle, and ther stodde one both syde on the halle tyll the lord Chamberlin sent to the Queene; and beinge broughte from the Queene, the page and his ij esquires went beffore him, he beinge agayne lede betweene his ij knights uppe into the chamber of the p'fence, whear the Queen did come out, and then he with his ij knights and his page and his ij esquires before him, did make bowing to the Queene, iij cortesseys, and kneeled down all before the Queen; and the page did kyffe the sword, and delyvered it to my lord Chamberlene kneelyng, nexte to the Queene. And the Queene did take the sword, and did gird it aboute the sayd knights, and delyvered to the ij knights that did leade him the spures, and did comaund them to put on the spures, and last of all comaunded to kyffe his redd, the one the right the other, the lyfte knee; and then they did holde ther gloves betwixt the fynghers over ther heads, and my lord of Arundell, being lord-great-masler that daye, layde his hande uppon his shoulder, saying, "Heare be trewe knights," and so did arryfe; and so after all they had so done, they did make humble curtesy, and weare lede downe as they came uppe, saving the pages, and so wente to the chappelle, and ther did offer uppe ther swords unto the p'reste, and so wear broughte out of the chappelle lede with ther knights, ther esquires then followinge them; and at the enteringe out of the chappelle ther

stoode

his Epistolary Correspondence * affords the following inscription from the urn which contains his bowels :

“ In hac urnâ depositæ sunt cineres
Francisci Atterbury, Episcopi Roffensis.”

1736. 31st Jan. the duke of Buckingham was interred in Henry the Seventh's chapel. The procession was even more splendid than those at the burial of any of the royal family. His effigies in armour was carried on an open chariot. But I should imagine it is not the figure which still remains in the chapel of St. Edward the Confessor, for that is in his ducal robes. Trumpets, banners, all the officers at arms, and a number of noblemen, with many coaches, formed the cavalcade. The whole choir of the church assisted at the service, which was read by Dr. Joseph Wilcocks, lord bishop of Rochester.

1737. The funeral of Caroline, queen to George the Second, was solemnized, in what is called a private manner, on Saturday December 17. The way from the prince's chamber was inclosed by rails, floored, and covered with black cloth. Her royal highness the princess Amelia attended as chief mourner. The dean, prebendaries, masters, scholars, and choir of the Abbey, together with the choir of the chapel royal, in their sacred vestments, holding lighted tapers, walked in the procession next before Norroy king of arms. Upon the corpse entering the church they began the anthem, which was continued round the North and South aisles to Henry the Seventh's chapel. The royal body was placed upon treffels near the vault, with the crown and cushion at the head, and a canopy held over it. The princess sat by it. Handel's funeral anthem closed the service, while the body descended to its depositary by means of a machine used on the occasion. See a plan of the vault in the miscellaneous plate, from the Gentleman's Magazine.

stode a round table covered with a white clothe, and the Queene's master cook with a greate dres-synge knife, saying these words, “ Sir knighte, see thowe be a trewe knighte, and to p'forme thie oathe, or elles I wille strike the off by this spurres ;” and so received all ther spures and vii s. viii d. in money ; and then they came all into the halle, and did sytte down all on one syde, and weare served with iij corfes at their dinners. And that done they did put off ther red robes, and did give it to the herolds ; and then ther owne esquires did put on a ryole gounne close furred white, and a hoode like a master of artes hoode, and a white poynte of filke without aglets, which was tyed one the left sholder. And then they got ther horses, and did rid together throwe London, till they came to Whitehall, next befoare the counfelle. And at night they changed into ther owne apparelle ; and the nexte daye of the coronashione, all they served the queene, every man bearinge a dishe ; and so they made an ende, beyinge the iij corfes.”

* Ed. 1798, vol. III. p. 152 ; where see the epitaph intended for him.

1751. 13th April. His Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales was buried in Henry the Seventh's chapel, with ceremonies differing but little from those at his mother's interment.

1758. 5th Jan. The Princess Caroline was buried in Henry the Seventh's chapel.

1759. April 20. Handel, whose soul was music, was buried at the foot of the duke of Argyle's monument. The choir chaunted the service before at least 3000 persons.

1759. Sept. 14, the Princess Elizabeth Caroline buried.

1760. Nov. 11th, King George the Second was buried.

1765. 9th Nov. the Duke of Cumberland was buried.

1766. 2d Jan. Prince Frederick William was buried.

1767. 3d Nov. the Duke of York was interred.

1768. 21 May, the Princess Louisa Anne interred.

1772. 15th Feb. His present Majesty's mother, the Princess of Wales, was buried.

1775. Several gentlemen, members of the Society of Antiquaries, having obtained permission, attended at the Abbey on the 2d of May, to be present at the opening of the tomb of King Edward the First (see p. 95). They found the body in a yellow stone coffin; with two covers, one much decayed; but the inner, of gold tissue, was fresh and waxed. The King lay on a purple mantle paned with white, embossed with gilt metal, set with pearls, and red and blue stones. The fibula was of the same description, as were the ornaments on his hands; part of the mantle lay over his feet, which were found and the toes distinct. The features were entire, and covered with fine silk closely fitted; his head enclosed by a gilt coronet with fleur-de-lis; in each hand a sceptre of gilt metal; that in the right ornamented by a cross fleury; the other five feet long, with three oak leaves and a dove on a globe. His body measured five feet two inches in length. After the curiosity such a spectacle must have excited was fully gratified, the King was restored to his dark abode, probably much injured by the admission of the damp air of the church. He had lain 468 years undisturbed; and it can never enough be regretted that no drawing was taken of the royal body *in situ*.

1776. Dec. 18. The Dutchess of Northumberland was buried. The ceremony was delayed for two hours by a very dreadful accident; the fall of the screen of the chapel of St. Edmund, over-loaded with the weight of persons seated on it. Several had their limbs broken, and others were much bruised.

1778. June 9th. The Earl of Chatham was honoured by a magnificent public funeral in the Abbey *. The corporation of London petitioned that he might be deposited in St. Paul's; but it was judged to be more respectful to his memory to place him near the dust of Kings.

1779. Feb. 1st. David Garrick was buried; a man no less celebrated as an actor, than Chatham as a statesman.

1783. May 2d, Lieutenant Riddell (see p. 161) was interred. This gentleman fell a victim to the savage custom of duelling, and was greatly regretted. A public funeral had been intended, but that was expressly forbid; in consequence the body was conveyed to the Abbey in a very private manner after night. On the following day the choir chaunted the service over him, in presence of Marquis Caermarthen, Lord Townshend, Lord Amherst, General Bulkeley, and two other Generals, as pall-bearers, and about 70 officers, who were, I am informed, all greatly affected.

1784. 26th May. The first day's performance of the commemoration of Handel took place. The idea of this sublime display of the power of music originated in a conversation at the house of the late Joah Bate, Esq. between himself, Lord Fitzwilliam, and Sir Watkin WilliamsWynne, on the grand effect produced by large bands. It is easy to conceive that such a subject would remind them of Handel's choruses; and thence to that year having completed a century from his birth, and 25 years from his death. When the plan had assumed some degree of form, the Abbey was naturally thought of, as the place best calculated for such a scene, both from Handel having been buried within it, and the venerable air of the structure. His Majesty offered his patronage; and the scheme was laid before the managers of the musical fund, and the directors of the concerts of antient music. The consent of the dean and chapter was readily obtained, under the easy terms of dividing the first day's profits between the Westminster Infirmary and the Musical Fund, after which the whole was to be applied to the latter. Mr. Wyatt received directions, from the gentlemen whose names are recorded in a preceding page, to erect galleries and seats for the accommodation of the musicians and auditors. He disposed the former in the most judicious manner; and I well remember the grand effect produced by the ranges of persons before and on each side of the organ, mixing with the brilliant Patriarchs and Prophets of the great

* It has been insinuated that this was all empty pomp, and that the body was deposited in a vault in Hayes church.

Western painted window. At the Eastern extremity of the nave was a display of magnificence, suited to the public appearance of the whole British Court, composed of every beauty richly adorned that forms it. The side galleries and platform were crowded with near 4000 persons, whose souls seemed impatient to meet the flood of melody ready to burst forth from the voices and instruments towering above them. His Majesty and the Royal Family entered the church at the South-east door; he immediately went into the South transept to view Handel's monument, and from thence, preceded by the clergy of the church through the choir, to his throne. Both the King and Queen were greatly delighted by the beautiful scene before them, and expressed their approbation in the warmest terms. Here description ceases! Who can vary his words so as to convey ideas adequately perfect of the various surfaces of a rich prospect? How then shall I attempt to follow the soft sounds of a female, mellowed by the vast avenues of columns and arches, till they roll forward swelled by thunder, conceived by *Handel*, and brought forth by near 600 performers; or paint the vibratory effect on the nerves of the hearers when the crumbling particles of the decaying roof fell in showers responsive? Suffice it to add, that every expectation, and every wish, was gratified. Had Handel himself conducted the band, he must have been even more than satisfied. The instruments used on this occasion, were an excellent organ built by Green, for Canterbury cathedral; 102 first and second violins, 32 tenors, 36 oboes, 30 violoncellos, 25 bassoons and 1 double, 18 double basses, 14 trumpets, 3 trombones, 12 horns, 4 drums, and 1 double*. This celebration was continued till 1790, when, the edge of curiosity having been blunted, and the expence a little felt, it was renewed in St. Margaret's church for a year or two, and for the last time in the Banqueting House at Whitehall.

1784. Dr. Johnson was interred at the feet of Shakespeare's statue; honoured as he was living, he was not less lamented when dead; six prebendaries, the choir, and as many literary friends as filled 25 coaches, attended his obsequies. Sir Joshua Reynolds was chief mourner.

1785. The church was robbed of the gold fringe from the pulpit-cloth and cushions, and the silver head of the beadle's staff.

1786. Nov. 11. The Princess Amelia Sophia Eleonora was buried.

* An account of this celebration, by Dr. Burney, was published in 1785, 4to. with a view of the grand scene prefixed.

1790. Sep. 28. The Duke of Cumberland was buried. On the coffin is inscribed, "Depositum illustrissimi Henrici Frederici de Brunswick Lunenburg, Ducis Cumbriæ et Stratherniæ, Comitæ Dubliniæ, nobilissimi ordinis Periscelidis Equitis, filii quartogeniti illustrissimi Frederici principis Walliæ, defuncti, et fratris augustissimi et potentissimi Georgii tertii, Dei gratiâ Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, regis, fidei defensoris. Obiit 18 die Septembris, anno Domini 1790, ætatis suæ 45." Every limb, and every finger respectively, of his late Royal Highness lies bound in lawn, and covered with white sattin; the body and face in like manner bound round with the same materials. The neck, wrists, knees, and feet, are elegantly ornamented with purple bows; the coffin is lined with white sattin, and richly ornamented *."

1791. October 20. During a thunder storm a large oak, which had stood time immemorial in Dean's yard, was by a sudden gust of wind broken off, within three feet of the earth.

1793. March 28. The venerable and upright judge, Earl Mansfield, was interred in a vault close to the foundation of his mounment where his Countess had been deposited in the year 1784. He had attained his 89th year, and died possessed of his Sovereign's honours, his country's approbation, and near 400,000 l. fortune.

CORONATIONS.

For the regulation of this august ceremony, a most magnificent book was compiled in very remote times, and kept among the archives of the monastery. It was unfortunately burnt with the other MS. mentioned in p. 244.

Nº 561 of the Harleian Manuscripts is a copy from this book, or an abridgment, made I should imagine from the characters, about the time of Henry the Fifth or Sixth. It had been used as an antiphoner by the choir of the convent on those occasions, and contains many monotonous chaunts in score. I have copied the music of "*Veni Creator Spiritus*," and "*Firmetur manus tua*," on the miscellaneous plate, as a specimen of antient composition.

It is unnecessary to particularize the succession of Kings who have been crowned in this sacred edifice; it will be sufficient to detail the proceedings at different periods, thus marking the variation in this religious ceremony.

* Gent. Mag. vol. LX. p. 951.

RICHARD THE THIRD.

Part of the procession from the Palace to the Abbey is preserved in a Harleian MS. N° 2115, said to have been copied from a decayed record of the coronation which was performed on the 6th of July, 1483. The King and Queen went from Whitehall to Westminster Hall and the King's Bench, and from thence to the shrine of St. Edward, upon a carpeting of red cloth. The crafty usurper walked barefooted, a token of extreme humility, *and in his case truly sincere no doubt*, preceded and followed thus. Trumpets and cannons, regalls of arms, and heralds in surcoats of his arms. A cross. Priests in grey. Abbots and Bishops mitred, bearing their crofiers. A Cardinal, after the Bishop of Rochester, who carried a cross. The Earl of Northumberland with a drawn pointless sword. The Lord Stanley with a mace. The Earl of Kent with a pointed sword on the King's right hand, and Lord Lovell with another drawn at his left. The Duke of Suffolk with the sceptre. The Earl of Lincoln with the cross and ball. The Earl of Surrey with an undrawn sword held upright. The Duke of Norfolk with the crown. "Then cominge our soverayne lord King Richard the Third," under a canopy of state. The Bishops of Bath and Durham supported him. His robes were of purple velvet, and the train was borne by the Duke of Buckingham, together with a white staff. A numerous band of Earls and Barons filled the interval between Richard and his Queen. The Earl of Huntingdon carried her Majesty's sceptre. The Viscount Lisle the rod and dove; and the Earl of Wiltshire her crown. The Queen had a canopy adorned with golden bells at the corners held over her, and wore a circlet of gold set with precious stones on her temples: the bishops of Exeter and Norwich walked at her Majesty's sides; a lady bore her train. *Cetera desunt.*

The feasts on those occasions were of the most sumptuous description; and, if we may judge from the demand made on the county of Gloucester at the coronation of Edward the First, 1273, they were almost calculated to breed a partial famine; "60 beeves, 60 hogs, 2 fat boars, 60 sheep, 3000 capons and hens, and 40 gammons of bacon *."

* Acta Regia, II. 21.

HENRY THE SEVENTH, 30th Oct. 1485,

was habited for his coronation as follows; two shirts, one of lawn, the other of crimson "Tartaryn" with a large opening before, and spaces to admit the sacred oil, laced with amulets of silver-gilt. A pair of stockings of crimson farsnet vamps. A large crimson satin rose. The stockings laced to his coat with ribbands. "A fide cote lased furred wth mynnvere pure, wherof the role hands and the spieres were garnished wth ribbands of golde;" a furred hood ermined. And a mantle of crimson satin furred, with a lace of silk, and tassels.

HENRY THE EIGHTH.

At his coronation, which was on the 23d of June, 1509, the procession from the Tower exceeded every other upon the same occasion in magnificence. This tyrant in embryo was adorned in the richest manner. His coat was embossed or raised with gold, and the placardo covered with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls. The bawdrick on his neck with balasses. From his shoulders flowed a robe of crimson velvet furred with ermine. The trappings of his courser were of damask embroidered with gold, and edged with a deep border of ermine. His attendant knights and esquires were in crimson velvet habits; the gentlemen and those of his chapel, together with the officers of the household and servants, in scarlet.

When the cavalcade proceeded from the fortrefs, five barons of the Cinque Ports approached the king, and held over his head a canopy of state: two persons rode before him, who represented the duchys of Guyen and Normandy. The gentlemen that carried the king's cloak and hat were covered "with Goldsmithes woorke and embroidery," and their horses with burnished silver, on which was "netting of green silk and gold twist, fringed with gold and damask. Sir Thomas Brandon, master of the horse, was habited in tissue embroidered with golden roses, and a "bawdrick" of gold; he led the King's horse by a filken rein, whose harness and saddle was studded with "bullyon golde barr'd-wife." Nine children in blue velvet, embroidered with golden fleur-de-lis, rode on courfers, whose trappings were adorned with the King's titles of England, France, Gascoigne, Guyen,

Guyen, Normandy, Anjou, Cornwall, Wales, and Ireland; those youths wore large golden chains over their robes. The queen's retinue of lords, knights, and esquires, were equally splendid in their apparel. Her Majesty was in embroidered white satin, with her hair flowing down the back; and on her head a "coronall sette wth many riche and orient stones." Two white palfreys, with white and gold trappings, drew the chariot in which she reclined. Six honourable persons in white cloth of gold, and many ladies in chariots, closed the procession.

To render this excess of magnificence safe, conspicuous, and clean, the streets were railed, barred, and swept. That the general view might not be incongruous, by the eye wandering from pomp to wretchedness, from sparkling gems and shining velvets to smoked and dirty plaster, it was customary to hang the fronts of the houses with tapestry and arras. Upon this occasion great part of the South side of Cheapside was covered with cloth of gold. The different city companies were arranged on stages from Gracechurch Westward. The goldsmiths had virgins clad in white placed before them, bearing branches with burning tapers. Numbers of priests in the rich vestments of the altar lined the way, some bearing crosses, and others censuring the royal pair with silver censers.

We find, even in the year 1509, a spray of that abominable and licentious liberty, which the mob never fail to exercise upon every opportunity in our time. The procession had no sooner left the covered path to the Abbey, than the cloth was torn off.

EDWARD THE SIXTH.

Having shewn the grandeur of those ceremonies without the Church, I beg leave to introduce an amiable and worthy prince, whose coronation may be read with pleasure. The pavement of the Abbey, and the way to the palace and York place, was covered with blue cloth. A large stage was erected in the choir, fifteen steps in height next the altar, and twenty-two at the Western end. Those and the floor of it were covered with carpets, and the sides hung with cloth of gold. The high altar had a grand vallance set with jewels of great value, in addition to its usual rich decorations; and the then isolated tombs of king Sebert, de Valence, Crouchback, and those of the abbots before it, were adorned with curtains of golden arras.

A throne

A throne of seven steps stood on the stage. At 9 o'clock on the 20th of February, 1546, the choir of the Abbey in their copes, with three crosses carried before, and the same number behind them, the gentlemen and children of the chapel-royal habited in scarlet, with surplices and copes, 10 bishops mitred, in scarlet, with rochets and copes, and the archbishop of Canterbury preceded by his cross, alone, set forward towards the palace, to meet the young king. Upon his arrival at the stage, he was placed in a chair of crimson velvet, in which he was shewn to the people, carried by two noblemen; from thence he descended to the altar. After he was censured and blessed, he was conveyed to that place before it where it was customary for the king to kneel at the lavation of the parliament mass, and from thence to the front, where he was anointed. "Then anone, after a goodly care, clothe of red tyncelle golde was holden over his heade; and my lorde of Canterbury kneeling on his knees, his grace lay prostrate affore the aultore, and anointed his backe." The archbishop then, taking the crown in his hands, began "Te Deum." During the time the choir were singing it, trumpets sounded from the battlements of the church, when the lord-protector (Somerset) assisted the metropolitan in placing it on the king; two others were afterwards set on his brows. The first, being that of England, was worn during the remainder of the solemnity; the others were laid on the altar. The king was then conveyed to his throne. "Then the lordes in ordere kneeled downe, and kissed his grace's right foote, and astere helde theire handes betweene his grace's handes, and kissed his grace's lefte cheeke, and so did their omage a pretie tyme. Then after this begane a goodly masse by my lorde of Canterburie, and goodly finginge in the quere, with the orgaines goinge. At offeringe tyme, his grace offerede to the altar a pound of golde, a losse of bred, and a challes of wine."

As the general outline of the antient office for coronations has been preserved through all those of more recent date, a repetition would be tiresome. His present Majesty was crowned on the 23d of September, 1761. The Gentleman's Magazine for that year contains a most exact account of every circumstance attending it, and a print of the royal habiliments. Many of the preparations for the accommodation of the court and choir were greatly improved on from antient times; but the whole was necessarily far inferior in magnificence. In short, our ideas have undergone a wonderful change in that respect, and we may in truth be said to live in the age of simplicity. Which should have the preference, the times

times of Elizabeth, when sumptuary laws were necessary; or ours, when the gentleman is hardly to be distinguished from his groom, artists and manufacturers must decide.

Since the Restoration, it has been the custom for the House of Lords to attend divine service at the Abbey on a day of humiliation and prayer, appointed as an expiation for the murder of king Charles the First.

Whatever numbers might have gone in procession soon after 1660, I am compelled as an Historian to say they could not have been *fewer* than do now. I must except the fatal 31st of January, 1793; for, on that day, every disagreeable sensation attendant on our now remote civil distractions were revived in full force by the death of Louis XVI. The church was literally crowded with people of all descriptions, whose countenances were in unison with their sable attire.

Queen Elizabeth went, October 23, 1597, to the Abbey on opening the parliament of that year. Upon this occasion the pavement was covered with carpets. At the North door her Majesty kneeled upon cushions, and recited a prayer composed for her by dean Goodman, who afterwards presented her with a golden staff, on the end of which was a dove. A procession then commenced, formed by the dean of the chapel-royal and his choir, the dean, prebendaries, and choir of the Abbey, followed by her Majesty and retinue. They chaunted through the North aisle to the nave, and thence till the queen was seated near the altar.

Te Deum was then sung, and afterwards the Litany; a sermon followed; and, in conclusion, a solemn chaunt with a collect for her Majesty. The procession recommenced, and the choir chaunted before her to the South-east door, where the dean and two of his brethren, kneeling, received the staff of gold.

BURIALS.

Fashions, or, more properly speaking, customs are so variable, that even the awful form of depositing our fellow creatures in the earth differs now in every respect from those of antient times. To shew that difference *within* the Abbey, shall close its long and eventful history.

Harl. MS. N^o 6064: "The manner and form of burying sir Humfrey Stanley, knight (see p. 142)." This gentleman was a relation of the lord Stanley, who is immortalized by Shakspeare in his play of Richard the Third. My readers will no doubt remember the conflict at Bosworth-field, where this gallant knight received his title from Richmond, conqueror of Richard. "First, his body was borne to the earth by four gentlemen, and four other gentlemen bearing four

banners; the first, of the Trinity; the second, of our Lady; the third, of St. George; the fourth, of his arms. Then an herald bore his coat with his arms, and a gentleman that bore his standard. Then next before them a cross, with all the priests and clerks; and then next behind the corpse the son and heir of the said sir Humphrey, and his brother having him by his arm. Then next them sir William Vampage, sir Henry Vaughan, Yonge, Cotton, with divers other noblemen. And then all his servants. And so was brought to the Abbey; and then was a solemn dirge; and upon the cross was laid his coat of arms, helmet, shield, and sword; and about the cross was set his four banners and standard; and there remained the same cross until the morrow after; and then was buried in *Our Ladies chapel** right honourable. Also at the mass was offered his coat, helmet, sword, and shield, by them that was most of honour. And then all those things were set upon the tomb in order by the herald, for a perpetual memory;" which is inscribed, "Hic jacet Humfridus Stanley, miles pro corpore excellentissimi principis Henrici Septimi, regis Angliæ, qui obiit xii Martii, anno Dom. millesimo quingentesimo quinto; cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen."

In another part of the same MS. is the very curious representation of a hearse, or funeral canopy, intended for the body and effigies during the performance of the obsequies. This was set before the altar. The miscellaneous plate will convey a better idea of the situation and habits of the mourners than the most laboured description.

I shall select, for the illustration of this part of my subject, the grand and expensive preparations for the interment of that superlative hypocrite Oliver Cromwell. Were it not that all the following particulars are extracted from the books of the painters employed on the occasion, and therefore authentic beyond a doubt†, I should have been inclined to discredit the whole, as a tale of one of the *Cavaliers*. Henry the Seventh's Chapel (expressly built for the ashes of Royalty) was chosen as the place of sepulture for this *king* of Republicans. Therefore, those grand and venerable walls were hung with escutcheons to the number of two hundred and forty; 144 adorned the gate and court-yard. The hearse had 26 large embossed shields; 24 smaller, with *crowns*; 36 embossed still smaller; and 72 great and small embossed *crowns*; 60 badges (his crest); 36 scrolls, with mottos suited to his *highness's* merit, placed on it. Suspended from it, waved 72

* It thus appears that this chapel was dedicated to Our Lady and St. Nicholas.

† Harl. MSS. N° 1099. See also, N° 1372, 1438, and Noble's Memoirs of the House of Cromwell, I. 281—487, 2d edit.

penons one yard in length, and 240 penoncils one foot in length, with five majesties.

THE EFFIGIES *

was carved by Mr. Philips; its drefs consisted of a laced holland shirt; a pair of breeches loose upwards, and close at the knees, with a doublet of the Spanish fashion of uncut grey velvet; a pair of silk stockings, and Spanish leather shoes, tied with gold lace, the garters of the same, and golden buttons fastened the habit. On the shoulders was placed a furcoat of purple velvet, reaching to the knees, laced with gold; and, to complete the figure, a royal robe of purple velvet, lined with ermine, laced with cordings, with embossments of gold and purple. Thus gloriously arrayed, it was placed on a bed, formed of, first a quilt, then a cloth of estate; over which was spread a sheet, containing 60 ells of Holland; and finally a velvet pall of 80 yards.

For the head's support, a superb cushion was prepared, of the same materials with the cloth of estate. Where the body rested during this display of magnificence is not mentioned; but, I should imagine, beneath its representative †. Be that as it may, the figure lay with the head to the East; on its right side were deposited Oliver's head piece and plume, with his breast-plate and greaves: on the left side were the sinister back greaves, &c. At the feet his coat, mantle, helmet and crest, sword, target, spurs, and gauntlets, with a large gilt lion. The inclosure was a railing, painted black, and partially gilt, from which arose pillars, whose bases and capitals were gilt. The shields and other decorations above mentioned were on those supports of the hearse. On the altar-table near the head stood the *guidbam* [guidon] his highness's crest, with this motto, "*Pax quæritur bello.*" At the head were the following banners. At the right side the standard of England, a field Argent, with a cross Gules. On the head, and in the field, a golden lion guardant on a crown, Proper: the motto, *Pax quæritur bello*, and O. P. The great banner of the States Arms. On the left, the great standard of Scotland, the great banner of England, the arms of Cromwell, Cromwell impaling Bourcher, and four other impalements with Cromwell.

Opposite to the middle of the figure on the right side the great banner of the Union, on the left that of Scotland.

* "Made to the life according to the best skill of the artist in that employed, viz. Mr. Symon [Simon], and a body of wood carved by Mr. Phillips, carver to the house, and surveyor." MSS. of Samuel Sainthill, quoted by Mr. Noble, *Memoirs of the House of Cromwell*, I. p. 280, 2d edit.

† Dart says it was privately buried before this exhibition.

At the feet a standard of the red dragon ; in the head, Argent, a cross Gules, in the field, a dragon Gules. In the bends cottised, "*Salus populi suprema lex.*" The great banner of Ireland, and the great standard of the same nation, with the great banner of the white lion, and on the left 6 bannerolls.

The procession to the church was no less pompous.

Now that the mighty Oliver lays in all this grandeur before us, let us place a Puritan before him, and begin to read his heart ; first, we shall find him doubtful, can this be him who fought and conquered *royalty*, or him who was seeking the Lord in lowliness of spirit ? Surely not. They would not adorn *him* with purple and ermine, crowns, banners, riches, and vanity ; and yet those are his paternal arms, and these his initials, *Oliver Protector*. Too truly we were deceived ; this man fought not for *us*. Was it for this the Almighty was fought night and day in fasting, in prayer, in thanksgiving ; that we destroyed, even in this very Church, the attributes which are now renewed before our astonished faculty of vision and for *our leader* ?

Soon after the Restoration, the House of Commons resolved to have Oliver's body removed. This disgusting office was assigned to their Serjeant at Arms, who, in performing their orders, is said to have found the remains of the Protector pointed out by the following inscription on a gilt copper plate (inclosed in a leaden case), on which was engraved the arms of England, impaled with those of Cromwell :

"*Oliverius Protector Reipublicæ Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ. Natus 25 April, 1599. Inauguratus 16 Dec. 1653. Mortuus 3 Sep. anno 1658. Hic situs est.*"

This corpse was afterwards taken to Tyburn, and hanged upon a gallows on the anniversary of the royal martyrdom. A report was immediately spread that instead of Cromwell, the house had hanged the body of Charles the First, who had been deposited in Henry the Seventh's chapel, while Oliver lay in safety at Naseby-field, Northamptonshire. One observation is sufficient to confute this story. The usual manner of hanging is by the neck. How was this to be accomplished with a carcase that had been beheaded ? If it had even been inclosed in something solid enough to hold the parts together, it must have been discovered by the workmen and directors, that the head was separate from the body *.

The Deans of Westminster who have presided since the days of Widmore, are all sufficiently noticed in the preceding pages. They were Joseph Wilcocks, S. T. P. who died 1756, aged 83 ; Zachary Pearce, S. T. P. who died 1774, aged 84 ; and Dr. John Thomas, who died 1793, aged 81.

* The royal body is at Windsor, in St. George's chapel.

The office of Dean of Westminster, since the time of Dr. Bradford, has always been held in commendam with the Bishoprick of Rochester.

The present Dean, Dr. Samuel Horsley, requires no eulogium from me; his talents as a Divine and a Statesman are well known, and appreciated accordingly.

“ Since the Restoration the prebendaries are not admitted, as before, to particular stalls, but take place according to seniority.” Thus saith Widmore. He has subjoined a complete series from the Abbey records down to the year 1750; since which time the following gentlemen have been appointed, whose names are chiefly extracted from the lists of ecclesiastical preferments in the Gentleman’s Magazine.

Some omissions may probably be found in the list. My readers may find an excuse in palliation, p. 212.

John Nicoll, D. D. sub-dean, 1753.

The Hon. and Rev. Edward Townshend, D.D. vice Kenrick, deceased, 1753.

Richard Cope, M. A. vice Dr. Yonge, promoted, 1754.

John Thomas, LL.D. 1754.

John Oswald, LL.B. vice Bullock, promoted, 1755.

Thomas Green, D. D. vice Freind, promoted, 1756.

——— Walton, vice Winshaw, deceased, 1756.

Thomas Newton, D. D. 1757.

Reeve Ballard, M. A. vice Christopher Wilfon, resigned, 1758.

Joseph Atwell, D.D. vice Heylin, 1759.

John Blair, LL.D. vice Townshend, resigned, 1761.

Joseph Hearn, D. D. vice Newton, resigned, 1761.

William Bell, D. D.

Charles Burdett, D. D. 1762.

Philip Lloyd, M. A. 1763.

Robert Fowler, D. D. 1765.

William Stockwood, B. D. 1768.

Sir Richard Cope, sub-dean, vice Thomas, resigned, 1768.

Charles Wake, LL.D. 1768.

Benjamin Kennicott, D. D. vice Ballard, deceased, 1770.

Hon. and Rev. Ja. Cornwallis, 1770.

Thomas Marriott, D. D. 1772.

Nathan Wetherell, D. D.

Thomas Patrick Young, D. D.

Hon. and Rev. Nicholas Boscawen, D. D. vice Crane, deceased, 1777.

Robert Clive, M. A. vice T. P. Young, deceased, 1778.

Robert Pool Finch, D. D. 1782, received a dispensation to hold his prebend of Westminster, with St. Michael’s, Cornhill, and St. John the Evangelist, Westminster.

George Pretymann, vice Stockwood, deceased, 1784.

William Cleaver, D. D. vice Thomas Wilfon, deceased, 1784.

Samuel Smith, LL.D. 1787.

Charles Fynes, B. A. vice Taylor, deceased, 1788.

Charles Mofs, B. D.

William Cole, B. D.

Thomas Hughes, M. A.

George William Lukin, LL.D. vice Wake, 1791.

John Wheeler, LL.B. vice Mofs, resigned, 1798.

Thomas Causton, M. A. vice Lukin, resigned, 1799.

William Vincent, D. D. vice Cleaver, resigned, 1800.

Weldon Champneys, B. D. precentor, vice Bailey, deceased, 1794.

The Parish of ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT,

though very small, and in a place but little frequented by many of my readers, is perhaps more entitled to their notice and visitation than some others of greater magnitude and more pleasing situation. For there, scattered and one half destroyed, are the remains of a work, which, had they been left to the slow and gradual decay of nature, might have witnessed the entrances and exits of many, many centuries. But thy pious care, Rahere, hath still ensured thy bones a resting-place. Impious violaters of the house of death have not scattered the dust, whose protection is "this holy place." May the safety and guard of thy tomb be, in all times to come, the care of such men as now protect it! for then will it be preserved for ages.

The following beautifully poetic legend is the production of some excellent monk, who once resided within the Priory, and whose homilies must have been at once the delight and instruction of his brethren.

Let us separate the dross which adheres to the shining and perfect metal. Let us view the facts and the moral only; and, instead of censuring, pity the enthusiasm which (I am persuaded) almost led this author to believe what he wrote, when detailing the various miracles wrought by Saint Bartholomew.

A few of those afford an account of their customs; and those I beg leave to communicate. Dugdale has quoted part of the Latin story of Rahere in his *Monasticon*, by the same hand.

Chauncey, in his *Hertfordshire*, has made some use of the English version; but it remains for me to give all the material parts, historically interesting.

Strype's edition of Stowe says, Rahere was the king's minstrel.

It only remains to add, that this MS. is still among the Cotton MSS. at the Museum; and that these are my author's words:

"For as mooche that the meritory and notable operacyons of famose goode and devoute faders yn God sholde be remembred, for instruccion of aftercūmers, to theyr consolacion and encreas of devotion; thys abbrevyat tretefse shal compendiously expresse and declare the wondreful, and, of celestiall concel, gracious fundacion

dacion of oure hoely placys, callyd the Priory of Seynt Bartholomew yn Smythfylde, and of the hospital of olde tyme longyng to the fame; with other notabilities expediently to be knowyn; and most specially the gloriouse and excellent myracles wroghte withyn them, by the intercessions, suffrages, and merytys, of the forsayd benygne, feythful, and blessid of God, apostyl Sanct Bartholomy, ynto the laude of Almyghty God, and agnicion of his infinite power. Ffyrst shal be shewyd who was ffunder of owere hoely places, and howh, by grace, he was ffyrst pryor of owr priory; and by howh longe tyme that he contynued yn the fame.

“Thys church, yn the honoure of most blessid Bartholomew apostle, ffunded Rayer, of good remembraunce. And theryn to serue God (after the rewle of the most holy fader Austyn) aggregat togidir religiouse men. And to them was plate xxii yere; usynge the office and dignite of a priore. Not havyng cūnyng of liberal science, but that that is more emynente than all cūnyng; ffor he was riched in puryte of conscience; ayenste God by devocyon; ayenste his brethren by humylite; ayenste his enemyes by a benyvolence. And thus hymself he exercised them, patiently sufferynge, whoose provyd puryte of soule, bryght māners, with honeste probyte, experte diligence yn dyvyne svice, prudente besynes yn temporall mynystracions, in hym were gretly to prayse and comēdable. In festis he was sober, and namely the folower of hospitalite. Tribulacions of wrecchis, and necessiteys of the poer peple, oportunely admytting, patiently supportyng, competently spendyng. In prosperite nat yuprided. In adversitie paciente; and whatfuevere unfortune came atteyn hym, he vestyd hymself undir the schadowe of his patron that he worshipped, whom he clippid to hym withyn the bowell of his soule; in whose helpe for all perelles he was sekyr, and p̄servyd. Thus he subiect to the Kyng of Blyffe with all meeknesse, prevyded with all diligence that were necessarie to his subiectys, and so provydyng, encrefid dayly to hymself before God and man, grace; to the place reverence, to his frends gladnesse, to his enemyes peyne, to his aftercūmers joye.

“And such certeyne was the lyef of hym, after his conſyſyon, better than hit was before. In goodnesse ev'more encofid. And yn what ordū he sette the fundament of this temple yn fewe wordes lette us shewe, as they testified to us that fey hym, herd hym, and were presente yn his werkys and dedis; of the whiche sume have take ther slepe yn Cryiste, and sume of them be zitte alyve, and wytnesseth of that that we shall after say.

“Cap^m

“ Cap^m 2^m.

“ *What lyef he ledde afore his Conversion.*

“ Thys man sprongyng and boryn of lowe kynage, whan he attayned the floure of youth he began to haunte the howsholdys of noblemen and the palicēs of prynces; where, undir everye elbowe of them, he spread ther coshyngs, with iapys and flatteryngs delectably anoynting ther Eevyes, by this mañ to drawe to hym ther frendschippis. And zit he was nat cōtent with this, but ofte hawnted the kyng’s palice, and amōge the noysefull presse of that tumultuous courte enforfyd hymself with jolite and carnal suavyte, by the whiche he mighte drawe to hym the hertys of many oone. Ther yn spectaclis, yn metys, yn playes, and other courtly mokyys and trifyllys intendyng, he lede forth the besynesse of alle the day. And nowe to kyng’s attendens, wom followinge the entente of grete men, presid yn proferynge servyce that myght plect them, besily so occupied hys tyme, that he mighte opteyne the rather the petitions that he wold desire of them.

“ Thys wyse to kyng and grete men, gentyll and courteous yknowen famylier and felowly he was. This manere of leyng he chose yn his begynnyng, and yn this excused his youth. But the inwarde seer, and mēcyfull God of all, the whiche oute of Mary Magdalene cast oute vii feendys, the whiche to the ffythere gave the keyes of hevyyn, mercyfully convertid this man fro the erreure of his way, and added to hym so many giftys of vertu. For why? They that are sonnyfch and febill in the worldys reputacion oure Lord cherith, to confownde the myghty of the worlde.

“ Cap^m 3^m.

“ *Here followeth how conv’ted he went to Rome.*

“ This man, therfore, by the grace of God, of hys synnes su’tyme penytent, apposyng to halfe his dayes, that he myghte obteyne parfite and plener pardon and indulgence of his synnes, to that entente he decreid yn hymself to go to the courte of Rome, covetyng yn so grete a laboure to do the worthy fruytes of penaunce. The which habite of hevynly-inspired soule and purpos, he wold nat with a slowthful mynde be deferrid yn to tymes and yeres.

“ But the conceyvid goode dede by feithful desire constawntly executyng, he toke his way, oure Lord God directyng his pace, and hole and sownde whyder he purposid came. Where at the marturdomes of the blessid apostles Peter and

Poule

Poule, he wepynge his dedis, and reducyng to mynde the scapis* of his youth and ignoraunces, prayd to oure Lorde for remyssiō of them: behestyng furthermore, none like to do, but thyes utterly to forsake, ever devoutly (his will pmytting) to obeye. These ij clere lightis of Hevyn, ij men of mercy, Petur and Poule, he ordeyned mediatoures betwyn hym and the Lorde of all erthe, promyfyng he, that he wolde beware of alle passid unhabilnesse, and yeve affectually his diligence and laboure to that he pmyssed. And whyle he taryed ther, in that meene whyle, he began to be vexed with grevous sicknesse; and his doloures litell and litell takyng therencrease, he drewe to the extreme of lyf: the whiche dredyng withyn hymself, that he had nat zitte for his synnes, hadde satisfied to God; and therefore he supposed that God toke vengeance of hym for his synnes, amongs owtelandishe peple, and demyd the last oure of his deith drewe hym nygh.

“ This remembryng inwardly, he schedde owte as water his herte in the syght of God, and albrake owte in terys, thā he avowyd y^t helthe God hym wolde grawnte, that he myght lesfully return to his contray, he would make an hospitale in receacōn of poure men, and to them so ther gadered necessaries mynyster after his power. And nat long after, the benigne and mercyfull Lorde, that byhelde the terys of Grechie the Kyng, the importune prayer of the woman of Chanane, rewarded with the benefeit of his pite; thus lykewyse mercyfully he behelde this wepyng man, and gaf him his helthe, approved his avowe. So of his syknes recovered he was; and in short time hole ymade, began homewarde to come, his vowe to fulfille that he had made.

Cap^m. 5.

Of the vision that he sawe in the way, and of the com'andment of Seynt Bartholomew the Apostle.

Whan he wolde p^site his way that he hadde begon, in a certayne nyght he sawe a vision full of drede and of sweetnesse, whan after the labourous and swetyng that he had by dayes his bodye he with reste wolde refreshe. It seemyd hym to be bore up an hye of a certeyn beaste, havyng iiiij feete and ij wingys, and sette hym yn an hye place. And whan he from so grete an highnesse wolde inflect and bowe down his yie to the lower pt ydoūward, he behelde an horrible pytte, whose horryble beholding ynpressid in hym (the beholder) grete drede and hor-

* Or misdeeds.

roure; ffor the depneſſe of the ſame pytte was depper than any man myght atteyne to ſee; therefore he (ſecret knower of his defautes) demyd hymſelf to ſlyde into that cruell a downcaſt. And thefore (as hym ſeemyd ynwardly) he fremyſhid *, and for drede tremely'd, and grete cryes of his moweth procedyd. To wham, dredyng, and for drede cryinge, apperid a certain man, pretendyng in chere the maieſtie of a Kyng, of grete bewte and imperiall auctorite, and his yie on hym faſtyn'd: he ſeyd good wordes, wordes of conſolacion, bryngyng goode tydyngs, as he ſchulde ſey yn this wyſe; "O man," (he ſeyd) "what and howe muche ſeruyce ſhuldes thou yeve to him, that (yn ſo grete a peril) hath brought helpe to the." Anoune he anſwerde to this ſeynte, "Whatſueṽ myght be of herte, and of myghtys, diligently ſhulde I yeve, in recompence to my deliverer. And than ſaide he, I am Bartholomew, the apoſtle of Jhu Criſt, y^e come to focoure the yn thyn angwyſhe, and to opyn to the the ſecrete myſteryes of Hevyn. Know me trewly, by the will and cōmandemente of the Hye Trinity, and the cōmyn favoure of the celeſtiall courte and conſell, to have choſyn a place yn the ſubbarbis of London, at Smythfeld, wher, yn myn name, thou ſhalte founde a church, and it ſhall be the Houſe of God; ther ſhal be the tabernacle of the Lambe, the temple of the Holy Goſt: this ſpirituell howſe Almyghty God ſhall ynhabite, and halowe y^t, and gloriſie y^t. And his yēn ſhal be opyn, and his ſeruyſ yntending on this howſe nyght and daye; that the askir yn hit ſchall reſceyve, the ſeker ſhall fynde, and the rynger or knokker ſchall enter: trewly, every ſoule converted, penytent of his ſynne, and in this place praying, yn Hevyn graciously ſchall be herde. The ſeeker with p̃ſite herte (for whatſuevỹr tribulacion) without dowte, he ſchalle fynde helpe. To them that with feithfull deſire knoke at the doyr of the ſpouſe, aſſiſtant angelys ſhal opyn the gates of Hevyn, receyvyn and offeryng to God the prayers and vowys of feithfull peple. Wherefore thyn handys be ther confortid in God, havyn in hym truſte; do thou manly pethw of the coſtis of this bildyng; dowte the nowght; onely yeve thy diligence, and my parte ſchall be to provyde neceſſaries, directe, bilde, and ende this werke; and this place to me accepte, with evydent tokenys and ſignys, proteſte and defend contynually hyt under the ſchadowe of my wyngys; and therefore of this werke knowe me the maſter, and thyſelf only the mynyſter; uſe diligently thy ſeruyce, and I ſhall ſchewe my lordeſchippe." In theſe wordes the viſion diſparyſchidde †.

* Grieved and trembled. Or *fremyſhed* may mean *shuddered*, from the French *fremir*.

† Diſappeared.

The two following chapters are comments, abounding with apt allusions, and many excellent moral sentiments. In this instance I am almost led to regret my work must consist of little more than narrative, and that their length precludes their insertion.

Cap^m. —.

Howe the Kynges favoure he hadde. The precepte, and his vowe he fulfilled.

Therefore I passid that remaynyd of his way. He came to London; and of his knowledge and frends with grete joye was receyved; with whiche also, with the barons of London he speke famylyary of these thynges that were turnyd and sterid in his herte, and of that was done about him in the way he tellid it owte; and what schulde ben done of this he concellid of them. He toke this answeare, that noone of these myght be p̄fytid, but the kinge were firste cowncellid: namely, sith the place godly to hym yschewid was conteyned withyn the Kyng's market; of the whiche it was not lefeull to prynces, or other lordys of their ppyr auctoritate eny thyng to mynyshe, neither zitte to so solempne an obsequy depute. Therefore, usyng theys mennys cowncell, in opportune tyme he dreslid hym to the kyng, and before him (and the bishoppe Richarde beyng presente, the whiche he hadde made to hym favorable byforne) effectually expressid his besynes, and that he myght lefeully brynge his purpose to effecte mekely besought. And nygh hym was he in whoes hande it was, to what he wolle the kynges herte yncline; and yneffectualle these prayers myght nat be, whoes auctor ys the Apostle; whois gracyous hierer was God.

His worde therefore was plefaunte and acceptable in the kyngs yie. And when he hadde peysed the goode wilt of the man, (prudently, as he was wytty) graunted to the petitioner his kingly favoure, benynly yevyng auctorite to execute his purpos.

And he havynge the title of desired possession of the Kyng's maiestie, was right gladde.

Than nothyng he omyttyng of care and diligence, two werkys of pyte began to make; oone for the vowe that he hadde made, another as to hym by p̄cepte was inioynde. Therefore the case prosp'ously succeded, and after the Apostles word all necessaryes flowed unto the hande.

The chirche he made of cumly stooone work, tablewyse. And an hospital house a litell lenger of from the chirche by hymself he began to edifie. The

chirche was fowndid (as we have taken of oure eldres) in the moneth of Marche, in the name of oure Lorde Jhu Christ, in memorie of moost bleffide Bartholomew Apostle, the yere from the Incarnation of the same Lorde our Savyoure m^{mo} c. xiiij.

Thanne haldyng and rewlyng the holy see of Rome, mooste holy fader Pope Calixte the Secunde.

P'sidente in the church of Ingland, William, Archebishoppe of Cawntirbury; and Richarde, Byshoppe of London; the whiche of due lawe and right, halowid that place yn the giste party of the forsayde felde (and byshoply auctoryte dedicate the same that tyme full breve and shorte) as a cymytery.

Regnyng the yonger son of William Rothy, first kynge of Englisshmen yn the North, Herry the Firste, xxx^{ty} yere, and a fide half, the thirde yere of his reigne. To the laude and glorie of the hye and endyvyduall Trynyte; to hym bleffynge, thankynge, honoure, and empyer, worlde withowtyn ende. Amen.

Cap^m. 8^m.

What was yn Revelacyon shewyd to Kinge Edward of this place.

Heir we may nat silence kepe; but evydently expresse that (by relacon of oure senyours) we have fownde dyvynly schewid this to be a place of prayer longe before tyme, to the glorious Kynge Edward the Confessoure, the son of Etheldrede the Kyng, brother of Seynt Edward the Martir; of whom many goode thynges they seye they hadde herde in their tymes, now to be declarid. This bleffid Kynge whan he was in the chirche of God (replete with manyfolde bewte of virtue, as the boke of his giftys declarith) as a religiouse, and full of the spirite of pphicie, he schoone bright, beholdyng thynges fer of as they were p'sente, and thynges to come as they were nowe existente, with the yis* of his soule by the Holy Gost, for he was illumyned.

The whiche, in a certayn nyght whan he was bodely slepyng, his herte to God wakyng, he was warnyd of this place, with an heavynly dreame made to hym, that Gode this place hadde chosyn, his name theryn to be putte and sette, and holy and worschipfull it schuld be schewid to Crysten peple. Wherupon this holy kynge, early aryfing, come to this place that God hadde schewid hym; and to them that about hym stoide, expressid the vision that nyght made to hym, seyde before all the peple; p'phecied this place to be gret before God. Whoes cleyr p'phecyes howth they be supportyd, gretly with the myght of trewith, experience hath approvyd y^t. And every feithful man may cleirly beholde the same.

* Eyes.

Cap^m.

Cap^m. 9^m.*What iij Men of Greyce feyed beforne of thys place.*

It was feyed that iij men of Greyke, ysprongyn of noble kynage, goynge owte from ther countre and kynrede, takynge on them for God the holy laboure of pilgimage; and whan with devoute soule they fowght the help of Seynts in many places, from the grete fee they hadde entyrde Inglonde, desyrynge to visite the bodies of Seynts theyr restynge, and by ther meryts in the last examinacion to be succurred and defended. Whan they came to London, they went to thys place, and ther prostrate honourd and worschipped God; and asorne them that ther was p^rsente, (and behelde them as simple ydiottys) they began wonderful thyngs to seye and p^rphecie of thys place, seyinge, wonder nat ze us here to worschipp God, where a full acceptable temple to hym shal be bylded; for the high Maker of all thyngs wyll that it be bylded: and the fame of this place schall attain from the spryng of the funne to the goynge downe.

Cap^m. 10^m.*Of the clenfyng of thys place.*

Truly thys place (asorn his clenfyng) pretendid noone hope of goodnesse. Right uncleane it was; and as a maryce, dunge, and fenny, with water almost ev'ytyme habowndynge; and that, that was emynente above the water, drye, was deputid and ordeyned to the jubeit or gallows of thevys, and to the tormente of othir that were dāpnid by judicall auctoryte. Truly whan Rayer hadde applied his study to the purgacion of this place, and decreid to put his hande to that holy byldyng, he was nat ignoraunte of Sathanas wyles, for he made and feyney hymself unwyse; for he was so coacted, and owtward p^rtendid the cheyr of an ydiotte, and began a litell while to hyde the secretnesse of his soule. And the more secretelly he wroght, the more wysely he dyd his werke. Truly, yn playnge unwise, he drewe to hym the felischip of children and servants, assemblynge hymself as one of them; and, with ther use and helpe, stonys and othir thyngs (profitable to the bylyng) lightly he gaderyd togedyr. He played with them, and from day to day made hymself more vile in his own yen, in so mykill that he plesid the Apostle of Cryste, to whom he hadde provyd himself; throwgh whois grace and helpe, whan all thyng was redy that semyd necessarie, he reysed uppe a grete frame. And now he was provyd nat unwyse as he was trowid, but very wyse;

wyfe; and that that was hydde and secrete opynly began to be made to all men. Thus yn merveles wyfe he conforttid in the Holy Gooste, and instructe with cunynge of trewith; seide the worde of God feithfully by dyvse churches; and the multitude both of clerkys and of the laite constauntly was exhortid to folowe and fulfyll those thynges that were of charite and almsdede.

“ And yn thys wyfe he cumpassid his sermon, that now he fired his audience to gladnesse, that all the peple applauded hym; and incontynent anoon he profferid sadnesse, and so now of ther synnys, that all the peple were compellid ynto syghyng and wepyng. But he trewly (in the same cheir and soule eſmore pſeveraunte) exyressid holfume doctrine, and after God and feithful sermon prechyd.

“ And yn his techyng unreprevyd was fownde, those thyngs techyng that the Holy Gost, by the apostles and apostolyke expositiours, have yeve to the chirche unmoveably and stedfastly to beholde fforth eſmore.

“ Hys lyfe accordid to his tonge, and his dede approvid well hys sermon; and so, yn the sacrafice of God, the moweth and bylle of the turtill was returnyd to his arme pittes, and reclyned unto the wyngs, leiffe that he, pchyng to othir, schulde be fownde reprovably yn hymself.

“ Of this almen grettly were aſtonyd, booth of the noveltie of the areyſid frame, and of the fownder of this newe werke. Who wolde trowe this place with so sodayn a clenſyng to be purgid, and ther to be sette up the tokenys of croſſe? And God there to be worshipped, wher sūtyme ſtoide the horrible hangyng of thevys; who shuld nat be aſtonyd ther to se conſtrūcte and bylid thonorably byldyng of pite? That shulde be a ſeyntwary to them that fledde therto, where sūtyme was a comyn offyryne of dampnyd peple, and a general ordeyned for peyn of wrecchys. Who schulde nat marvel yt to be haunted?

The myſterie of oure Lordys body and precious blode, where was sūtyme ſchewid owte the blode of gentyly and hethyn peple! Whois herte lightly schulde take or admytte ſuch a man nat producte of gentyll blode. Nat grettly yndewid with litterature of mannys or of dyvyne kynage. So worſchipfull and so grete a werke prudently to begynne, and hyt begune, to so happy a progreſſe fro day into day, to perfecte and parforme. This ys the changes of the right hande of God. O Cryſt! theſe ben thy workys, that of thyn excellent vertu and ſingular pyte makyſt of unclene clene, and cheriſt the feble of the worlde, to confownde
the

the mighty; and callist them that be nat as yt wer they that been. The whiche Golgotha, the place of opyn abhominacion, madist a seyntwary of prayer, and a solemnpne tokyn or sygne of devocion.

“ Cap^m 11^m.

“ *Of the Ryottys and Assemblyngs of the adv'sarie Partys, and of the Pryvylegys of the Chirche.*

“ Thus procedyng the tyme, clerkes to leve undir regular ynstitution in the same place, in breif tyme were vey'd togedir.

“ Rayer optenyng cure and office of the Piorhede, and mynystryng to them necessaries (nat of certeyn rentys), but plenteously of oblacions of feithfull peple. And nat longe astir, that drede that he drede come to hym, and that he dredyd happid hym. He was to fume the odur of lyif into lyif; to othir the odirr of death yn to deith. Sume feid he was a deseyver, for cause that yn the nette of the grete ffyscher evil fischis were medilled with goode. Aforne the houre of the last disseverawnce, his howselholde peple were made his enemyes, and so wys azenste hym, wycked men; and wykydnes lyid to hymself. Therfore with prik-kyng cnvyte (many p̄vatly), many also opynly, azenste the servante of God, cesid nat to gruge, and, in derogacion to the place and plate of the same, browghtyn many sclawnders, with thretnyngs. The goodes that they myght they withdrew and toke away. Constreynd hym with wikkednes, made wery hym with injuries, provokid hym with dispites, bygiled hym with symilate frendschippes; and sume of them brake owte into so bolde avowednesse, that they drewe amonge themselves a contracte of wikkid conspiracion, what day, sette, and place, the serv̄nt of God they myght, throwgh wyles and fultitie, draw to ther cowncell with a deceyte; and hym so ther p'sente to plucke from the stappis of his lyif. And so his remembraunce they wolde had done away from this worlde..

“ But ther is no wysdom, ther is no kunyng, there is no cowncell, azenste God, in whom he cast his thowght, and with the Apostle put his strengith. He therefore that was his hope was his myght, and for hym he discūfyt his enemyes. Therfore, whan the day abydde come which was deputed to the innocentis death, oone of them, partner of so grete a wykkidnesse, secrete to hymself abhorryng so grete a synne, aforyn the houre of the perille drawyng neir, shewide by order to the s̄vente of God the fume of al ther cowncell. He for this to God and his patrone zaf thankys, that the secretes of his enemyes were nat hidde.

hidde fram hym, and that by the benefite of oure Lordes pyte he hath skapid the deith to hym arrayid.

“ For thys and lyke causys apperynge, azen he wente to the kyng, with a lamentable querell exprefsyng, howe with untrew dispitys he was deformyd, and what fastidious owtebrekyngs hadde tempted hym, besekyng his royal munyficence that the pson and the place that he hadde graunted hym he wolde defende. Also yn his suggestion to the kynge he made this reson: he bideth no rewarde of God that hath begune a goode werke, and, so begune, w^t a dewe ende hath nat synyshed the same. Wherefore, for the ynward bowell of the mercy of Cryst, that he trusted yn for the dignytie that he schoone with, and for the power of his emynence, he wolde opyn the bosume of his pite to them that were desolate, and honoure God yn his suetes, and restreyn the berkyng rodnesse of unfeithfull peple.

“ So that to the goode bygynnynges he now joynys better usyngs and largeor exsecucions, myghte byle to hymself eternal howse in hevyn, whyle that he worschippeth and defendith the howse of God yn erthe.

“ Thus the kyng, mervellyng the prudence and constauncie of this man, answered that he wolde applie hym to his just and necessarie petitions, and that furthermore he behestid hymself to be a tutor and defender of hym and of hys. Therefore he made this chirche, with all his pertynences, with the sam fredomys that his crowne ys libertid with, or ony othir chirche yn all Englonde that is most yfreid; and relefid hit all customys, and decreid for to be free from all erthly servyce, power, and subjecon, and zave sharpe sentence azenste contrary malyngnos. This and many other insigniis, that ys to say, dignytes of liberte granted to the prior, and to them undirneith hym servinge, and to the forsayd chirche. And with his chartur and seal confermyd hyt; adjuryng all heyris and succeffoures, yn the name of the holy Trinite, that this place w^t royall auctorite they upholde and defende, and the libertees of hym I gaunted they schulde graunte and confirme with suche p^rvelegge.

“ Thus when he was streyngethyd and comfortably defendyd, glad he wente owte from the face of the kynge; and when he was cumyn home to his, what he had obteyned of the roiall majestie expressid to othir that ther schulde be affrayed. Also this worschippfull man pp^rsid for to depose the quarell of his calamyteys afore the See of Rome (Goddis grace hym helpynge), and of the same See wrytynges to brynge to hym, and to his astir cumers profitable. But dyvers undir
growynge

growynge ympedymentys, and at the last lettyng the article of deith; that he wold had fulfilled he myght nat. And so only the reward of goode wyll he deservyd.

“ After his decease iii men of the same congregacion (whoys memory be bleffid in blisse) fondirly wente to fondirly byschoppes of the See of Rome, and iii p'veleges of iii byschoppes obteynyd; that is to feye, of St. Anastace, Adrian, and Alexander, this chirche with three dowryes, as yt weir with an unpenytrable scochyn wardid and defendyd ayenste ympetuous hostylyte.

“ Now beholde that pphefye of the bleffid kynge and confessoure Seynt Edward, that beforntyme hadde profyfyed and feyn by revelacion of this place, of grete party is feyn and fulfillid. Behold trewly that this holy chirche and chosyn to God, shyneth with manyfolde bewte.

“ Ffowndyd and endewid with hevynly answer, ifublymate with many pyvyleges of notable men, and to a fume of laude and glorie, rycheffid with many relikys of feyntes, and bewtyfied w' hawnted and usuall tokenys of celestiall vertu.”

A number of miracles are next recited; and nothing more is added of the history of the priory, till the author begins “ the Prolog” of the second book.

“ So us confessynge to God, and begynnyng to telle his mervels (we truste feithfully) he shall yeve a goode endynge, the whiche hath yeve a good begynnyng. Nowe renuyth to oure mynde one solempne thyng to be seyde for many. And when this hath be movyd, both by opyn refune and unyversal wytnes more lycencyous, we may passe ynto othur, ydon by lyke vertu and evyn power.

Hedirto we have writyn examplis of myracles, the whiche were don in the dayes of goode remembraunce of Rayer, prior, and founder of this place, to the laude of God and excitament of holynes. And nowe it is for to do and procede of these thynges that we han feyn and herde don in the dayes and tymes of the successor of the forseyde priore. The gret solempne thyng ys this; first, whan the rememberid piour was zit alyve, the whiche edified the frame of this p'cious werke upon the fowndament of apostles and pphecys, ffor as moche as the begynnyng of grete thyngs nedith gretter helpe, thanne most was prompte and p'sente, hauntid plenty of mynystrys (grace from God). Ffurthemore those than astir to the avowers, that the celestiall Fader drewe yn to the odor of his oyuntmentis, reuwydde a newe solempnyte of them that ranne to religion with an ynwarde newydde devocion. Also a newe solempnyte was for obvencyouns

and ziftes, in money, in howfholde, in corne, and mevable goodes, grete nowmbyr. And than, aftur a joconde feifte, bify in this place was hadde of recoverynge of men ynto helthe; of them that langwyfshid, of drye men, of contracte men, of blynde men, dome men, and deif men. For theis caufeys, whan the daye of his nativity into hevyn was knowyn, y^e was folempnyzed and honoured with grete myrth and dawnfyng yn erthe. And men prefflyde hydder thykly, for varyawnte caufys, and fhulderid togider.

And as languyfhyng men were ther abydyng the mevyng water of grace, that yn a certeyn place, (as this fame) and yn certeyn tyme, they fhould psume and trufte well the wonte grace to be zeven to them, as was befor to othyr; as the dayly relikys of them, preche and fhew to us: and this is that that we feide befor. Oone folempne for many, or elfe many to make one folempne feifte.

Therefore after the fervys of his prelacie xxij and vi moneths, the xx daye of Septembr, the vij moneth, the cleyhowfe of thys worlde he forfoke, and the howfe everlaftyng he enterid, that fownded this houle, into the laude and honoure of ye name of Cryft; that yn the howfe of his fadir he myght be crownyd, yn his myldnes and yn his mercyes. And in afmykyl as off no workys withowte charite cumeth forthe pfecte, withowte whiche charite othir goodis may nat pvaile, the whiche alfo charite may nat be hadde withowte othir goodys, by the whiche man is made goode; rightly fo we of hym have this hope, that nothyng hath be omyfed by him, that tochich grace of that that we feke here in this paffyng lyfe. As is the comynon of Cryftes feith and comunycacion of his sacramentis, and namly infygns of a contrite herte by penaunce. For why? Amonge thefe we trufte that he paffid; and yn this we trufte, as we hope in the meritorie helpe of oure myghty patrone, (to whom) the litill flokke of xiiij chanons as a few fheippe he hath lefte, with litil lande, and right fewe rentys; neetheleffe, with copious obvenchyons of the awter, and helpyng of the nygh pties of the populous cyte they were holpyn.

Sothly, they floryfch now with leffe fruite than that tyme whan the forfayd folempnyties of myracles were exercysyd; by a lyke wyfe as it were a plante, whan y^e is well y rotyd, the ofte watyryng of hym ceftith. The tyme of a zere turned abowte, fuccedid into the ppositure and the dignyte of the Piore of this new plantacion admytted by the Byfhope of London, lord Robert, Thomas one of the chanons of the chirche of Seynt Ofyth. The zere of our Lorde m and c^{mo} and xl iiii, the fevyn indicōn, reigynyng Stevyn the fone of Stevyn erle Blefence, the

the whiche promoyd Theobalde Blesence into the Archebifshoppe of Cawntir-bery.

This Thomas (as we have pvyd in comyn) was a man of jocunde companye and felowly jocundite; of grete eloquence, and of grete cunyng; instructe in philosophy, and divine bokys ex'cised. And he hadde y^t in prompte whatfuev' he wolde utter to speke y^t metyrly.

And he hadde in use eȝy solempne day, what the case requyrid, to dispenſe the worde of God, and flowynge to hym the prees of peple. He zave, and so addid to hym, glorie utward, that ynward hadde zeve him this grace. He was plate to us mekly almost xxx zere; and in age an hundrid wynter, almost with hole wyttis, with all crysten solempnyte tochyng Crystes grace, he deceffid, and was put to his fadres, the zere of oure Lorde m.c.lxxiiij; of the papacie of bleffide Alexawnder the Third xv zere; of the coronacion of the most unskunfited Kynge of Englonde Henry the Secunde xx zere, the xvii day of the moneth of Janyv', in the fame zere of the elecion of lord Richard Archebyshop of Cawntirbury, aforne whom oure brethren were put and sette, and of his goode grace hym praynge, whom the grace of God from the forsayd paucyte encreeffid yn to xxxv, encrefyng w^t them temp'all goodys, pmysid to be cast to them that sekith the kingdom of God.

In this manys time grewe the plante of this apostolyke branch, yn glorie and grace, before God and man.

And with moor ampliant bylyngs were the skynnys of oure tabernaculys dylatid. To the laude and glorie of oure Lorde Jhu Criste, to whom be honoure and glory, worlde withowtyn ende. Amen."

This mixture of truth and fable was probably written very soon after the death of Rahere; for my author says some of them "be zitte alyve" that were present at his proceedings. The antiquity of the story will be an apology therefore to many of my readers. To others who will not admit that plea as an excuse, shall I add, it affords some new facts not detailed by my predecessors in this work?

If Rahere was really of low origin, he must have been patronized by some very great and powerful personage, through whose influence he was admitted to the households and tables of the barons of London.

I do not find a word which authorizes me to suppose he was the King's minstrel, or that he was the King's *jester*, or *fool*. The transition from the houses of noblemen to the palace was easy. Let us only imagine, "the noyfull presse of that

tumultuous courtes," where "spectacles, metys, and plays, and othir courtly mokkys and trifyllys" abounded; and we shall no longer wonder persons of low "kynage" found admittance. Humour is not by any means confined to rank and ancestry; and a Wit is of too rare growth to be weeded out, and spurned from the garden, because he did not spring from the parterre.

It does not appear that he directed, or performed in the above amusements, but that by his flatteries and services he was admitted as a partaker in them.

We should be almost inclined to wonder, how he accomplished a journey to Rome in those days, when the difficulties of travelling were much greater than at present. But, being himself a penitent, and his patrons enthusiasts in religion, money and recommendations, no doubt, made his path easy and pleasant.

Superstition doth work miracles; we have a proof before us. The very focus of it was the object of his journey, and there was the whole process planned. Rahere hath visited the shrines of Peter and Paul—Rahere hath seen a vision, St. Bartholomew hath commanded him to build a church to his name; and to this great command, King, Bishop, Lords, and all, yield implicit obedience, for the days of *enquiry* were not then arrived; and Rahere, as the chosen of the Apostle, was greater and more worthy than the rest of mankind: and therefore he obtained grants of land, materials, workmen, and oblations: and thus divested of every thing miraculous his church is raised. Full use was made of the *former holiness of the place*, and of the prophecies of St. Edward, and the Greeks.

It is curious to trace the manners of our countrymen back to this remote period. In so doing, we shall find *that curiosity* (then prevailing) which has daily wonderful effects in London, anno one thousand eight hundred and two. We will suppose it probable, that Rahere was reported to be about to remove the fens on which the idol of a mob, (the gallows) had long stood. Shall we not further suppose he had plenty of visitors? For it was "conteynid withyn the Kyngs market." Is it possible that a multitude should remain inactive spectators? For him, or against him, they must be: and this Rahere soon found. Was it then an *unwise* thought to play the fool. Would the recent assemblages of 1780 have been dispersed by the sermons of a Porteus, or the arguments of a Burke? And yet they were marshalled, and led by a madman, to a pursuit far less worthy than carrying stones and materials for erecting a church. Wise and well-informed Rahere; truly drawn is thy character by the monk our author. It is thus I account for his motives in playing the idiot. He had other means. "When the
 priory

priory began to flourish and its fame spread, Rayer joyned to hym a certeyn olde man, *Alfun* by name, to whom was sadde age, and sadnese of age, with expience of long time. This fame olde man not long beforne hadde *beldid the chirche of Seynt Gyls, at the gate of the cyte, that ynne Inglish tonge is called Cripilgate*, and that goode worke happely he hadde endyd. Demynge Rayer, this man profitable to hym, he deputed hym as his compayr. And with his consell and helpe, that was for to be don, disposid and parformyd. It was man and custome to this Alfune, with mynistris of the chirche, to cumpasse and go aboute the nye places of the chirche besily to seke and pryde necessaris, to the nede of the poer men that lay in the hospiral; and to them that were hyred to the makynge up of ther chirche. And that that was comytted to hym, trewly to brynge home, and to fundry men as it was nede for to devyde." No fooner was the receptacle ready, than many "yerely, with lightis and oblacions, peesefull vowys, and pryers, visited this holy chirche;" and the fame of cures performed was supported by magnificent festivals; "the zere from the Incarnation of our Lorde m.c xlvij. after the obite of Harry the Firste Kyng of Englonde the xii yere, whan the goldyn path of the son reduced to us the desired joyes of festfull celerite, than w^t a newe solempnyte of the blessid Apostle was yllumynynd w^t newe myracles this holy place. Langwyslyng men, grevyd with varyant forys, softly lay yn the church, with seynynge lightis; prostrate besekynge the mercy of God and the p^resence of St. Bartholomew."

I have been the more diffuse in my extracts from this MS*. because there seemed much improbability attached to other accounts of the foundation of this priory by a man of so little importance as Rahere. But the foregoing explanations render the story every way probable.

The miracles are embellishments, which, if used in our day, would have completely ruined their author; but at that period, the work could not have been performed without them. Shall I be blamed for giving one specimen? Before there was "grete plente of bokys yn the place," a person stole an "antiphoner, whiche was necessarie to them that schulde synge ynne the chirche. When it was tellid to Rayer, the priour, he took this harme with a soft herte paciently." Not so St. Bartholomew, for he visited Rayer immediately on his retiring to his chamber, commanded him to mount his horse in the morning, and ride "ynto the Jewes strete," where his horse would stop and point his foot to the door where the book was." Need I add it was recovered?

* Cotton Lib. Vespasian B. IX.

The possessions of the PRIORY

are too numerous to particularize. One other richly illuminated volume of their books remains in perfect preservation in the British Museum *. A vast number of coloured and gilded drawings of various merits decorate it, as head-pieces and vignettes. A few most worthy of engraving are annexed. It is a work of infinite labour and ingenuity; and the following is a list of its contents, which I have inserted as giving an epitome of their manners and their studies.

“ De summa Trinitate & fide catholicâ. De constitutionibus. De rescriptis. De consuetudine. De postulacōne prelator'. De electione et electi potestate. De translatōne episcoporum'. De auctoritate & usu pallii. De renunciacōne. De supplendâ negligenciâ prelator'. De temporibus ordinacionis et q̄litate ordinandorum'. De scrutinio in ordine faciendo. De ordinatis ab ep̄o qui renūciavit ep̄tui. De etate et qualitate proficiendor'. De sacra unccione. De sacramentis iterandis vel nō iterandis. De filiis presbitor' ordinandis vel non. De servis non ordinandis. De obligatis ad racōcinia ordinandis vel non. De corpore viciatis ordinandis vel non. De bigamis non ordinandis. De clericis peregrinis. De officio archidiaconi. De officio archipresbiteri. De officio primicerii. De officio sacriste. De officio custodis. De officio vicarii. De officio & potestate judicis delegati. De officio legati. De officio judicis ordinarii. De officio judicis. De majoritate & obedienciâ. De treugâ & pace. De pactis. De transaccionibus'. De postulando. De procuratoribus'. De syndico. De hijs que vi metus vel causa fiunt. Dein integrum restitutione. De alienacione judicis mutandi causâ factâ.

Incipit kalēdariū libri secundi. De judiciis. De foro competenti. De libelli oblatōne. De mutuis peticiōnibus'. De litis contestacōne, ut lite nō contestata nō procedatur. De juramento calumpnie. De dilacionibus. De feriis. De ordine cognitionum. De plus peticionibus'. De causâ possessionis et proprietatis. De restitutione spoliator'. De dolo et contumaciâ. De eo qui mittitur è possōne causa rei servande, ut lite pendenti nichil innovetur. De sequestracione possōnū et fructuū. De confessis. De probaciōnibus'. De testibus et attestacionibus'. De testibus cogendis. De fide instrumentorum'. De presumpciōnibus'. De jurejurando. De excepcionibus'. De prescripciōnibus'. De sentēciâ et re judicatâ. De applicaciōnibus', recusaciōnibus', et relacionibus'. De peregrinaciōnibus'. De confirmacōne utili vel inutili.

Klnd' libri tertii. De vitâ et honestate clericorum'. De cohabitacōne clericorum' et mulierum'. De clericis nō residentibus'. De prebendis et dignitatibus'. De clerico egrotante. De

* 10 E. I. VI. King's MSS.

institucionib'. De concessione p̄bende vel ec̄c̄e non vacantis. De sede vacante nichil innovetur. De hijs que fiunt à majori parte capituli, ut beneficia ec̄c̄astica sine diminuc̄oe conf'ant. De reb' ec̄c̄asticis alienandis vel non. De precariis. De com̄odato. De deposito. De emp̄cōne et vendicōne. De locato et conducto. De rerum p̄mutacione. De feudis. De pignorib'. De fidei ussiorib'. De solucionib'. De donacionib'. De peculio clericor'. De testamentis. De successiōib' ab intestato. De sepulturis. De pochiis et aliis pochianis. De decimis, primiciis, et oblaconib'. De regularib' ad religione tanseuntib'. De conversione convigator'. De cōvsiōne infidelium. De voto et voti redempcōne. De statu m̄ochor' et canōicor' regulariū. De religiosiis domib' ut ep̄o sint s̄bjecte. De capellis m̄ochor' et alior' religiofor'. De jure patronatūs. De cencib', exaccionib', et procuraconib'. De consecracōne ecclie vel altaris. De celebraconē missa'. De baptismo et ejus effectu. De presbitero nō baptizato. De custodiā eucariste crismatis et de sac̄s vasis. De reliquiis et venaconib' eccliesiar'. De observanciā iei unior'. De purificacōne, alias purgacōne post partum. De ecclesiis edificandis, alias reparandis. De immunitate eccliar' cimiitii et rer' p̄tineciū ad eandē. De ecclia vel mōchi secularib' reb' se inmiscant.

Hic incipit kalēdarium libri quarti. De sponsalib' et matrimoniis. De desponsacōne impuberum. De clandestinā desponsacōne. De sponsā duor'. De condicionib' appositis et aliis contractib' qui clici seu novetes m̄rimon' stiale possūt. De eo q̄ duxit i m̄rimōim' qm̄ prius polluit p̄ adultm̄. De conjugio leprosor'. De conjugio fervor'. De natis ex libero ventre. De cognacōne spiritali. De cognacione legali. De eo qui cognovit cōsanguineā uxis sue. De consanguinitate et affinitate. De frigidis et maleficiatis ac impotēciā coeundi. De m̄rimōio cōtr' iñtdēm ec̄c̄e contracto. De hijs qui filii sunt legitimi. Qui m̄rimō accusare possunt vel testificari. De divorciis. De donaconib' inter uxm̄ ac dotē per divorciū r̄stitū. De secundis nupciis.

Kalendarium libri quinti. De accusaconib' et inquisicionib'. De calumpniatorib'. De symōiā, & ne q̄cūq' p̄ spūalib' exigat' vel et p̄m̄ta. Ne prelati vices suas sup̄ añuo censu concedat. De maḡtris ne quicqm̄ exigant p̄ licenciā docendi. De Judeis et Saracenis et eor' servis. De hereticis. De scismaticis. De apostatis et reiterantib' baptisimi. De hiis qui filios occiderunt. De infantib' ut languidis expositis. De homicidio voluntario vel casuali. De torneamētis. De clicis pugnantib' in duello. De sagittariis. De adulteriis, et de stupro. De raptorib', incendiariis, et violatorib' eccliar'. De furtis. De usuris. De crimine falsi. De fortiligiis. De collusionē. De delicto pūor'. De clico venatore. De clico p̄cussore.

De

De clico maledico. De clico excōicato depōito' vel inēdēo ministrante. De clico nō ordiño ministrante. De clico psaltum promotō. De illo qui ordinem furtivē suscepit. De excessib' prelator' et subditor'. De novi opis nunciacōne. De privilegiis et excessib' privilegiator'. De purgacione canonicā. De purgacione vulgari. De injuriis et dampno dato. De penis. De penitēciis et remissionib'. De sentenciā excōicacionis. De verbor' significacōnib'. De regulis juris."

OF THEIR POSSESSIONS

CANONBURY was certainly most convenient and pleasant. We can easily imagine the beautiful view they must have had from thence, even to the gates of the priory; for the smoke of London was not then so dense as it is at present, and but very few buildings intervened. What can I add to the excellent History of this Manor, written by my worthy friend and patron Mr. Nichols * ?

An absurd tradition yet prevails in the parish that the monks had a subterraneous communication with Canonbury, because an old door exists on the North side of the church, for which they cannot find another use.

Were I engaged in an historical account of this priory only, it would be proper to enumerate each distinct possession; but, as that is not the case, the following must suffice.

Spatialia prioris Sancti Bartholomei.

London'. Pens' ejusdē in eccliā Sancti Michis de Bassyngghalle ij s.

Ecclesia Sancti Sepulcr' extra Newgate, xij. .

Sum' Spualit' viij l. viii s. viii d.

Inde decima xv s. x d. ob.

Medietas viij s. v¼ d.

Tempalia ejusdē prioris in pochiis London'.

Sancti Dunstani W. xvij s. vi d. Om' Sanctor' de Honylane lvij d. Sancte Marie de Stanynglane xxv s. Om' Sanctor' ad Muros iiij s. Sancti Gregorii ii s. Sancti Bartholomei pva viij s. Sancti Martini Oteswych xx s. Sancti Thomae Ap'li ij s. Sancte Mildreth de Walbrooke ij s. viij d. Sancti Antonii xs. Sancti Bothi de Aldryshgate vij l. iijs. vi d. Sancte Marie Wolnoth xv s. Sancte Margarete de Lothbury xij s. ij d. Sancti Johis Zachary ij s. Sancte Agnetis ifra Alldryshgate xij s. iiij d. Sancti Stephi in Judaismo vjs. iiij d. Sancti

* He will have only justice when I acknowledge myself indebted for his assistance in every pursuit of ten years past, during which I have known him.

Martini in Ludgate lvi s. viij d. Sancte Brigide iij s. vi d. Sancti Petri in Tamufestrete viij s. Sancti Nichi ad Macellas xli s. iij d. Sancte Marie de Arcubis iij l. x s. Sancti Dunstani Eli xxiiij s. Sancte Vedasti xxix s. Sancti Michis de Candelwykstrete viij s. x d. Sancti Augustini ad Pontem xvij s. vi d. Sancti Lawrencii in Judaismo xxxv s. viij d. Sancte Trinitates pve xxiv s. Sancti Mathei iij s. vi d. Sancti Albani in Wodestrete vs Sancte Marie de Aldermanbury iij s. Scti Andree de Holborne ii s. Sancti Petri de Woodstrete lxiiij s. Sancti Alphegi vii s. vi d. Sancti Michis de Cornehull xix s. Sancti Andree Baynard xvij s. Sancti Martini in Pomis lxvij s. Sancti Egidii ex Crepulgate xxxvij s. viij d. Sancti Leonardi jux' Sctm Martin' iij s. Sancti Olavi vi s. Sancti Benedicti de Woodenwharf lx s. Sancti Nichi Coldabbey vi s. viij d. Sancte Marie Magdalene in Pifcar' xi s. iv d. Sancti Michis ad Bladum xiii s. iv d. De Iseldon de terris & pratis xxxv s. Om' Sanctor de Bredstreet xxxvi s. Sancti Michis de Pat' noff' chirche iij s. iij d. Om' Sanctor' de Graslechirche xxx s. iij d. Sancti Sepulcr' ex Newgate xvi. xvij s. ii d. Sancti Michis de Hoggelane xiii s.

Summa pticular' lxxij l. v s. viij d.

Inde decima vij l. iij s. vi $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Medietas iij l. xij s. iij $\frac{1}{4}$ d *

Tonstall's spiritual benefices.

10 Aug. 14 Hen. VIII.

Monasterium Scti } Terre et possessiones 600 } mutum v l.

Bartholæi Lond' } marc. bona 400 marc. } p' tras D. Regis.

It was surrendered 30 Hen. VIII. and Dugdale gives it as worth 652 l. 15 s. *per annum*. Prioratus five Mon. Scti Barthol. Smithfield in tempa' et spiritui 653 l. 15 s. †.

I shall cite two particulars from the "Livre de les Rates," 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, to shew how lands sold at that time.

St. Bartholomew's priory had possessions at Stanmore, Middlesex, containing 66 acres of arable, 24 of pasture, and 42 of meadow land, of the clear yearly value of 15 l. It was rated for sir Thomas Rayland, kt. at 28 years purchase, 1557.

4 s. 8 d. 13 s. 4 d. and 6 s. *per annum* received by the prior and convent from the Bear, in West Smythfield: the Bell, in the same place, and the Ferrer's house, in the parish of St. Sepulchre's, were sold at 20 years purchase.

* Harl. MS.

† Office of First Fruits.

Thus fell the labours of Rahere, 426 years after the completion of his work. And it is my unpleasant task to trace their *ruins* in their descent and present state.

May 19, 1544. A grant was made of this place to Richard Riche. "We the King, in consideration of the sum of 1064 l. 11 s. 3 d. grant, &c. to R. R. kt. Chancellor of our Court of Augmentations of the Revenues of our Crown, the capital messuage, and mansion house, of the dissolved monastery, or priory of St. Bartholomew, and that close of the same called Great St. Bartholomew's, beginning, &c. We do likewise grant to R. R. kt. all those our messuages, houses, and buildings, called Le Fermery, Le Dorter, Le Frater, Les Cloysters, Les Galleries, Le Hall, Le Kitchen, Le Buttry, Le Pantry, Le olde Kitchen, Le Woodehouse, Le Garner, and Le Prior's Stable, situate within the close aforesaid, as they appertained to the monastery.

The King gives the service of 100th part of a knight's fee, and reserved rent of 6s. 8d. from a tenement granted to John Williams, of Rycote, in the county of Oxford, kt. and Edwarde Northe, kt. of London, in the above close. Also 51 tenements, with their appurtenances, within the precincts of the great close belonging to the priory; and 5 messuages, and tenements, with two stables belonging to the same; and further the reversion of the said messuages, &c. within the limits of the monastery; also the water from the conduit head * of St. Bartholomew, within the manor of Canbery, co. Midd. as enjoyed by prior Bolton and his predecessors †."

Then follows a grant of the fair of St. Bartholomew, as when in possession of the prior and convent; which is still held. Those who wish to form an idea of this scene of depravity, may go at eleven o'clock in the evening. They may then form some conception of the dreadful scenes that *have* been acted there in former days. The visitor will find all uproar. Shouts, drums, trumpets, organs, the roaring of beasts, assailing the ear! while the blaze of torches, and glare of candles, confuse the sight, and present as well the horror of executions and burning of Martyrs, as the humours of a fair.

"And whereas the great close of St. Bartholomew hath been before the memory of man used as a parish within itself, and distinct from other parishes; and the inhabitants thereof have had their parish church, and church yard, within the church of the late monastery and priory, and to the same church annexed, and

* Before the plan of sir Hugh Middleton for the New River took effect, this conduit must have been of considerable notice.

† These places were held by fealty only, and were valued at 117 l. 7 s. 11 d. *per annum*.

have had divine service performed by a curate from the appointment of the prior and convent; and whereas a certain chapel, called 'The parish chapel,' with part of the great parish church, have been taken away, and the materials sold for our use; nevertheless, there still remains a part fit for erecting a parish church, and already raised and built: we do grant to the said Rich. Riche, knt. and to the present and future inhabitants within the great close, that part of the said church of the late said monastery or priory which remains raised and built, to be a parish church for ever, for the use of the said inhabitants; and to be called The parish church of St. Bartholomew, the Apostle, the Great, in West Smithfield, in the suburbs of London," distinct and separate from other parishes; and that all the void ground, 87 feet in length, and 60 feet in breadth, next adjoining to the West side of the church, shall be taken for a church yard, &c. &c." The next clause appoints Richard Rich patron, and John Deane clerk, rector; and places the church in the jurisdiction of the diocese of London, and fixes the first fruits at 8*l. per annum*; 11*l. per annum* to the rector, and his successors, their salary arising from certain tenements.

In the 2d year of Elizabeth, another grant was made to the same sir Richard Riche, by the title of Richard lord Riche and to his heirs, afterwards earls of Warwick and Holland, from whom hath descended the late possessor William Edwardes, of Johnstone hall, in the county of Pembroke, South Wales, son of lady Elizabeth Rich, and created in 1776 baron Kensington of the kingdom of Ireland. His lordship died Dec. 13, 1801; and was succeeded by his only son William Edwardes, now lord Kensington.

Newcourt, in his Repertorium, gives a list of the rectors down to Anthony Burgefs, who enjoyed the living 46 years. He died in August 1709.

John Poultney.

Thomas Spateman, died 1737.

Richard Thomas Bateman, 1738, presented by Edward Edwardes.

John Moore, 1762, by the bishop of London.

Owen Perrot Edwardes, A.M. July 4, 1768, by William Edwardes.

THE CHURCH AND RUINS

were evidently constructed at two different periods. They must be sought among stables, carpenters', and farriers' shops. The sound of hammers now resound through those arches where the solemn chaunt only echoed in soft response; and where the measured step of the silent monk paced in slow movements.

The style is a mixture of the Norman and Gothic or *Saracenic** architecture; and, I am firmly persuaded, great part of the remains, particularly the present church, are Rahere's original building.

What part of the "skynnyngs of oure tabernaculys" were "dylated" with "moor ampliant bylyngs," it would be difficult now to discover. The cloisters, I should imagine, were a portion.

The Eastern side of Smithfield contains a fragment, once an entrance to the church, with beautiful ribs, sculptured into roses and zig-zag ornaments. It serves as a passage to the iron gates of the church-yard, through which the mutilated half of the priory may be seen, fronted by a flimsy skreen of brick, placed against the massy old arches of Norman architecture.

The ground has been raised several feet on the pavement of the old church. The wall on the South side is tolerably perfect, and serves as the back of a public house, now placed where the North cloister stood. An arch was, probably, a door into it. Smoke, and ill usage, have given it the appearance of the ruins of a dungeon.

The tower is of red brick †, embattled, with two buttresses. An arched door with a pediment over it, and above several windows; and on the roof of the tower a small turret. The church is stuccoed, and this front has a large door, and very large window.

On turning to the right, we pass along the West side of the cloisters, in an alley, or court, between them and Duck Lane. This part is so far demolished that only a few flints are discoverable in the bases of the houses; and the area is a farrago of sheds, walls, &c. &c. On crossing it, through the riding ground of Mr. Wheeler, livery-stable keeper, we find a scene of hateful degradation. Horses tied for the purpose of shoeing to the outside, and horses standing in the inside of the beautiful Eastern cloister ‡. Why was not this precious remnant converted into a passage to the church; and thus, in some degree, preserved to its original sacred use? Can London boast such another stable? I hope not. The arches, groins, and key stones, are perfect, most delicate, and exquisitely proportioned, of true Gothic elegance. The sculpture consists of what the plate will better describe than words.

* See the Pursuits of Architectural Innovation, in the Gentleman's Magazine, *passim*.

† The date 1688.

‡ In the *Revolutionary* system of our governors in the 17th century Churches and Cathedrals, where protestants worshiped God, were applied to similar uses.

Mr. Wheeler keeps his *Cloister-stable roof* as clean as white-wash will make it, and is very obliging. The cloister is 95 feet long, and 15 broad. The court leads to the clofe, where we find a modern square; and though we are now directly facing the refectory, not a vestige of antient architecture is visible, that part which projects into the clofe being faced with brick.

The windows are transformed into large ones of the present fashion. The length is 120 feet, by 30 in breadth. Some idea may be formed of its original state, by the Northern half, now a calico-glazer's shop; but the South part is a suite of very good apartments, inhabited by the worthy rector, Mr. Edwardes*.

The roof is very strong, and full of timber, and remains nearly as it was when the refectory.

In the N. E. corner of the square, a passage has been cut through the cellars; and here the strength and solidity of the walls may be seen, with massy arches, and stout groins. The cellar of Mr. Edwardes cannot be paralleled in London for coolness and durability.

At the South end of the East cloister there *was* a space 53 feet by 26, probably a court, through which the brethren passed to and from the refectory. The above passage turns to the North, where part of the old walls and a battered window that lighted the vaults are still to be seen.

I am led to suppose, from the crazy lath and plaster buildings that present themselves, and clog up this part, that they were some of the later menial offices, erected perhaps by Bolton. Dark and damp as this place is, one solitary tree lends its shade to veil those neglected ruins.

The lesser clofe contained the Prior's stables: their exact site is not known. A gateway was standing within the memory of man leading to the Wood-yard, Kitchens, &c. An antient mulberry-tree grew near it, and beneath its branches the good wives and maids of the parish were wont to promenade. Houses have usurped their place.

The Dissenting place of worship called *Bartholomew's chapel*, preached in by a Mr. Braithwaite, is set against the East end of the priory, not far from the choir. It is a ragged old building, not worth a description; and is approached through an alley, on the right hand of which is the entrance to "The Protestant Dissenting Charity School, supported by voluntary contributions." It extends over the

* To whom I beg leave to return my thanks for his obliging assistance.

South aisle of the church. There are near the school mustard and drug mills, and one very excellent house.

Adjoining the South transept was *Le Frater*; I think more modern than the church. A large pointed arch led into the transept. When the Convent assembled here, it was 26 feet in length, and 21 in breadth. Deal boards, scantlings, and carpenters, are the present assemblages which occupy it.

THE PRIOR'S HOUSE

is perfect in the outline, but a great deal of the original finishing is wanting. It is a massy building, incorporated with the East end of the chancel, whose walls exceed in strength and thickness those of many modern fortifications. The South side is supported by four buttresses; but the whole has been patched and altered to such a degree that we should hardly guess its first designation.

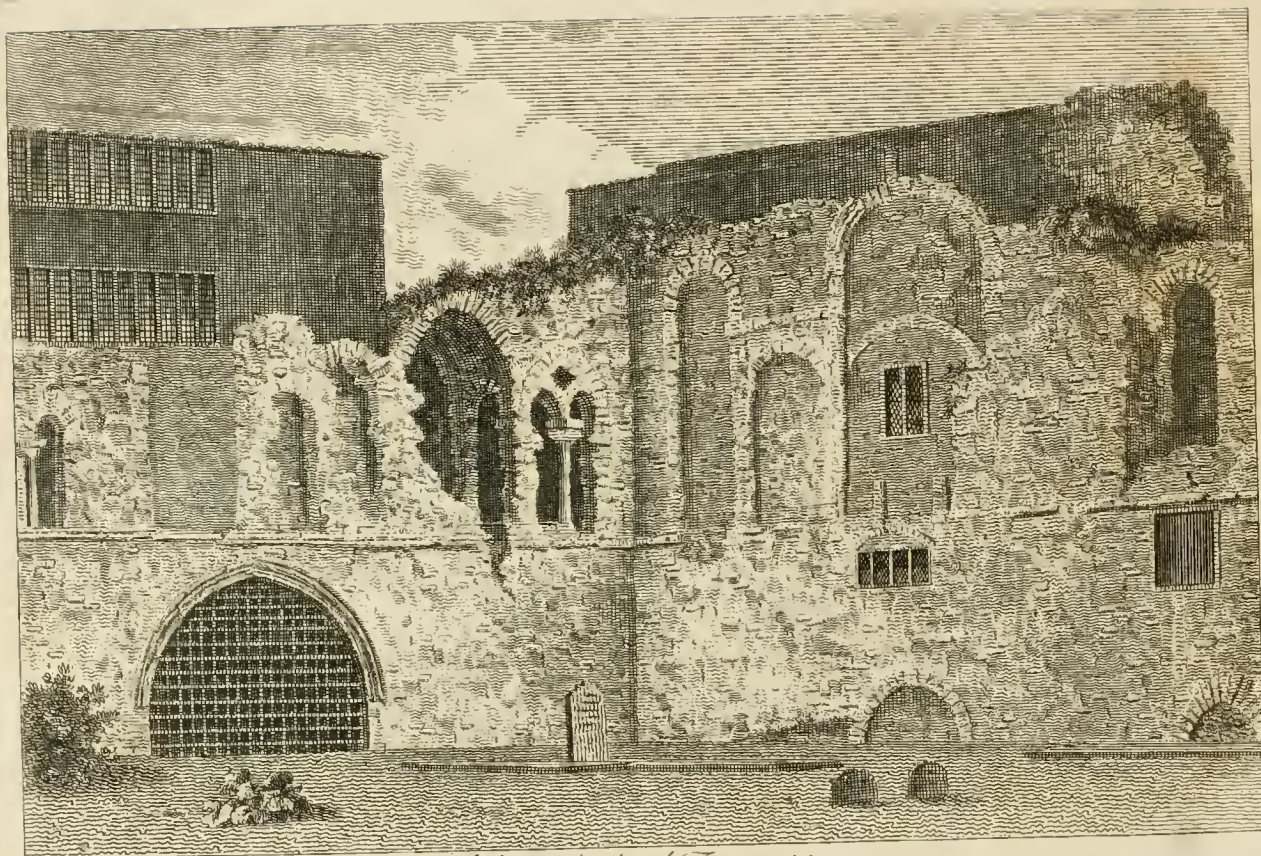
The vast flight of stairs remain, and they are literally wide enough for a coach and horses. At the top is the "*Fermery*." The mark of a partition is visible, and two small fire places. The length of the house is 83 feet. The ground and first floors were probably occupied by the prior, and the attic by the brethren. It is now inhabited by a cabinet-maker and school-master.

When the fostering rays of the Priory no longer beamed on its neighbouring territory, what an exhalation of lath and plaster rose around it! the mushrooms of its night; passages, too numerous for naming, formed by houses each story robbing from the air what they dared not take from the ground; *passages* barely wide enough for two *passengers*! From these dark and dreary lanes, scraps of the ancient walls may be observed, corroded and black. One of the houses has on it E. S. S. 1631.

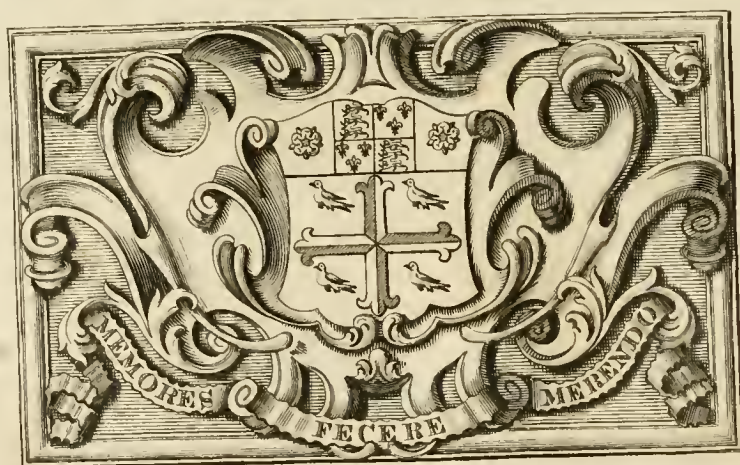
The earth has been much raised. The little of the North aisle that is to be *seen* has buttresses, and is faced with brick; the windows pointed. A very small part of the arch of the North transept shews itself from the court in which stands St. Bartholomew's parish school. This extends over the North aisle of the church. The houses project so much before this place, that they are within three feet of their opposite neighbours at the tops.

Cloth Fair is of similar architecture, but more open. A house in it has the arms of the *Sterns*, of White Cliff, Yorkshire; Argent, a chevron, between three cross crosslets Gules.

Not



St Bartholomew's South Transept



Not one stone of the North side of the nave is left. A wretched door leads to the church in the North transept; and the first step within it shews a pile mutilated by no easy labour. The solid pillars, strong arches, and Norman architecture, convince us at once of our loss in the nave.

The organ* stands under the grand arches, at the commencement of the choir. Those which cross the transept spring from clustered slender pillars, with Norman capitals. Those of the choir have their base on the same kind of capitals, but the pillars are cut short, and pointed, like the pipes of an organ. The mouldings are carved into zig-zags. Part of a large arch and two pillars remain at the East end, which has been altered from its former state; and two very large circular windows made in it, unlike any in the church. From the most accurate admeasurement I could get, the height of the pillars and arches is about 40 feet.

Hence let us pass to the South transept; and here we ascend several steps through a door in the brick wall (patched across so as to exclude all the transept from the range of the wall of the church), erected in consequence of Henry's grant to the parish. It is a complete court, 36 feet in length and 27 broad, and used as a burial ground. The solemn stillness of this place, interrupted only by the sound of bells, surrounded with ruins of ancient piety, black with age, and topped with withered grass, forms a scene still calculated for monastic life; and, as if it required heightening, the grave-digger has collected a number of bones, and placed them with much care in the arch of one of the doors, now nearly level with the earth. Here indeed might a vivid fancy create a twilight phantom, and, flying before it, lose it in the dark aisle behind the altar. The windows which once lighted the transept are of unequal sizes, and their arches circular; but the annexed plate will shew its present state†.

On the West wall is a small tablet, "In memory of Mrs. Judith Smith, who died June 16, 1698; and is buried before this stone."

In the angles above the arches in the choir are niches, separated by small pillars; the side mouldings and frieze of each decorated with lozenges; and still higher, lozenges containing scrolls.

There are three arches to the North, and as many to the South aisles, open; the remainder closed. The third pillar from the altar is circular, 4 feet in diameter, and 8 high from the pavement to the top of the capital, which, with the others, are pointed flutings.

* The inside view was drawn from the organ galleries.

† I am indebted to Mr. Nichols for the arms of Westminster school beneath.

The galleries, which were once open to the church by means of windows (divided into four compartments each, by slender Norman columns with very small semicircular arches, within a great arch), are now built up, in consequence of the schools being kept in them. Three on the South side are totally defaced, and their outline barely discernible. On the third is a projecting window by Prior *Bolton*, and his rebus on a quatrefoil, with two ranges of pointed arches.

Over those windows are a row of pointed ones, four on each side: the arches spring from heads. In the piers between them are passages, which communicated to different parts of the church. The roof is of very strong timber, and is supported by capitals resting on the heads and shoulders of angels.

The ailes extend in a circle forming the presbytery behind the altar; and at the extreme end of the South aile is a door, and another rebus of *Bolton*. This part of the church is very dark and damp; and the humid exhalations from a number of bones in a semicircular dungeon at the back of the altar make the air unpleasant.

On this side is the vestry-room, coëval with the church, as my old MS. will prove. "In the Eeste parte of the same chirche ys an oratory, and yn that an awter yn the honoure of the most blessid and pp'tuall vi'gine Mary yconfecrate."

The present occupiers of this chapel are not perhaps aware, that the blessed Mary once deigned to appear before a monk of peculiar piety, named Hubert, in it, to inform him that her "derlyngs" (the brotherhood) did not pray and watch to her approbation.

THE ALTAR PIECE

is a large painting of a Tuscan temple, well executed. The centre consists of an arch, from which a Glory streams on two tablets of the Commandments. Over the whole are the King's arms.

The font is plain; but the pulpit placed against the North wall is a beautiful Gothic design, with a clumsy founding board.

THE TOMB OF RAHERE,

on the North side of the altar, has received but little injury except in some of the pinnacles. Those have been replaced by little wooden balls and spikes. He is also of a fine healthy complexion; and his black robe is perfectly fresh. The monks which kneel round him are well painted, and their books are opened at *ISAIAH*.

Of

Of the three following interments in this church, the notices are taken from the Archiepiscopal Registry at Lambeth.

Will of *John Walden*; to be buried “in novâ capellâ ecclesie Sancti Bartholomei juxta Smythfeld London, ex parte boreali ejusdem ecclesie nuper edificat’.” Dated at Totenham, on St. Luke’s day 1417. Proved Dec. 7, 1417*.

Richard Brigge, alias dict’ Lancaster Rex Armorum, to be buried in the conventual church of St. Bartholomew, W. Smithfield; dated July 4, 1415†.

Walter Shiryngton; “my wretched body to be buried in Waldone chappelle within the priorie of Saint Bartelmei, on the North side of the auter, in a tombe of marbil there to be made, adjoyning to the wall on the North side aforesaid, of the height of two poules fete, for men to knele and leane upon the same toinbe to here masse at the said auter.” Dated at Barnes, Jan. 17, 1479; proved at Lambeth, Feb. 14, 1448‡.

There are several handsome monuments, but all erected prior to the year 1700, and have consequently been repeatedly described, and their inscriptions printed.

The organ was built by subscription, and erected 1731. It is large and elegantly ornamented.

The following memorials of the dead are on the pavement.

Before the rails of the altar.

Will. Scott, 1704.

H. R. I. P. S. Roycroft, 1716.

Priscilla Loyd, 1735. Martha Jackson, 1750.

Rebecca Watts, 1785. Robert Watts, of Staple Inn, gent. 1795.

Mrs. Eliz. Simpson, 1788.

In the Nave.

J. Ball, esq. 1722. Joseph Woodward, 1728.

James Bland, 1740; and Margaret B. 1741.

Hic jacent exuviae D. A. Cressener, Ecclesiae Anglicanae presbyteri indigni, licet in spem tamen beatæ resurrectionis per merita ineffabilia DILECTISSIMI. Obiit Sept. 26, 1746. æt. 82.

William Grainger, 1755. Eliz. Roe, 1766. Stephen Roe, 1767.

Ely. Dyson, 1776. Deborah Dyson, 1788.

Margaret Holmes, 1778.

* Reg. Chichley, Part I. f. 311.

† Ibid. f. 331.

‡ Reg. Stafford & Kemp. p. 71, c. b.

In the South aisle.

William Allen, 1704.

The family of Waldale from 1709 to 1769.

William Hibbert, 1701-2. John Townshend, 1773.

John Mafon, 1771. Thomas Hunter, 1743.

John Exley, esq. of Lincolns Inn, 1791.

Richard Burgh and family, from 1793 to 1799.

Bartholomew Vanderplank, 1792.

Back of the Altar.

Francis Keeling, 1715. Joseph Downing, 1734.

Jane Bere, 1734. Oliver Edwards, esq. 1742.

John Powell, 1747. John Dickenson, 1749.

Joseph Woodgate, 1756. Edward White, 1757.

A tablet to Henry Tulse, esq. Blois de Blois, 1789.

In the North aisle.

Mary Woode, 1721. Robert North, 1734.

Thomas Clement, 1752. Albane Leafe, 1756.

Jonathan Thornil, 1757. George Ragg, 1758.

Sarah Poole, 1768. Lathileane Leader, 1772.

Ann Whitaker, 1773. James Fletcher, 1774. Mary Slade, 1788.

Under the organ gallery are many broken slabs, on which there have been brass plates.

Mr. Robert Whitaker, 1773.

And a tablet,

“To the memory of Mr. Lockyer Davis*, of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn. Who departed this life April the 23d, 1791, in the 73d year of his age. His tendernefs and attention as a husband and father have rarely been equalled,

* Of whom see Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 390.

but never exceeded. His integrity was inflexible. The solidity of his judgment and elegance of his manners, (which were preserved by temperance to the latest period of his life), rendered him at once the instructor and delight of a numerous acquaintance; his advice being ever solicited, and seldom taken but with advantage. Indeed, the chasm he has left in society will not readily be supplied; for we may truly say with the Poet, take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again.

“Also Mrs. Mary Davis, who departed this life Nov. 9, 1769, in the 48th year of her age. She was an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and a sincere friend.”

Some years past an old escutcheon hung on the pillar of the North aisle. It was removed to a dark corner in the vestry room, where it is at present:

“P. M.

Georgii Hastings, filii secundi Francisci Dñi Hastings,
de Ashbye de la Zouch, Militis;

qui duxit in uxorem Seymour, filiam et cohæredem

Gilberti Prin, de Allington, com. Wintoniæ, militis;

p quam quatuor filios et tres filias habuit.

Obiit 1 Julii, 1641.

Posuit marito bene mœrenti uxor ejus mœstissima,

1^o die Junii, 1655.

1. Georgius, filius primus, natus 22 April, 1621; obiit die Junii, 1627.
2. Carolus, filius secundus, natus 29 die Novemb. 1623.
3. Ferdinandus, filius tertius, natus 12 Jan. 1626; obiit die Conceptionis B. Virginis, a^o 1645.
4. Franciscus, quartus, natus 2 Decembris, 1628; obiit a^o 1631, apud Weybridge.
5. Katharina, innupta 1655.
6. Martha, nupta Oweni Owens, arm. die Purificationis B. Virginis, 1652.
7. Margareta ob. die Assumptionis B. Mariæ, A. 1654, ætat. 19.”

There are five bells in the tower, on which 5520 changes were rung, consisting of 46 grandfires, in 3 hours and 47 minutes, 27th Nov. 1757.

The breadth of the church is 60 feet; the aisles 12 feet wide.

The length of the present church (or chancel of the priory church) is 138 feet; which added to the 87 feet, the length of the nave, makes the length of the priory church to have been 225 feet within the walls.

The oldest Register I have seen begins in October, 1653.

That of the burials is not complete for the year 1665. It ceases on the 4th of September; and the characters of the writing vary five times in 7 months; from which circumstance, it is probable, the plague was very virulent in the parish. 334 deaths are recorded from January to September.

I did not find any thing interesting in these Registers.

Baptised	1654	-	54	Buried	81
	1799	-	50		41
		Diff.	4		40

BENEFACTIONS SINCE 1700.

The Ironmongers Company have given very liberally to the charity school from 1727 to the present time.

The following are selected from a number of gifts to the poor and school.

1709. The Rev. Anthony Burgesse, rector, 50 l.

1720. Edward Rich, earl of Warwick and Holland, gave towards repairing the church 20 l.

1729. Mr. John Richardson gave the interest of 50 l. to be distributed in bread, for ever, 27 Dec.

1730. Mr. Will. Johnson gave the interest of 50 l. for ever, on 24th Dec.

1734. Mr. Joseph Downing, interest of 50 l. for ever.

1737. The Rev. Thomas Spateman, towards repairing the roof of the church 20 l.

1746. The Rev. A. Creffener, formerly rector of this parish, by will 20 l.

1751. Mr. Christopher Woodward gave the interest of 50 l. for bread. He left $\frac{1}{4}$ of the residue of his property viz. 58 l. 17 s. 3 d. distributed in coals.

1773. Mrs. Ann Weldale gave 400 l. O S S A.

1800. Mrs. Saville left 100 l. to the charity school.

THE PARISH

was possessed of great privileges, some of which are lost from disuse.

Those that remain are :

A person not a freeman of London may keep a shop, or exercise a calling, or any trade, within the parish.

The parishioners are exempt from serving on juries, and from all Ward offices. Appoint their own constables, who are however subject to the city magistrates. By act of parliament they levy and assess themselves by taxes for paving, lamps, watching, lighting, and cleaning the parish. They are charged with no City taxes, except for the London Workhouse, and the Sewers.

The bounds of the parish, as defined by the before-mentioned charter of Henry VIII, are well ascertained on three sides; but the side next Aldersgate-street from Long-lane to Westmoreland buildings being not so easy to be traced by reason of its indentings, and being indiscriminately covered with buildings, has occasioned some disputes between the parish and the city of London.

However wet and marshy the soil where the priory stands might have been seven centuries past, at the depth of nine feet under Long lane, (last summer) was found excellent large yellow gravel.

The Church of ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE LESS

was originally a Chapel to the neighbouring Hospital. It is now a vicarage in the gift of the Governors of St. Bartholomew's.

The Rev. Samuel Kettilby, D.D *. is the present incumbent; who was preceded, since Newcourt's time, by

William Andrewes,

John Benson,

Philip Castell,

Rowland Sandiford,

and Thomas Munro.

Which are all the names afforded by the Registers.

* To whom I owe many thanks.

A dispute arose, some years past, between the Common Council of London and the Governors, from the city having a right in common with the governors to present to the vicarage of Little Wakering, in Essex. On the appointment of an incumbent by the governors of this hospital without consulting the Corporation, they refused their seal to the usual instrument. The matter came before the Lord Chancellor, by whose recommendation an act of parliament was obtained in 1782; which provided that twelve members of the Common Council shall in future be governors of this and of each of the other three royal hospitals of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas. And thus this unpleasant dispute was set at rest for ever.

To the foundation of this hospital and chapel Rahere and Alfune have already been shewn to be joint contributors. Henry I. may be said to have "wardid it with an unpenytrable scochyn," by his charter dated in the 33d year of his reign. Various miracles were performed by St. Bartholomew during the progresses made by Alfune when collecting viands for the sick. Upon application to a worthy widow, she informed him she possessed but 7 measures of malt, and that indeed it was no more than was absolutely necessary to her family's use. However, for charity's sake, she afforded one. Alfune was no sooner gone, than, casting her eyes on the remaining 6 measures, she counted 7. Thinking herself mistaken, she tried again, and found 8; and so on *ad infinitum*.

Newcourt takes some pains to prove that the Masters of this Hospital (notwithstanding contrary assertions) were subject to be presented to the Bishop of London by the Prior of St. Bartholomew, in order to be confirmed in their office; and that their Vicars received institution from the Bishop, and induction from the Archdeacon.

CHANTRIES IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE LESS.

James Wilford gave one tenement in the parish of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, value 16l. *per annum*, for a Priest, and one Obit.

John Clopton, esq. by licence of Edward IV. founded in this church a perpetual chantry, calling it *Fray's chantry*. And for maintenance thereof, and one yearly obit, he gave to the priest the manor of Collyngamhall, and divers lands belonging to it, in the county of Suffolk, 16l. *per ann.*

Ecclia S^ci Barthi pua.

M^gr Johes { Cantar' vii l. vi s. viii d.—bona }
 Stamford. { vi l. xiii s. iv d. } mutūm xxviii s.

Dⁿs Richardus }
 de la See Re^ctor } Infirm' xiii l. vi s. viii d.—bona x l. } mutūm iiii l.

Hospitale Sancti Barthi.

*M^gr Jacobus Hall. Cantar' vii l. xiii s. iv d.—bona l l.—mutūm v l.

Hospitale S^ci Barthi } Terre et possessiones cl. }
 in Smythfelde London } Bona - - - cl. } mutūm xxv l.

In “an abstract of the valuation of all the lands belonging to any religious house in England, taken out of the Court of the First Fruits,” a MS. in the Harleian Catalogue; this hospital is valued at 305 l. 6 s. 7 d. *per annum*. It was suppressed 31 Henry VIII. Shortly after, it came into the hands of the Corporation of London; and through their means hath grown in prosperity even to this very moment.

I am sorry it is not in my power to furnish much in addition to what has been already written concerning this valuable institution. Application was made, some months past, to a gentleman, who promised to let me know, if the result was favourable. But, as I have heard nothing from him, I conclude permission to inspect *antient* Records has been denied.

“In the account of William Colle, citizen and grocer, receiver of all the rents, &c. of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, from 1581 to 1582,” the sums received from each house are thus particularized.

	£.	s.	d.
From thirty-four houses in “the Colle †,” <i>per annum</i>	-	119	18 8
Seven houses in West Smithfield	-	37	16 4
Five houses in Gilt Spur Street	-	11	0 0
Six houses in Hosier lane	-	9	13
In Cow lane and Green Dragon alley, Mr. James Hannam, for the			
house that was Sir Jeames Dier's	-	6	13 4
And seventeen others	-	30	2 0
In Duck lane and Britain street fourteen houses	-	20	3 0
One in Barbican	-	0	13 4

* Tonstall, Val. 14 Hen. VIII.

† Q. Close 2

	£.	s.	d.
Two houses in Holborn	9	6	8
Nine in Fleet street	43	6	8
Three in Peter Keie	10	3	0
Two in Old Fish street	20	0	0
Three in Watling street	20	8	8
One in Bow lane	1	0	0
Two in Thames street	25	0	0
One in Tower street	12	10	0
Thirty houses in Little Wood street	40	13	4
Four houses in Mugwell street	6	19	4
Thirteen in St. Nicholas Fishambles	50	19	4
Aldersgate, one house	10	0	0
One in Chick lane	2	0	0
Fourteen in the new buildings in the Shambles	83	10	0
Five houses St. K'trane	25	13	4
Eleven houses in St. John street	23	12	8
At Westminster one house	4	0	0
In Gouldinge lane nine	17	13	4
In Southwark two	16	13	4
The Lock	3	0	0
From Soper lane one house	4	0	0
No Man's landes	50	5	0
From Essex	44	8	8
Buckinghamshire	0	12	0
Northamptonshire	5	8	0

QUITRENTS.

The Wardens of the Merchant Taylors, from land at Vintry, called Cornewale's Land, <i>per annum</i>	10	13	4
The Wardens of the Tallow Chandlers, from houses in Bishopsgate street	0	7	0
The Wardens of the Sadlers, from tenements at Holborne Crofs	0	8	0
The Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, from the Cardinal's hat	1	17	0
	The		

	£.	s.	d.
The Wardens of the Wax Chandlers, from the King's Head in the Old Change	0	16	0
The Wardens of the Goldsmith's	0	6	0
from Foster lane	0	13	0
Sir Robert Jeames, one of the petty canons, out of a tenement at Paul's backhouse	0	6	8
And two others	3	7	0
The Hospital was in the receipt of tithes at the rate of 2 s. 9 d. in the pound from 64 perfons.			

Sum total of receipts 880 7 7

In the 7th of Queen Anne, a licence was granted to the Mayor and Corporation of London and their successors, to purchase in fee, or for terms of lives, or years, or otherwise, in trust and for the benefit of St. Bartholomew's, any manors, rectories, &c. &c. to the yearly value of 1000 marks.

The foregoing articles will serve, in some degree, to shew the antient state of their funds. That they should have greatly increased, is a matter of little doubt, when the liberality of the British Nation is considered *. And that they may *still increase*, is as devoutly to be wished. This is one instance of justice in the arbitrary Henry, which will plead for him to posterity; while the prayers of the thousands relieved should ascend to Heaven for the founder, and his successors in benefactions.

How grateful is the thought, that in this magnificent building hundreds of beds wait for the reception of the miserable; and that eminent physicians, excellent surgeons, and careful nurses, are ready to administer all the relief human aid *can* afford! May this institution flourish through all the tempests of politicks! and, if it cannot endure for ever, may it at least survive as many ages to come as have already passed since its original foundation!

It would furnish but a melancholy detail, to procure a list of the numbers admitted †. Let us remain with the conviction, that, were the size of the building double what it is, and the revenues increased to thrice the present sum, the infirmities and casualties incident to human nature would, in this vast city, supply objects of commiseration to fill it.

* In 1754 an unknown person bequeathed to it 2000l.

† So long ago as 1748, 7193 patients were received in one year.

The antient state of the Church, as connected with the Hospital, will appear from the following extract.

“ *St. Bartholomew the Less*, the 16th daye of Novembr, A. D. 1547.

“ In the prefence of Sir John Harte, knt. president; Mr. Ffysher, treasurer; Mr. John Newman, &c. &c.

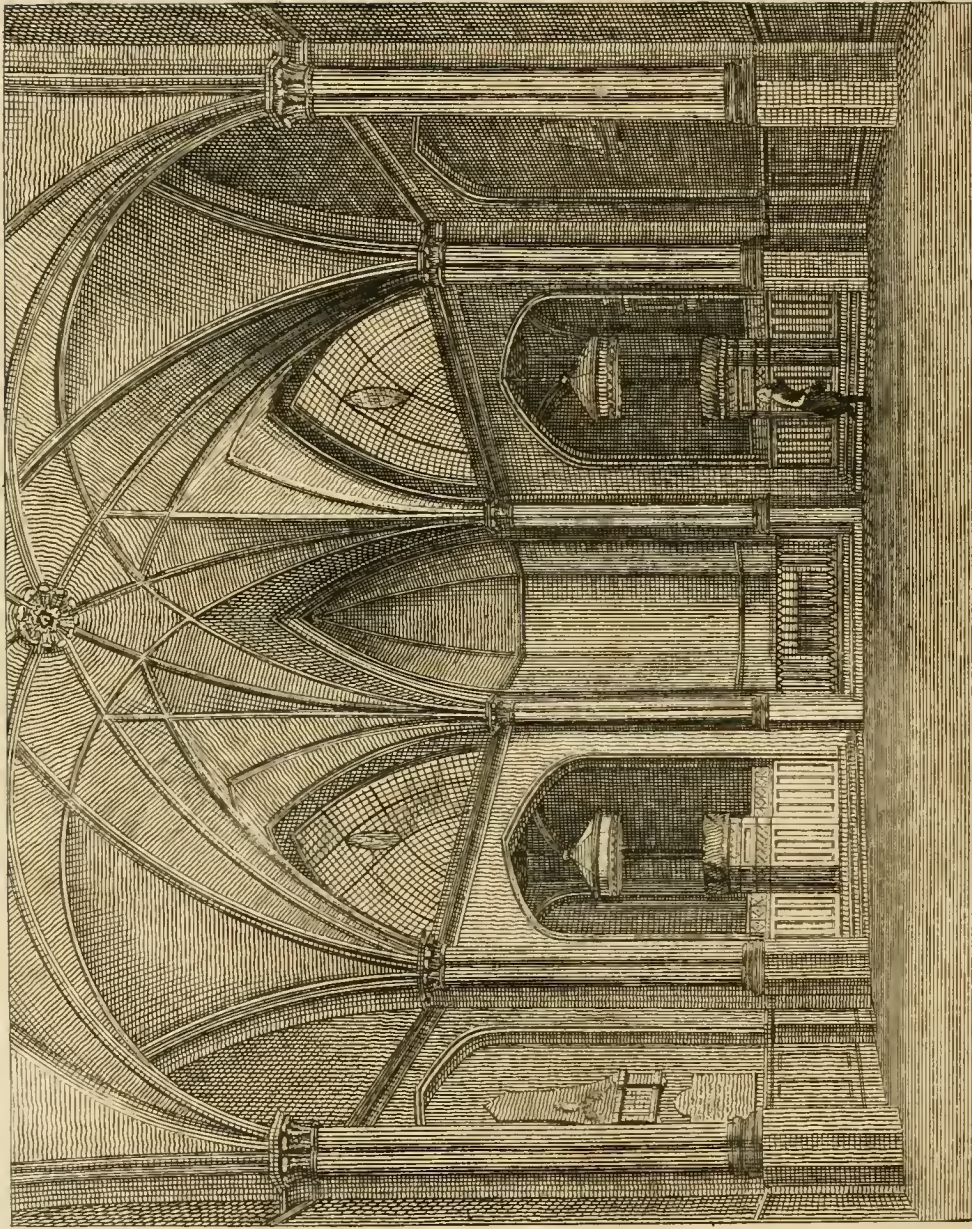
“ For asmuche as this Courte ys certainly informed of a truth, theire have bene certen dutys for buryalls, marryages, and such like, more then are thought convenient, demaunded and taken of the pshioners of Lytle St. Bartholomew’s pish, in Westmythesfelde, by the vicar, clarke, and sexton of the same parish; whiche dutys ar nowe more then of awntient time have bene accustomed, and are thought to be more then stande agreeable wyth a good conscience, as by the perticulars maye appere; and for that this Courte hathe decreede to remove extortion in the premises, and to sett unitie and concord betwene the vicar, clarke, sexton, and the saide parishioners; it ys therfore ordered, that all suche dutys as foresaide be comytted to the consideration of sixt or fflower of the Goveñs of this howse, to be rated and sett downe in a table fayer wrytten, as in other parishe churches are, ffor buryalls, marryages, and christonyngs; and that the clarke of the saide parish, for the tyme being, shall henceforthe wythin 3 moneths paye over unto Mr. Treasorer for the tyme beinge, to and for the use of the hospitall, all such duties as doe belonge and have bene heretofore accustomed.”

Duties to the Hospital.

“ In the Chancel 13 s. 4 d. South aile 10 s. Body of the church 6 s. 8 d. Cloysters 3 s. 4 d. Item for peals 3 s. 4 d—owte of this the clarke ys to have 20 d. to gett ringers. For burying any person in the chancel 3 s. 4 d. South aile 2 s. 6 d. Body of the church 2 s. Cloisters 2 s. Church yard 16 d. The Vicar for marryages 1 s. 6 d.; and christenings 10 d.”

The Church of St. Bartholomew the Less stands on the Eastern side of a passage leading to the court of the Hospital. At the West end is a tower, whose antient stones appear in many a shattered fragment through the coating of ragged plaster. One Gothic window lights the Southern side, and two the Western. On the South-West corner is a small turret. The entrance is from the above passage to Smithfield; there is a large window on this side, in which are the arms of
“ Mr. Henrie Andrewes, alderman, 1636.”

The



San Bartholomew Parma

Engraved by W. H. Stiles from a drawing by G. B. Jones

The South side contains mullioned windows, lately built up, and some antient sculpture, which are the arms of Edward the Confessor impaled with those of Henry II, I should imagine, under an imperial crown, and angles with blank shields and books.

The surface of the walls are a patched work of stones, plaster, and modern brick.

The North side of the hospital, the South side of the church, and an elegant house at the East end, of large dimensions, (the residence of the vicar Dr. Kettilby), form a pleasant court.

The North wall of the church is inclosed by the houses in Smithfield ; and the antient chancel, now a vestry room, is invisible from all places.

From the court just mentioned, the building lately erected within the old walls by Mr. Dance may be seen over the antient battlements. And it is this building which we must now describe ; for, when within the church, no part of the old structure remains in sight.

The length from the chancel wall to the West end is forty feet.

The outline is an octagon, of which the East end is the chancel, and the adjoining sides contain the reading desk and pulpit ; the Western end a small organ.

Over the altar are the Commandments, and on either side " The Belief " and " Lord's Prayer."

The church is lighted by pointed windows, formed by the arches near the roof. Several coats of arms are preserved in those windows. (See the Miscellaneous Plate.)

The clustered columns, and pointed arches, in their intersections, are well imagined. Indeed, the whole inside is chaste and simple, and by very far the best attempt of modern days to imitate the *Saracenic*, Gothic style, I have seen. The pillars are of wood ; and the capitals have certainly been intended as a compliment to the Prince of Wales, for they are literally his crest *.

Beneath an extensive gallery at the West end, in the North wall, is a rich and beautiful antient monument, adorned with quatrefoils and tracery, on which hath been cut the following inscription ;

" H. S. E. Elizabethæ Johannis Freke, hujusce Nosocomii Chirurgi, uxor charissima ; Richardi Blundel, Londinensis, viri non minus humanitate quam arte

* A new order of Architecture, invented by an architect of the name of Newton, who published a set of designs.

Chirurgicâ insignis filia natu major. Obiit Nov. 16, an. æt. 48, Dom' 1741. Et ipse Johannes obiit Nov. 7, A. D. 1756, æt. 68."

Two other old tombs are preserved; that of Anne wife of Sir Thomas Bodley, back of the pulpit; and Robert Balthorpe's, behind the reading desk.

Several broken slabs and traces of figures are scattered in the pavement; but the grave stone and effigies of William Markeby and wife, 1438, engraved in the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," are perfect.

On the North wall is placed a monument of white marble, with boys weeping over an urn; inscribed, "Near this place are deposited the remains of John Darker, esq. who was 24 years treasurer to this Hospital. He died Feb. 8, 1784, in the 63d year of his age.

"Also Mrs. Mary Darker, widow of the above, died March the 8th, 1800, aged 75 years."

Under the above a tablet "To the memory of four children of Jere and Esther Greenlande, of this parish."

On the South wall, a tablet to "Mary Darker, Jun. nata 30 Augusti, 1750, denata 25 Decembris, 1773."

Another to George Lewis, 1755. John Parkes, 1760; and Edward Lewis, 1767. Also Mrs. Mary Parkes, 1796.

On the North wall, over the gallery stairs, a tablet "to Eliz. Hannis, an inhabitant of this parish upwards of 60 years. In remembrance of her piety and exemplary virtues, this monument was erected 1774."

Ann Yorke, 1781.

Names on the pavement of the nave.

Thomas Sprigg, 1741; and Sarah Sprigg, 1742. John Rhodes, 1740.

A large stone with an inlaid white marble hand pointing to the chancel, without inscription.

Jane Starmer, 1779. Elizabeth Starmer, 1782; and William Starmer, 1785. Under the organ.

Richard Tanner, 1785. M. E. S. 1793.

George Kemp, 1785. John Hills, 1787.

In the church-wardens pew is a small tablet with these lines: "The gift of Mr. Samuel Cartwright, stationer, being two shillings a week for ever, in bread, to be given to the poor of this parish; and began the 22d December, 1661."

The

The REGISTERS.—MARRIAGES.

1614. The 6th June, Sir Edward Payton, knt. and Jane, late widow to Sir Edmond Themelfthorpe, knt.

1616. 2d July, Sir Thomas Puckeringe, knt. and bart. of Warwick, and Elizabeth Morley, daughter of fir John Morley, knt.

1617. 9th Dec. Thomas Brooke, of St. Saviour's, Southwarke, and Mary Hamond, the daughter of fir Thomas Hamond, knt. of Roested, in the countie of Kent.

1618-9. 4 Feb. John Treavor, the sonne of fir John Treavor, knt. of St. Margaret, Westminster, and Agnes Hempden, daughter of — H. esq.

1620. 29 April, Sir George Cornwallis, knt. of St. Gyles in the Fields, and Dorothy Jegon, of Alylysham, in Norfolk, late wife of John Jegon, late byshop of Norwidge.

1622. 30 Nov. Sir Meyles Sandis, of Brincsfield, county of Gloucester, knt. and Mary Hanbury, of Kelmerfh, county of North'.

1646. April 18, John North, esq. and the Ladye Anne Bosvile, widow of fir Leonard Bosvile.

— April 30, Richard Cooper, esq. and Barbara Miller.

— May 7, Thomas Elwes, of co. Northampton, esq. and Margaret Verney.

— Sep. 15, Philip Hastings, esq. and Mary Mankas.

— Oct. 1. John Denton, of Fawler, county of Oxford, esq. and Penelope Verney, daughter of fir Edmund Verney, deceased.

1646-7. 16 Jan. Sir Thomas Abdy, and Mrs. Anne Soame, daughter of fir Thomas Soame.

— March 20, Bevis Lloyd, countie of Denbigh, esq. and Luce Kynaston, of Edgeworth, Mid.

1647. 5 June, Sir Cæsar Colclough, bart. and Frances Clarke.

— 17 June, John Munson, esq. sonne of fir John M. knight of the Bath, and Judith Pelham, daughter of fir Thomas Pelham.

— 17 June, Wm. Nutt, esq. of Chigwell, Essex, and Katharine Martin, daughter of fir W. Martin.

— 6 July, Sir W. Horwood, and Katharine Coney, daughter of fir Sutton Coney.

— 20 Sep. Sir Charles Leigh, and Elizabeth Elways.

1647-8. 27 Jan. Edward Peyton, esq. of Chesterton, county of Warwick, and Elizabeth Verney, daughter of Compton V.

1648. 25 April, Charles Villers earle of Anglesey, and Mary vicountesse Grandison.

Same day, Richard Lee, of Rochester, and Elizabeth Honeywood, eldest daughter of sir John Honeywood.

— 13 July, Gilbert Wimberley, D.D. and Alice Bruggs.

— Nov. 17. Sir Barnabas Scudamore, and Katharine Saunders.

— 19 Dec. Wm. Sidley, of Digswell, Herts. esq. and Mary Honeywood, daughter of sir Robert H. of Kent.

1649. 21 May, Sir Thomas Pierce, bart. and Audrey Masters.

1651. 13 Aug. Arthur Earle, of Chester, and Lætitia Hicks. (Quere.)

1652. Nov. 1. John How, esq. and Anne Hill.

1653. April 28, James lord Pasley, and Katharine Lenthall.

1664-5. Feb. 18. George Nichols, gent. and Ann Dutton, married by the bishop of London.

1664-5. Jan. 12, Ffulke Greville, gent. and Sarah Dashwood. Mem. the lorde North, his brother, married to dame Jone Ffinnes, about 47, or thereabouts.

1689. April 1, Mr. John Shipman, and madam Ann Chaplin, daughter to lady Chaplin, of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

1709. Oct. 27, Sir Robert Forbes, of Archinhove, in y^e county of Aberdeen, Scotland, widower, and Anne Savile, of St. James, Westminster.

BAPTISMS.

1614. 19 Dec. Charles, ye sonne of sir Thomas Dutton.

— Dec. 29. Gilbert, the son of George Dethicke, gent.

1618. 25 Maye, Elizabeth, the daughter of sir Thomas Wilford, knt. and dame Eliz. his wife.

1629. 9 July, John, ye sonne of George Lee, esq. oute of Mr. Meredith's howse, by ye ladie Katharine his wiffe.

1637-8. Thomas, the sonne of sir John Trevor, knt. by Anne his lady and wife, 8th March.

1638. 24 Dec. Raphe, y^e sonne of Edward Mountague, eldest sonne to y^e lorde Mountague, of Boughton, by Anne his wife, daughter to y^e lady Winwood.

1639.

1639. 26 Dec. John, the son of Mr. John Fielder, gent. son-in-lawe to the worship^e. fir John Trevor, knt. by Margaret his wife.

24 Feb. same year, Frances, y^e daughter of fir John Trevor, knt. by Anne his lady wiffe.

1646-7. Jan. 28, Nathaniel, y^e sonne of fir Nathaniel Brent.

1780. Elizabeth, daughter of the rev. Samuel Kettilby, D.D. vicar of this parish, and Elizabeth his wife, born April 25, and baptised 16 May.

1782. July 9th, Frances, daughter of S. Kettilby, D. D. vicar, and Elizabeth, born 14 June.

1784. Cordelia, daughter of S. Kettilby, D. D. and Elizabeth his wife, was born March 10, and baptised April 2d.

1786. James, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Kettilby, vicar, born May 11th, baptised 12 June.

BURIALS.

The 23d of October, 1547, my lady Fflowilliams departed her natural life and was buried in Poll's Church, the 25th October.

1554. 1 April, was fir Henry Cokes buried.

1556. The 5th day of Aug. Ann Westwicke, the wife of Mr. Westwicke, was buried, and lieth in o^r Lady chancell under the marble stone, wheron is written, that Richard Sturgion, clarke of the Crowne, lieth buried with Johan his weife.

1557. The 12th day Sept. Eliz. Pennant, the wife of Mr. Pennant, dep^d this life, and was buried the 14th Sept^r. under the wall just where the sepulcher comonly standeth, and under a stone where fir Robert Byley lieth, sometyme maister of this house.

1558. The 9th day of June, being Corpus Ch^ri day, Mr. John Silman died, and was buried the Satterday next ensuing, viz. xi June, and lieth buried before the image of o^r Lady at the high aulter end.

— 13th Oct. Sir Rob. Smith, vicar of this parish.

1563. 30th August, Sir Thomas Wicher.

1565. 10th Sep. Sir Harvie Atkinson, priest, some time vicar of this parish.

1573. 20th Aug. Rob. Howell, steward of the hospital.

1575. 31st Oct. Mr. W. Howe, judge.

Dr. Sym-

Dr. Symmyngs, an eminent phyfician, in great practice in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was buried in this church.

1595. 21 — Mrs. Anne the wife of fir Will. Peryam, knight, lord chiefe Baron of the Excheq^r.

1602-3. March 11, Mr. Thomas Doyle, D^r of phyfick to this hofpital.

1611. 12 June, was buried ladye Anne, wife to the right worfhipfull fir Thomas Bodley, knt. She was daughter of Mr. Carew, of Bristol, and widow of Mr. Ball, a lady of confiderable fortune. Her epitaph fays,

“ Thomas Bodleius, eques auratus, fecit Annæ conjugii piiffimæ atque omnibus exemplis bene de fe meritæ, cum quâ dilectæ vixit annos 24.”

1611-2. The 28 Jan. the right wo^rp^f’ll fir Thomas Bodley, knt. and was buried in March following, at Oxford;” in the upper end of the chancel of Merton college. This worthy man was a native of Exeter, and born March 2, 1544. The perfecutions of Queen Mary and her agents frightened the family into Germany, and afterwards to Geneva, where fir Thomas, who was then only 12 years old, ftudied Hebrew, Greek, and Divinity, under the moft eminent profefors. On the Reftoration of the Proteftant Faith on the acceffion of Elizabeth, the family returned to England; he was fent to Magdalen college, Oxford, and placed under the tuition of Dr. Humfry. From 1563 to 1566 he went through the different ftages of learning, and became M. A. in the latter year. 1569 was chofen proctor. 1576 went on his travels, and continued abroad 4 years. In 1583 he was appointed gentleman ufher to the Queen, who fent him 1585, to follicit affiftance, from various princes, for the King of Navarre. He was engaged in hazardous fervices for the French king. In 1588 he refided at the Hague, and was admitted one of their council, and was permitted by the Queen to act at his own difcretion. In 1593 he obtained permiffion to return; but was foon after fent back as ambaffador. When he had again finally vifited England, Lord Burleigh became fo much his friend, that he had once thoughts of making him his colleague. But the partiality of the Earl of Effex to him, and his earneft recommendation of him fo much created jealousy and diftruff, that he formed the noble refolution to live, from this period, for himfelf, and “ poffefs his foule in peace;” being then 53 years of age. Sir Thomas was much follicit to leave his retirement and return to court, but refufed, though he thought himfelf too fevere and fcrupulous when he remembered his “ reverend mother the Univerfity of Oxon. and concluded at the laft to fett up his ftaffe at the libr^y dore in Oxford,

ford, to reduce that place, which then in every part lay ruined and waste, to the public use of the students *." In two years time he brought it to a good degree of perfection, furnishing it with books of his own collecting abroad, and from various benefactions; and in 1610 laid the foundation stone of the new building.

1613. 23d Nov. Anne, y^e daughter of fir Raphe Winwoode, knt.

— 27 Nov. Sir Edmund Themelfthorpe, knt. of Worsted, in y^e county of Norfoulke.

1617. 30 Sep. Sir Ralph Wynwood, knt.

1618. 28 Nov. Dame Elizabeth Kyrton, wiffe to fyr James Kyrton, knt. was buried att St. Buttolph, Alderfgate.

1637-8. 20 Feb. Mrs. Ellen, daughter of fir John Trevor, knt.

1650-1. Jan. 2d. The ladie Martha Brent, at the East end of the Communion Table, against ye Ladie Bodlie's monument.

1650-1. Nathaniel, sonn of Dr. Corbett, in the chancel, Feb. 6.

— 12 Feb. Theodore Duodate, Dr. of Physick, in y^e bodie of y^e church.

1651. June 2d, Richard Catcher, Dr. of Physick, in chancell ground.

1652. 17th Nov. Sir Nathaniel Brent.

1656. 9th Sept. Mrs. Elizabeth Brent, y^e wife of Mr. Bafil Brent, esq. was buried in chancel ground.

1657-8. March 3d. Mr. John Brent was brought out of Holborn and buried in the chancel, in fir Nathaniel Brent's vault.

1658. May 7, the lady Ireton buried in y^e chancel, out of Warwick lane.

1659. 28th Sep. the lady Winwood buried in y^e great vault.

— Nov. 12, Dr. Stephen Gardner.

1660. Sep. 13, Mr. Tuball, some time preacher in this church.

1660-1. 18th Jan. Ifabella, daughter of fir John Lewis.

1661. 4th Sep. Robert Aris, chirurgeon of the hospital.

1662. April 15, Dr. W. Hall, minister.

1663. Sep. 12, The lady wife to fir John Treavers, buried in the vault of fir Ralph Winwood.

1671-2. Feb. 8, Adoniah Fox, esq.

1672. The hon. fir John Travers, knt. Secretary of State, died the 29th of May, and was buried 31st same month, in the vault of fir Ralph Winwood.

* See his journal, printed by Hoame.

1687. 3d Dec. The hon. lady Ruth Trevor.
 1689. 16th March, John Ireton, esq.
 — April 21, The hon. lady Mary Lewin.
 1698. 27 April, Thomas Hall, esq.
 1702. July 16th, The hon. dame Elizabeth Hervey, buried in the vault of
 fir Ralph Winwood.
 1710. 13th Nov. German Ireton, of Gray's Inn, esq.
 1719. 10th July, Henry Boone, surgeoen of this hospital.
 1746. Sep. 17th, Mary Kennady, countess dowager of Cassalis.
 1761. Feb. 20, The rev. Mr. Lendon.
 1772. 6th May, Charles Browne, esq.
 1791. Dec. 1st. Wm. Pitcairne, M. D. late treasurer of the hospital, aged
 80, chancel.
 1798. 6 June, Hawkins Wall, of the Temple, aged 47.
 1799. March 24, Mary, daughter of Dr. Latham.
- | | | | |
|------|---|------------|------------|
| 1547 | - | 7 baptisms | 23 buried. |
| 1603 | - | | 83 |
| 1625 | - | | 98 |
| 1665 | - | | 186 |
| 1798 | - | | 8 |

The Exterior of the HOSPITAL of ST. BARTHOLOMEW

may not unaptly be said to have been built according to the Apostle's definition of charity; *that it vaunteth* not itself: for very little of it is to be seen, unless sought for. The portal to Giltspur street is a very good piece of architecture, of the Doric order; in which is a large gate and foot-way on each side, and two round windows; the basement rustic. Four pillars support the entablature and pediment. In the centre is a handsome Venetian window, and two plain. Over them a circular and two Attic windows. In the tympanum are some well-sculptured enrichments.

On passing the gate a row of modern good houses lead to another with vases on it,

The

The outside South front faces a number of walls, but is very handsome. It consists of a basement, 12 rustic windows, and one arched door; quoins at the corners. Two stories rise above, of the Doric order, with a cornice, balustrade, and vases.

On entering the great court, we find the earth slopes from the centre to each side, and an excellent pavement goes round the whole.

The general character of the remaining sides of this noble structure may be imagined from the part just described. The Architect has strictly adhered to what the painter terms *keeping* *.

The North portal faces Smithfield. If we view it as such to the extensive building just described, it will appear too diminutive; though independent, very excellent. The basement is rustic; through which is a very large arch. Over the key stone stands the pedestal to a statue of Henry VIII. in a niche guarded by two pillars on each side, of the Corinthian order; on them, a severed circular pediment. Two emblematic human figures recline on it. The pilasters which support the pediment, &c. are Ionic, with festoons suspended from the volutes.

There are a clock, windows, and several tasteful ornaments. In the tympanum the royal arms.

Several large and flourishing shops are in this parish; and the houses are generally well built.

Duke street retains some mementos of former days, exhibited in timber and plastered houses; particularly the French horn, and next house. The floors are several steps below the pavement.

Sir Dudley Carleton once resided in this parish. He married, 1607, a niece of Sir Maurice Cary, knt. with whom he resided sometime in Chancery lane, after which he took a house in Little St. Bartholomew's, West Smithfield. He represents his situation here in expectation of preferment in a letter to Sir Ralph Winwood, printed in Buck's View of Negotiations between England, France, and Brussels, to the latter of which court he was by favour of the Earl of Salisbury appointed ambassador in 1610.

* On digging the foundation of one of the sides in 1736, many silver coins were found at the depth of 20 feet.

SAINT BENEDICT, GRACECHURCH.

In commencing this article I beg leave to pay my debt of gratitude to the Revnd George Henry Glasſe, of Hanwell, for his friendly introduction to ſuch of the Clergy of London as he hath the pleaſure of knowing; and particularly for the knowledge of the Rev. Dr. Gaſkin, whoſe extenſive acquaintance with his Reverend bretheren, added to Mr. Glasſe's, has made my way to the Registers of many of the pariſhes eaſy and pleaſant.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's preſent to this rectory alternately with the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The latter in 1778.

I have extracted the following from a MS. in the Harleian Collection, by John Colyns.

“ An^o 17th R^d Secundi, cap' quinto. Hyt ys ordayned and eſtablyſhed, y^t yf ony pſons do pchas, or cauſe to be purchacyd, in the Corte of Rome, or ony where, ony pceſſe or ſentence of exco^mn, bullys, inſtrumēts, or other thyng whateſoever yey be; whych the Kyng our Souverayng Lord, agaynſte hym, hys crowne, or his regals, or hys realme, as ys forſayd; and the whych bryngyth them w^{yn} the realm, or ſ^{yn} r^{ece}ave, or cauſe to be know' or pub^d ony ho^tſi^r excuſyon whateſoever it be, w^{yn} the ſame realme or w^{ow}te, they, theyre nota-rye, procurators, maynttayners, abators, factors, and cōſelors, put owte of the Kings p^{te}cōn. And be there londs and tenements, goods and chattels, forſett to the Kyng our Sovrayne Lord. And be they attachyd by there bodyes, yf they may be found, and browghte before the Kyng and hys Councell, to anſwere to the cauſys aforſayd, or ells y^t proffes be made eyenſte the p^{ch}rs in man^r as ys ordeyned in o^r ſtat^s of p^{fo}rd, and by lyke profes made agaynſt others, y^t ſnd in th' other p^wrs, in derogacion of regaly of ow^r Sovrayne Lorde the Kyng.

Pleas y^t yow to be ad^tyſed, and the ſame alſo to p^ſente, that on Edmond Grey, clerke, pſon of the pyſhe chyrche of Saynte Benet, Graſechyrche, of London, the ſayd ſtatute lytell or nothing regarding, machyning our So^vayne Lord the King hys crowne and regalye to diſheryte, a certayne bull of pope Nycholas
c̄teynyng

cteynyng theryn terrablye pawd, purchacyd, impōtyd, and pſentyd by the pſon of the pyſhe chyrche of ye ſayd cete for the tyme being, conſnyng the paymēt of oblacons on Sondays, feſts, and dobyll feſts, and chiefly on the feſts of the apoſtles, whoſe vigils be faſtyd by the enhabytaunts of howſye, ſhopps, and ſellers, w^{thin} ye ſaid cete; hatl pntyd, publyſhyd, notyfyed, and put in execucion as at thys hyt doth manyfeſtly apere by thys ſute, whyche he hathe agaynſte his pyſheñs, cōſnyng the ping of the ſame: in the contempte of our Soṽaye Lord the King, his crowne, regaly, and moſt nobyl magiſte; to the grete decay, ſuppreſſion, ruyn, loſſe, and hurt, of all the cōmons of thys nobyll cete; and namely hys pore pyſſhenⁿ.”

My author gives no farther particulars.

The total receipts of this pariſh, in the year 1548, were 37 l. 2 s. 8 d *.

We find the following in Biſhop Tonſtall's book of Spiritual benefices:

Ecclia S^ci Benedicti, Gracechurche.

Dñe Thomas Myle cantar' viii l.—bona l l.—mutūm v l.

Dame Joan Roſe, by virtue of the King's licence, founded a chauntry, and gave, for the maintenance of the ſame, lands, &c. *per annum*, 14 l. 3 s. 4 d.

PARISH ANNALS.

If all convivial meetings had their origin from a ſource as pure as this of St. Benet's pariſhioners, who would be found hardy enough to oppoſe them?

“ 1549. For as much as y^t hath byn an old accuſtome in the foreſaid piſhe, that the eldeſt churchewardyn, at the audyt day at his going oute, ſhould make a banket to the piſh^{rs} of the ſ^d piſh, at his own proper coſtes and charges, having 6 s. 8 d. allowed hym out of ye box of the church towards the charges therof: and for bycauſe y^t was thought very neceſſary that the ſaid banket ſhoulde be contynued alwayes hereafter, as well for y^e honeſt aſſembly together of y^e whole piſh at the leaſte ones in a yere, as for y^e renewing friendſhip and love bytwene the ſayd piſh^{rs}, and for the pacyfying of rancore and diſpleaſur growing bytwene any of them, at any tyme hereafter, &c.” ten ſhillings was allowed in conſequence of an advance in the prices of proviſions.

* Pariſh Book.

† MS. Harl.

1549. Paid for mending six organ pipes that were broken at taking downe the high altar 8 s. From this circumstance the organ must have been very near it, contrary to modern custom.

Payd for pulling downe the altar 4 d.

All the church plate was sold this year for 117 l. 16 s. 5 d.

“ Y^e money to be made up 120 l. to be layd out in the purchasing land for the advantage and maintenance of the church.”

The distracted state of Religion will appear in most odious colours from many of the following extracts.

1553. P^d to a plasterer for washing owte and defacing of such Scriptures as in the tyme of King Edward the VIth were written aboute the chirche and walls, we being cōmanded so to do by ye right hon. ye l^d bishopp of Winchester, l^d chan^r of England, 3 s. and 4 d.

P^d for a crofs, and Mary and John, being copper gilt, 1 l. 11 s. 2 d.

The Queen (Mary) made an “ entry towards the Tower” the above year; upon which occasion the front of the church was hung with arras towards Fenchurch street. The expence of putting it up was 4 d. and the cost 20 s.

P^d for an ell of holland for two corporas clothes, and three yards of sear cloth for y^e altar, and for two corporas cafes, and for a crosse cloth, 1 l. 3 s. 5 d.

P^d for a pax, and a holy water sprinkle, 8 d.

P^d for a pyx, and a white canopy with four tassels, and for a fair manuall in text hand, being of vellum and new bound, 16 s.

P^d for ye ffoote of ye sepulchre, and for a desk for ye high aulter, 8 s.

P^d for palm for Palm Sunday 2 d. P^d for wax used about the sepulchre Easter Day 7 s. P^d for a sacke of coales to watch the aforesaid sepulchre 1 s. 3 d.

P^d for a lb. of candles same time 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

P^d to the paynters for the making ye Roode, with Mary and John, 6 l.

Mary's ideal pregnancy cost our parish something considerable; as they “ p^d upon May last, to a prieste and six clerks for singing of Te Deum and playing upon the organs, for the birth of our *Prince* (which was thought then to be), 1 l. 8 s.”—Thus we find not only the birth presupposed, but even the very sex determined.

1555. P^d for the picture of St. Benedict 1 l. 5 s.

P^d for an ymage Crucifix, with Mary and John, 13 s. 4 d.

P^d for paynting a cloth to hang before ye Roode in Lent, 8 s.

P^d for 16 fadom of cord to draw up the cloth 3 d.

P^d for 12 garlands on Benedict's day 1 s. P^d for carrying streamers on ditto 2d.
P^d for a pota^{co}n for the clerk 1 s. 4 d. P^d for strewing herbs on ditto 4 d. P^d
to ye suffragan for hallowing y^e altar 1 l. P^d to four ministers same day 4 s. and
two of his men 8 d. P^d for his sleeves and his apron 2 d. P^d for oyle olyve 1 d.
for mariole 2 d. two bunches of hyffop 2 d. Ringing same day 4 d.

1556. P^d for making the sepulchre agaynst Easter 5 s. the lights cost 15 s.

1557. P^d for paynting two Passion banners 5 s. P^d for six ells of buckram, at
1 s. p^e ell, to make the sexton a surplice; for making it 8 d.

Alle fuche goodes as doeth apertayn to Saynte Bennete, Gracechurch, writen
out the xvi daye of Februarie, 1560.

1 cope, of cloth of goulde.

A cope of redde filke with frang of gould.

A cope of blewe damask. A cope of fattine with blewe birds.

Another ould grene cope.

A vestment with lions of goulde with all that apertayneth to it.

A vestment of redd velvet wth the lily pote.

A vestment of blewe fattine of Brugges.

A vestment of white fustian with roses and flowers.

A vestment of red faye wth the lily potte and all things to it.

A carpet, of cloth of golde, for the table frynged.

A herse cloth of cloth of gold frynged.

A herse clothe for children, fringed, of blewe damaske; with V woundes.

A cannapye of redde velvet.

Three corporas clothes, (with the linnen clothes) of clothe of golde, in them.

Two cannapyes, one of clothe of gold, the other of redde fattine wth birds of
goulde.

A cannapye wth white nedell worke, fringed.

Decon and sub-deacon of blewe fattine.

A churchinge cloth, fringed, white damaske.

An aulter clothe, fringed, of yellow and redde faye.

ii aulter cloths of yelowe and redd buckram fringed.

Two streamers and a flage. A crosse clothe furnished with the Trynitie.

ii redd banner cloths of buckram, fringed. ii passion banner clothes paynted.

ii rode clothes paynted. A Sepulchre with ii carpets.

In consequence of the sale of the church plate 19 years before, what they possessed at this period were utensils of brass and pewter.

The time was now arrived when all the preceeding ornaments were to perish, and the church become once more the temple of what was, and still is, rational devotion.

1st Eliz^a, payd to a carpenter for pulling downe the Roode and Mary 4 s. 2 d.

P^d three labourers one day for pulling down the altars and John 2 s. 4 d.

P^d ye somner for to warn y^e parson and church'ns to appear at St. Martyn's before y^e Official, which enquired whether y^e parson kept resident or not upon his benefice 4 d.

P^d the scrivner to write a bill to certifie y^e arch-deacon whether there was any anabaptist, or erroneous opinions, within y^e parishe 1 s.

P^d for warninge for the above purpose, anabaptists, and *other vicious* persons 4 d.

1567. P^d for two quarts of Malmsey 10 d.

1584. P^d three labourers for burying the old bones in the church yard 6 s. 2 d.

P^d for altering oure chimes to a newe tune 4 l.

1593. P^d for 10 ells of canvas for the Commandments 5 s. 10 d.

1597. P^d for timber and workmanship to make y^e poste of correction, and paynting ditto 1 l. 2 s.

This and the following article were probably placed in the neighbourhood of the old market, from which the street derives its name. There is barely room for the poste of correction and stocks at this time in Grace Church street.

P^d for a pair of stockes set up by command of the King 2 l. 2 s. 6 d.

1603. P^d for pitch and faggotts y^t were burnt in y^e streete by my Lord Maior's command 1 l. 15 s.

This futile expedient has been recently tried in America, and with the same want of success. It is not in the highways such experiments are useful; but in the chambers of the diseased that fumigation is necessary. What will remove so dreadful a visitation as the Plague? I believe nothing but the destruction of the unhappy city infected.

1604. P^d to a painter y^t came with commission from y^e bishop of London to view the church where y^e Kinges Armes might be set up, and sentences of Scripture.

1608. P^d for carrying snow oute of the streete 1 s. 4 d.

1610. Paid an aide to ye Prince for two houses in Fenchurch street 5 s.

P^d for

P^d for candles for y^e lanthorne at y^e corner of the church, being Mr. Warner's gift, 6 s.

1611. P^d for repairing the church 120 l. 9 s.

In the year 1625 the steeple was rebuilt; and a committee viewed one of the St. Margaret's spires for a model, but which is not mentioned.

P^d masons worke for a new steeple 100 l. other work 90 l.

1627. P^d for puttinge forth the perfumes * in time of the sicknesse 10 s.

1630. P^d for paynting Queen Elizabeth's tomb †, with y^e frame of it, 8 l.

1632. P^d for bringinge Mr. Donne, y^e minister, oute of Suffolke, in a horfelitter, 4 l. 16 s.

1636. Paid for the funerall of Mr. Donne, oure minister, 9 l. 4 s. 10 d. This gentleman was their rector 44 years; and from the above charges he appears to have had a tedious illness, and either to have been very poor, or they had more than ordinary veneration for his character. It is the first instance of the kind I have yet met with.

1642. Commences with a still further change of religion and opinions; and thus we find them selling "y^e popish altar cloth for 1 l. 8 s.; and superstitious brasses taken off the grave stones for 9 s. 6 d. The cross on the steeple gave offence, and the lead was torn from it, and sold for 13 s. 2 d.

A merry peal was rung, and the ringers were paid 2 s. 6 d., "when the bishops were voted downe by parliament."

They had pieces of "brass ordinance," as they are termed, appointed to stand near the church, and 1 s. 6 d. was paid to the porters for removing them.

The garrison's head quarters were kept in this parish, though where is not mentioned: 7 s. was paid for a lanthorne and for candles for maintaining a light in it, darke in nights in y^e troublesome times, to hang before it.

The cross on the top of the steeple was next taken down, for which they paid 18 s. and a workman 1 s. 6 d. "for defacing superstitious things in the church."

1643. The total amount of the poor's rates was 24 l. 11 s. 10 d.

* See this in Strype's Stowe, p. 829.

† This was a picture of Queen Elizabeth lying on her tomb, common in many London churches. One was remaining in very indifferent preservation on the North wall of the chancel of St. Martin Outwich, when that church was rebuilt 1797, in the account of which by Mr. Wilkinson, this is called a "monumental painting." More instances may be found in Strype. This good Queen was thus perpetuated by her subjects, as the Royal Martyr was in the following century.

P^d to Mr. Abbott for y^e parson's tenthes, due to the King, for two years, 3 l. 12 s. 3 d.

1645. P^d two men to watch about the church when Mr. Thomas Goodwin preached 1 s. (Qu. Why was this necessary?)

1655. Received a fine for swearing, 1 l. 8 s.

Received a fine for drawing ale, at 2 d. *per* quart, 13 s. 4 d.

We have now arrived at the period when the church of St. Benedict (so often adorned, and so often stripped of its decorations), yielded to the purifying flames a helpless victim; and thus terminated, I hope for ever, the animosities which had reigned in it, with respect to forms of worship. Its more fortunate successor hath yet escaped the fangs of bigotry.

The old iron and lead cleared from the ruins of 1666 (3 tons of the latter) sold for 28 l. 7 s. 6 d.; and the old bell metal for 37 l. 18 s.

The church plate and books were removed from place to place, as each were rendered dangerous by the approach of the dreadful element, and cost 10 s. 8 d.

Paid for saving the pulpit cloth 1 s.

1671. The steeple was standing, but 4 s. was paid to prevent people from passing under it.

It was at this time that the parish was united to that of St. Leonard, Eastcheap.

I find but very few particulars relating to the rebuilding of the church; nor can I cite from certainty who was the architect, (probably sir Christopher Wren), or what sum it cost, or how raised, from the books before me. It was completed in the year 1687; when "this parish's part towards the altar-piece and rails round the font" was paid, being 60 l. 12 s.*.

A true copy of a report delivered at Guildhall, by Sam. Wickens, and John Brett, jun. y^e 27th of December, 1670.

"The report of us of y^e vestry of St. Bennett, Gracechurch, in p^suance to a receipt from y^e Committee, dated Dec. 24, 1670. The parish of St. Benedict, Gracechurch, is in y^e gift of y^e dean and chapter of St. Paul's. John Cliffe p^sent incumbent. Our constant tithes, legally due before the fire, was about 56 or 58 l. *per annum*, and a house to dwell in. Perquisites and casualties were estimated at 10 l. *per ann*. Besides the love of y^e parish, w^h hath been of considerabel valew to y^e minister, if he be an able man.

"Our present incumbent, being a bachelor, hath a curate's place in the country, wee know nott of w^t vallew.

* In the Gent. Mag. vol. XXVI. p. 602, the church is said to have cost 3583 l.

“ Our neighbour parrish of St. Leonard, Eastcheap, is now by act of parl^t joined to us of Gracechurch, soe y^t together they make upp a very considerable annuall revenew, as will appear by comparing the report of theirs with ours.”

1693. They paid 102 l. 18 s. for the great bell; for the small one 9 l. 11 s. for the clock 37 l. 10 s. and for the dial 15 l. 3 s. 7 d.

The two parishes, so lately *united*, disagreed most violently in 1694; for the vestry of St. Bennet resolved the great bell should not be rung for any of the parishioners of St. Leonard, unless they paid *double* dues, and those in advance.

CHURCH PLATE AND ORNAMENTS, 1705.

Two communion flaggons, gilt, weighing	142 oz.	10 dwts.
Two communion cups, gilt	41	12
Two gilt covers	15	5
One bread trencher, gilt	10	14
One cup and cover, gilt	38	16

A velvet table cloth, and 3 velvet cushions, fringed with gold.

The calm and unruffled state of religious opinions, during the whole of the last century, has occasioned the business of these united parishes to pass away in that uniform and pleasant manner, that I find nothing to relate.

The substantial and excellent house on the South side of the West front of the church belongs to the rector and church-wardens. A lease was granted of this house 1729, and expired in 1760, at 40 l. *per annum*. Long possession hath given a firm and lasting title to the ground, though the parish are ignorant to whom they are indebted for it. It was once let to John Pomfret, who died about 1380, as appeared from his tomb, standing in the year 1610.

A house on the East side of the church was given by Wm. Jordane, for the repair, &c. of the church, and 10 l. *per annum* to Merton college, Oxford.

I have laid down a rule of conduct with respect to a detail of gifts in the several parishes; which is, to give no offence by enquiries. When they are exhibited on tablets within the church, I can feel no hesitation in copying them. When they are not, I shall consider it as a sufficient excuse for my omission of them. I hope also to be forgiven, when I decline any information relating to the state of parsonage houses. The legal enquiries, so frequent at this time, will render every thing from my pen improper, and unnecessary.

SAINT LEONARD, EASTCHEAP.

I find from the book of Chuntries, that the following were founded in this church, then a rectory, in the gift of the prior and convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, afterwards in the dean and chapter.

John Bramsbury and John Appleby gave for a priest all their lands, 10 l. *per ann.*

Hugh Browne gave for a priest and obit all his lands, 18 l. 11 s. *per annum.*

John Dogget gave for two priests and one obit all his lands. &c. in the parish, 10 l. *per annum.*

Thomas Champneys gave for the maintenance of a solemn mass every Friday 4 l. *per annum*, from a tenement in Bridge street.

In the 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary, the vestry granted a tenement in Pudding lane, for 4 l. *per ann.* to the governors of Christ's, Bridewell, and St. Thomas's, hospitals; which sum was expended in each winter, for coals, shirts, and shifts, given to the poor.

The oldest parish books extant are dated 1668. The vicinity of the vestry room to the spot where the dreadful calamity of 1666 had its origin, hath probably been the cause of the loss of the more antient ones.

In 1693 an "Account was taken what is upon the stone in the roome y^e was the vestry ffor the parishe of St. Leonard, Eastcheap, before the ffler of London*:

"Time out of minde this Vestry I stooode, till crooked with adge my strength I
"lost,

"And in Nov^r. with full consent was built anew at y^e parrish cost.

"When Queen Eliz^h raigned had to England's peace 26 yeare.

"John Heard person at that time, Richard Pountes and Hary Baker church-
"wardens were,

"Anno Dom'i 1584. R. P."

The vestry-room was rebuilt, 1693, and in a very short time after converted into a shop. The rent was 40 s. *per year*, which has since been increased to 5 l.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXI. p. 1175.

The stone is still in being in the cellar. The toft, or plat of ground, on which Sir Thomas Player's house stood (before the fire) on Fish street hill, was let to him April 24, 1668, for a term of 99 years, on paying a fine of 50 l. and 6 l. *per annum*.

22 August, 1684, a four-years tax, according to the poor's rates, was levied, as their proportion for paving and ornamenting St. Benedict's church. The sum raised was 112 l. 4 s. 4 d.

The vestry had it in contemplation to erect two houses on the site of St. Leonard's church, 1693, and another over a cellar near the Lady chapel, at the East end. But this intention was never carried into effect, and the space is still unoccupied.

In 1705, St. Bennet's church was robbed *; and 50 l. was voted as St. Leonard's portion of the loss.

11th Sept. 1751, it was proposed that a conference should be held with the parishioners of St. Benedict, concerning the erection of an organ, and applying for a new version of the Psalms. They are still wanted.

1769. The rev. Mr. Townley applied for a remedy to the noise of carriages during divine service. This remedy can be found in two ways only; either by removing the church, or shutting up Grace and Fenchurch streets.

PROGRESS OF THE POOR RATES.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1701	-	31	12	8	1769	-	188 18 8
1714	-	91	10	9	1774	-	226 17 0
1764	-	130	0	0	1780	near	300 0 0

In 1636 the annual profits of the church were returned at £ 81 †.

* On the night of Aug. 20, 1705, this church was robbed of a purple velvet cushion, with purple and gilt tassels; the coverings of two cushions, very old, of the same; the vallins for the pulpit, of purple velvet, with purple and gold fringe; a cover for the communion table, of purple velvet, very old, S. B. G. 1641. embroidered on it; a large damask table cloth and two damask napkins, marked S. B. G. L. E.; two large pewter plates, marked S. B. G.; two surplices, the one old, the other new, marked S. B. G. L. E.; and a clerk's gown, of black callimanco, with loops, and faced with black velvet. Daily Courant, Aug. 31, 1705; where a reward of five guineas is offered for their recovery.

† Newcourt.

SAINT BENEDICT'S CHURCH

stands at the corner of Fenchurch and Gracechurch streets. It is built of stone, and is of the Tuscan order.

The only ornaments on the sides are on the window frames; neither pillars or pilasters are used in composing them. The steeple is an odd piece of architecture, covered with copper.

The inside is a pleasing design, with an arched ceiling. Small arches rise from brackets decorated by shells and palm branches, and intersect the larger. Cherubs heads and roses are tastefully displayed in their ornaments. Between each arch are round windows; three on the South, and five on the North side. Below them are the same number of large windows. There is a gallery at the West end of the church, but no organ; nor are there pillars or pilasters within it.

A handsome clock-dial of white and gold, is placed at this end. The motto, under a crown, "*Memento Mori*," and, "Now is the time: Watch, and pray."

The East end is painted to represent a grand crimson curtain, fringed with gold, and beneath it a Glory. The altar-piece is Corinthian, and consists of four fluted pillars. The capitals, and other carvings, are white on a brown ground. In the centre, on an arched tablet, are the Commandments, and over them an emblem of the Trinity. Still higher, the King's arms, blazoned, with the supporters on pedestals; and, to complete the design, the crown and crest. The outward pillars have vases of white and gold on them. On the left a tablet with a circular pediment, and on it a golden shield with the letters I. H. S. This contains the Lord's Prayer; and "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous Man availeth much." The Creed is accompanied by similar decorations, and, "Let us hold fast the profession of our Faith without wavering."

The exquisite carvings of the whole chancel do the artist great credit; and it is with regret that I cannot ascertain who made this, and many other altar-pieces I have occasion to describe. Under the Commandments are these texts: "The Law was our School-master to bring us unto Christ." And, "The Law is holy, and the Commandments holy, just, and good."

Two large and elegant candlesticks, supporting wax candles, stand on the altar, which is plain; except some scrolls on the feet. The rails are spiral.

There are also pictures of Moses and Aaron.

The font stands under the gallery in the South West corner of the church. The basin and pedestal are of stone. The cover is crowded with emblematic carvings, and is suspended from an iron crane.

The pulpit is against the South wall, inlaid, and much ornamented by carvings of flowers and cherubs.

MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD.

There are only two tablets in this church, and they are both on the North wall.

“Near this monument lies interred the body of Wm. Lane, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica, died 14th Oct. 1782, aged 35 years.”

And, “Under this place is the burial vault of Thomas Vardon, esq.” and names of six children, eldest nine months.

Names on the Chancel Pavement.

Thomas Draper, 1705, aged 47. Richard Bourne.

Elizabeth Bateman, 1768, aged 21.

In the Ailes:

John Williams, of Jamaica, 1715, aged 7 years, son of Colonel Williams.

Sir Robert Bredon, knt. 1722, aged 85. Eliz. Roberts, his mother-in-law, 71. John Bredon, esq. son of sir Robert B. 1715, 27. Mary Bredon, widow of sir Robert, 1723, 61. Samuel Bredon, esq. son of sir Robert, 1724, 30.

John Neal, 1795, 51. Mary Jackson, 1793, 65.

Seven children of John and Elizabeth Rolleston. Eliz. Rolleston, 1714, 56; and John Rolleston, 1716, 65. Mary Rolleston, their daughter, 1733, 45.

Abraham Perrott, 1715, 22. Catharine Wilson, 1788, 35.

Timothy Rogers, 1763, 70. Timothy Rogers, 1750, 23. John Rogers, 1760, 26. John William Rogers, 1761, 3 weeks. Charles Rogers, 1765, 33. Sarah Rogers, 1769, 73. Eliz. Rogers, 1777, 12.

The

The REGISTERS.

ST. BENEDICT'S affords but few extracts.

May the 4th, 1654. Samuel Smith, minister of Benedict, Grace, London, sonn of George Smith, grocer, of London, deceased, was marryd unto Elizabeth Lawranse, daughter of Mr. Mathew Lawrance, publique lecturer, of Ipswich, deceased, on 2d. of May, 1654, at Hadlighe, in Suffolke, by Wm. Richardson, esq. justice of y^e peace, in y^e said towne of Hadleigh. And the sayd marriage was on that 2d day of May, 1654, compleated according to y^e ancient custome of y^e Church of England, by Mr John Wyllis, minister of Ingatestone, in Effex; y^e banns having been thrice published before in y^e parish church of All S^{ts} Stayning, in Marke lane, London, where y^e said S. S. then dwelt.

BURIALS.

1559. 14 April, Robert Burges, a common player.

15 October, 1576. John Hardinge, alderman.

The 9th March, 1660, was interred fir John Rayner, knt. and bart.

1663-4. The 3d of March was buried the lady Mary Garrad, wife to fir Jacob Garrad, knt. and bart.

1685. 4th July, Edward Rayner, son of Edward Rayner, esq. and grandchild to fir John Rayner, knt. and bart.

1722-3. 22d March, Sir Robert Bredon, in the church.

1727. July 9th, Sir Richard Blackham, bart. in the church.

——— Same day, Sir John Blackham, bart. in the church.

1560	baptized	9		buried	5
1665	-	0	-	-	59
1799	-	9	-	-	8

ST. LEONARD'S REGISTERS:

are the oldest I have seen, commencing in 1539.

BAPTISMS.

1562. 14th June, Thomas Erley, sonne of Thomas Erley, minister of this parish.

1591. June 7th, Elizabeth Heard, daughter of John Heard, pastor.

BURIALS.

BURIALS.

1547. 26 July, Richard Scarlet, priest of this church.
 1642-3. 27 Jan. Ann Adams, wife to alderman Adams.
 1651-2. 30 Nov. Bridgett Estwicke, daughter of alderman Estwicke.
 ——— March 18, Sara Estwicke, daughter of Sampson Estwicke
 1657. Dec. 11, Mrs. Sarah Estwicke, wife of alderman Estwicke.
 ——— 23d, Stephen Estwicke, alderman.
 1658. April 2d, Mr. Sampson Estwicke.

1539 - 10 baptisms 1540 - 12 burials.

A lapse in the Registers from 1665 to 1671.

1799 - 6 - - - - 4

Rectors, since 1700, of St. Benedict and St. Leonard united.

I find but three names on the books,

Dr. Sam. Holcombe,

Heneage Elsiey,

James Townley, M. A.

1789. Robt. Wyatt, M. A.*

1791. Dr. Welfitt.

George Gaskin, D. D. present rector, 1791.

St. Benedict's parish has a burial ground near the church, but of very inconsiderable size, being 45 feet 5 inches long, 23 feet wide at one end, and 18 at the other. The site of the burnt church of St. Leonard is used for the same purpose.

These parishes are situated in so great a thoroughfare, that the value of houses in Fenchurch and Gracechurch streets are very considerable. Every advantage is taken of the extent of their premises, and the depth of the shops is generally that of each piece of ground. In many instances the kitchens are above stairs, and sky-lights supply the place of windows. The fronts of all the houses are spacious and handsome; but unfortunately the streets are too narrow for the crowds of carriages continually passing.

* Gent. Mag. 1789, and 1791.

SAINT BOTOLPH, BISHOPSGATE,

is a rectory, in the presentation of the bishop of London, the archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishop of Winchester, *alternis vicibus*.

Ecclesia S^ci Botulphi ex B^usshopgate*.

M^r J^ohⁿes Redeman, rector. Infirm' 18 li. bona—non het—mutūm 1111 l. x s.

It appears by the will of John Stewarde that there were founded within this church two gilds; one of our Lady, and the other of St. John Baptist.

Walter de la More, by his will, gave to the hospital of St. Mary Spittle LII s. and, in the parish of St. Botolph, to the yearly value of 16 l.; now in the king's majesty's possession, for the foundation of a chauntry in the said church; and that the king's majesty accordingly hath found a priest, and paid unto the new chauntry priest for his salary, out of the Court of Augmentations, 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. †

The rev. Dr. Conybeare and Mr. Burton have obligingly furnished me with the means of detailing many curious particulars relating to this church and parish.

The following items are from a most beautiful book, bound in red morocco, and green ribbands, gilded and embossed with figures and scrolls, given by William Allen, alderman, and first used in the year 1568.

The churchwardens petitioned "the right worshipful gov^rs of Chr^{ist}'s hospital" in the year 1572; "and do most humbly pray, also desyre y^r worshyps to be good and favorable to the poore, which hath nothing to helpe themself withal, unless y^r worshyps goodnes should with ann weekly stypend and benevolence, as knowyth God, who keeps you in helth to his plesure."

The succefs of this application, and its immediate cause, are not mentioned.

Paide to the clerk for one whole year 1111 li.

Paide to Thomas the sexton 1 year xxs.

Paid for a register book 111 s. viii d.

A man had stolen lead from the church; he was taken, tried, and condemned to death; paide xid. for the carr when execution was done on him.

1567. Paid for holy and ivie vii id. Eighteen shillings are now allowed for the same purpose.

Paid for 2 lb. of cotton candles vi d.

* Spiritual. 14 Hen. VIII.

† Book of Chauntries.

1569. Paid for a book of homilies against the rebels viiij d.

1574. Received of Baptiste Bassana * at Mr. Ffisher's, ijs. ijd. and in

1575. Received for his knell iij s. ijd.

1577. Paid for a Paraphrase of Erasmus xxs.

1578. Paid for *frankencence* and *flowars*, when the chanflear saet withe us, iis.

1581. Paid at Powlls, in y^e Spirituall Court, for that the fidmen mad not the p^sentment in dew time, ixl. xiiis.

—— xiiid. for two quire of paper.

—— For perambulation dinner xis.

1585. Paid for bread and drinke for the ringers, when Antony Babington and the rest of the traytors were taken, xxd.

This was the prelude to another day of rejoicing.

1586. Paid for bread and drinke for the ringars, when they range for the deathe of the quen of Skots.

Received for fines for not coming to church vis.

Paid Mr. Armestrong for making of the roome to hange the armoure in, as appears by his bill, iijl. xiv s. vi d.

1592. Paide to Mr. Deputie for the relief of foldiers, xxvi weeks, ijs. ijd.

1595. Paid to the sexton for watching the foldiers a whole nyght in the church, and making clean the church againe, is.

1595. Paide for ringinge the same night wee made bonefyers for the good succefs of our navy at Cadez iis. ijd.

This was a most brilliant affair, and cost the Spaniards, it is said, 20,000,000 of ducats. (See the Obituary of St. Giles, Cripplegate.)

Receyved of Mrs. Joane Wood, widow, one communion cupp, with a cover to the same, doble gylt, weighing alltogether 18 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$.

The following "Charges at the Consecrⁿtion dynner, the v June, 1617," although unexplained by saying what consecration, affords the prices of provisions at that time; and is therefore interesting.

Paid for iiii peeces of bieft, wihighing xxi stone vi lb. xil. iij s. vi d.

Paid for xii legs of mutton il. xiiij s.

Paid for vi lambs and a half xvs.

Paid for xii chickens viij s.

* See Register of Burials.

Paid for grocery xiiii s.

Paid for iiii pointes of beift for the poore xii s.

&c. &c. Summa totalis xxiiii l. xviii s. iv d *.

I have collected, with great pleasure, several items of the charitable and worthy fir Paul Pindar, whose actions have so often been related†, and whose portrait, house, and monument, have been so often engraved. His life may be estimated from his gifts; his other employments are comparatively insignificant. It is in such acknowledgements as the following that every man would wish to be remembered. I view such a man as standing alone in the world; it matters not from whom he had his existence. *He* does, *he* must, ennoble his progenitors and his descendants.

It would be useless to repeat what has been already published concerning fir Paul. His house is still in being near the church in Bishopsgate-street. Old and decayed as it now is, may it be preserved for many years in veneration to this good Samaritan!

“ December primo, 1633. We whose names are hereunder mentioned, parson, alderman's deputy, &c. &c. of the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, London, doe, with all humble thankfullness, acknowledg that wee have receiv'd from the right hon. fir Paule Pinder, knt. of the afore named parish, two potts gilt and wrought, engraven, weighing 216½ oz. at 6 s. 8 d. by the oz. in valew

	—	—	—	72l. 3s. 4d.
--	---	---	---	--------------

Likewise two platts, weying three score and fix oz. 12 dwts. at the former rate by the oz.

	—	—	—	22 4 0
--	---	---	---	--------

Likewise one pott, weying fiftie-eight oz. att the former rate

	—	—	—	19 6 8
--	---	---	---	--------

The totall 113 14 0

All which plate is given and dedicated, by the aforementioned fir Paule Pinder, to y^e honour of God, and to the use of the communion-table of the parish aforesaid.

Wee doe further likewise, with all humble thankfullness, acknowledg, that wee have received from the saide fir Paule Pindar 300l. in money, to be disposed by us in lands for the use of y^e poore and distressed people of this aforementioned parish.

* The auditors of these accounts, it is plain, did not examine very closely into them, for it is hardly probable beef was at 8 d. and upwards per lb. at that period.

† See Gent. Mag. LVII. 493, LIX. 14. Pennant's London, p. 333, 414.

For which worthy and bountifull gifts, wee doe first of all ascribe all honor and praise to Almighty God, who hath stirred up the hearte of this worthy benefactor to doe these, and many other the like works of honour to God, and charitie and reliefe to his poore members on earth.

And next of all wee doe promise that wee will ever pray to the same great God, long to preserve the life of this his faithfull servant on earth, to *his* glory, and *our* comfort. And that hee will hereafter remember him concerning this, and not to wipe out the goode deeds that he hath done to the howse of God, and his poore servants on earth. This doe we acknowledg and pray, &c.

THOMAS WORRALL, Doctor, &c. &c."

22 Dec. 1634. Received of fir P. Pinder 25 l. to give to the poore.

Sir Paul made the parishioners a present of a pie the same year, for some of their public dinners.

This entry occurs, "Given fir Paule's cooke, who brought the pastie, 2 s. 6 d.

Paid, (which was spent at the Dolphin) when fir Paul gave the venison, for flowre, butter, pepper, egges, making, and baking, as by bill, 19 s. 7 d.

And a most tremendous pasty it must have been, to require materials, exclusive of the meat, to such an amount. There are few parishes which would not pray for a fir Paul at this rate.

Let us see what the remainder of the feast consisted of: 15 s. worth of mutton, 6 chickens at 10 d each, 8 rabbits, 14 s. 6 d. worth of bread and beer, 2 s. 4 d. worth of fruit and cheefe, and 12 s. "for dressing meat and fowling."

1636. Received of fir Paule Pinder, 20 l.

Same year 5 l.

And at Christmas, 10 l.

1637. Received of fir Paule Pinder, when he sent the parish venison at Midsummer, 6 l.

For the poor at Christmas 25 l.

And, after all the *venison* he sent *them*, they made *him* pay for a licence for eating flesh, for 3 years past, 2 l.

1638. Received from Mr. Deputie, the 10th Julie, 200 l.

Being the gift of fir Paule Pinder, for the maintenance of the organ.

1643. During the dreadful time when every thing sacred was torn to pieces and destroyed, under a baleful pretence of their being instruments of superstition; this

this organ was given by the vestry to fir Paul ; with permission to take it down and dispose of it as he pleased. The order is dated 19th June.

He sent with the venison this year 6l.

And gave to the poor 100 l.

Paid by fir Paule for a licence to eat flesh on fish days, for three years, 2l.

1640. For the Midsummer dinner, by fir Paul, 5l.

1643. Ditto. Ditto. 8l.

1646. 18th July, he gave to the poor 20l.

The last notice of the worthy fir Paul, that occurs in this book, shews the eager veneration of the populace, in endeavouring to have a last look at the enclosure of his ashes.

1650. Paid to Mr. Ellis, the glazier, for mendinge the windowes that were broken at fir Paule Pinder's buriall, as by bill, 16 s. 2 d.

His leaden coffin may be seen by the curious this day, or any other, with a hole in it, through which the *very* curious may possibly touch a part of his decayed body.

1634. Paid for 66 lb. of great candles for the lanthering, 1 l. 13 s. 3 d.

1649. Sir Thomas Fairfax gave the poor 18 l.

Collected in the parish by myself, partner, Mr. Gardner, and severall others of the antients of the parish, accordinge to an order of the Lord Protector, for the reliefe of the protestants in the Duke of Savoy's country, 68 l. 17 s. 1 d. Paid into the treasury 23d June, 1655, at Guildhall.

The same year 100 loads of earth were carried into the church to raise the pavement.

The Lord Treasurer, but which is not named, gave the church a pulpit cloth of velvet, with gold fringe ; a coronet and cushion of gold twist ; it is mentioned in the inventory of goods several years, 1673, &c. &c.

From other information.

In the year 1618, there had been received for repairing the church 689 l. 5 s. 7½d.

1622. 25th April, Richard Weoley (parish clerk), was allowed 5 l. for collecting all the money due by vertue of his M^{ties} letters pattents in and aboute y^e cittie of London, towards the repaⁿ of the church.

Note.

Note. That the 50 l. the guifte of Mr. Paule Pinder, junior, was given to the poreft inhabitants of this parifh, the 5th June, laft paft; in lewe of poore gounes w^h fhould have bien at the funerall of his father, Mr. Ralph Pinder.

1622. 13th Nov. The veftry agreed to folicit the Committee of City Lands, for permission to enlarge the churchyard; for it had been reported to be fo full, that there was not room even for a child. The burial fees were ordered to be the fame as thofe for interments in the church. They propofed to arch the ditch of the city wall, to obtain fpace.

The prefent rectorial houfe was probably erected about this time.

1624. Sep. They refolved to take up 60 l. due for building Dr. Worrall's houfe.

In the year 1686, additions and repairs were made to this houfe to the amount of 150 l.

The glebe land is fituated directly Weft of the manfion. Part of it was let to fir Francis Dashwood, who built a handsome houfe there. In 1688 the prefent coachway was granted to him on paying 12 l. 5 s. A corner of the veftry room was taken down to facilitate the work.

Dr. Conybeare's refidence is extremely pleafant; for that part of the glebe which remains in his hands is planted with every defcription of thrubs and trees, forming quite a wild fcene of Nature, which might be fupposed from his windows to be 100 miles from London. The vicinity of the front to the churchyard renders it not fo pleafing.

1629. 30th Aug. The firft diftribution from the 100 l. given by the Earl of Devonfhire took place. This fum was not mentioned in his will, but he had fpoken of it to fome perfons who waited on the countefs after the earl's deceafe, and fhe chearfully ordered the money to be paid. The veftry refolved to veft the fum in lands or houfes, and give thirty penny loaves every Sunday to the poor, from the produce.

1640. Through the ftagnation of trade, and poverty of part of the inhabitants (many having enlisted for foldiers), the veftry voted the three scavengers 20 l. as they were unable to gather their rates.

1653. 23d Feb. They agreed to petition the Lord Protector, that the inhabitants might have liberty to make choice of a minifter. Nehemiah Rogers was the rector, whose place was to have been ufurped by this election.

18th May, 1658. That there fhall be 5 l. difburfed for y^e fitting out of Thomas Wooddall, from Dulledge colledg, to y^e Univerfitie; in clothes, and monies towarde buyeing him books. But not to be any p̄cident for y^e future.

This.

This lad was one of the three boys that the worthy Edward Allen admitted on his Dulwich foundation; besides the two men and one woman, from this parish.

He also built and endowed four almshouses, with an allowance of 13*l. per ann.* for ever, to the ten objects of his charity, who succeeded each other in these asylums for the wretched.

Those persons were to have gowns every second year, for the purchase of which he left 10*l.*

The church-wardens of St. Botolph are authorised to sit at the audits of Dulwich college.

Mr. Allen was born near Devonshire house, 1st Sep. 1566.

1658. Permission was given to Wm. Dashwood and Edward Grange, on paying 20*s. per ann.* to the poor, that the people using the chapel, or meeting house, on Sundays, Thursdays, fasting, and thanksgiving days, in Petty France, may pass through the churchyard, and make a door and window into it.

Edward Underwood, an apothecary, had erected four almshouses, which were situated somewhere very near the rector's house, as a storm in the year 1700 threw down a stack of chimneys and broke through their roof. He applied, 15th June, 1658, for permission (which was granted) to add four more on the parish ground, to those built 1650. After the decease of himself and wife, the church-wardens were to have the management of them.

The plague made great ravages in this parish 1665: "Voted that the waste ground betwixt Mr. Valentine's pales and the almshouses should be enclosed for a burial place, in regard the other churchyards are so full of corps, that place is now wanting to bury the dead, now in this time of great mortalitie; and that it be left to the churchwardens discretion to do it to the best advantage of the parish, reserving a faire large way to the house now possessed by the the above Mr. V. belonging to our parish, and a church-way as formerly."

— 6th Sept. The long shed in Petty France was ordered to be pulled down, "and the ground to be digd, and brought into the loer churchyard, to raise the churchyard, it being filled so full with corps, that there is noe room left to bury the dead."

Sir Hans Sloane and his associates, when it was apprehended the plague might revisit London, drew up the following directions, which can never be out of season in a commercial country like this; and especially as we have an intimate connexion with places almost always afflicted with it.

"St.

“ St. Andrew's, St. Botolph's without Bishopsgate, and St. Giles' Cripplegate, to have searchers.

“ Instructions; to enquire whether many persons in the same house, or quarter, died suddenly.

“ If they voided blood in large quantities, and had a fever; whether any large purple, blue, or black spots, appear upon him.

“ Or if such coloured streaks or rays appear.

“ If any swelling in the groin, or arm-pits, or behind the ears.

“ If any painful hard swelling appear in any part of the body, with or without a black or livid circle.

“ In case of the above symptoms, the searcher shall have the body viewed by y^e two physicians and a surgeon, who shall deliver their opinions, in writing, whether such person died of the plague. If so, the searcher to give immediate notice to the council of health on pain of death *.”

If the above symptoms were frequently set before the publick, it would acquaint them so thoroughly with them, that such panicks as those of November, 1799, would seldom occur.

The church had a narrow escape from the fire of 1666; for the sexton's house was partly pulled down to save the remainder; and the residence of Mr. Valentine was equally unfortunate, which has been mentioned as being near the church.

Their engine was damaged, and they lost all the fire buckets. “ 4 dozen of leather buckits” were ordered in consequence.

In Sept. 1683, the church was paved with free-stone; and the Creed, Commandments, and Lord's Prayer, were put up over the altar.

A six-months tax was levied, in addition to 100 l. given for the poor; who suffered so severely from the extreme cold weather of 1683, that the King commanded the Lord Mayor to see those collections made.

1684. 25th June, “ The constable of the Tower, pretending the old Artillery Ground to be within the liberty of the Tower, which time out of mind was always represented to be in this parish;” a petition was agreed upon to the Lord Mayor to intercede with his Majesty, “ that the said ground may be included in the new charter.”

* Sir Hans Sloane's MSS. in the British Museum.

Shortly after the searchers of the parish were bound over to appear at the next sessions for the liberty of the Tower, for having searched a corps in the old Artillery Ground. "Ordered, that the rights of the parish be then asserted."

1705. The common council had thoughts of making a hay market in the parish. The vestry resolved it would be a nuisance.

The stocks stood opposite the end of Catharine-wheel alley. They were *stolen*; but were restored, and a whipping post added.

In 1710 a petition was sent to the House of Commons, praying for leave to rebuild the church. They proposed that this structure should be erected about Primrose alley and Gun yard. In the statement presented to the commissioners for the 50 churches, 1711, the rector, &c. represent,

"That first as to the number and condition of our parishioners, wee have about 800 ffamylys which are able to pay scott and lott.

"About 400 ffamylys which receive constant pensions.

"About 500 ffamylys which neither pay nor receive; but only occasionally upon sickness, or some other calamity; which amounts in all, by common computation, to about tenn thousand souls. If this number, under these conditions, should not be thought sufficient to have a new church erected for them, wee beg leave further to represent to your honours, that there is withⁿ the bounds of our s^d parish a small extraparochial district called the Artillery Ground, containing about 200 ffamylys: and another extraparochial district adjoyning to us, called Norton Ffolgate, conteyning about 100 ffamylys; in both which there is neither church or chapell, or any settled ministry. If in your honors wisdom it may be thought proper to repraesent this to her Majesty and the parliament, soe that these irregular places may be brought in parochial order by an union with us."

They had no chapell at that time within the parish.

There was 1 Presbyterian, 1 Anabaptist, and 1 Quaker meeting.

It was in consequence of a petition from this parish that the bill to regulate select vestries was passed.

In the year 1717 an unknown person gave 20 l. for ornamenting the church. Two branches were purchased with the money.

1723. The church was declared to be in a state even beyond reparation; and they petitioned the House of Commons, for the third time, on the subject of rebuilding it, and for a sum not exceeding 10,000 l. to be raised as the House should think fit. A bill was obtained, and in 1724 a tabernacle was erected for divine service

service in the lower church-yard, which cost 300l. and part of the old materials; it was 80 feet in length, 48 broad, and 20 high.

The plan of the new church and steeple was by James Gold.

The masons work amounted to 2825 l.

The iron work was contracted for at $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.

The act of parliament cost 165 * l.

1726. It was resolved that Mr. Phelps should take the old bells at 10 d. per lb. and cast a new peal of 8, of the sizes of those of St. Magnus, London Bridge.

The church was consecrated in 1728; and in December Dr. Altham was requested to print his sermon on that occasion.

8th July, 1760, the Common Council of London granted the ground fronting Bishopsgate, (on which houses then stood,) as an addition to the burial ground. Soon after, the present handsome railing and passage to Broad street were completed.

The bells were again recast; and the first peal was rung on the 7th Feb. 1783.

I cannot conclude this history of the parish in a way more honourable to its inhabitants, than by copying the proceedings of those of the Ward at large, in pursuance of the Act for permitting Volunteer Associations. As there was necessarily a similarity in those addresses, it may be taken as a specimen for the other wards.

BISHOPSGATE VOLUNTEERS.

Report and Address of the Committee for conducting the Affairs of the Military Association, instituted May 1st, 1798, to the Inhabitants of the Ward.

Conditions of the Association, and Resolutions for its Government.

1st. The Association to consist of three companies, sixty members in each, exclusive of commissioned officers and serjeants.

2d. Not to be liable to serve out of the limits of the City of London, and its liberties.

3d. To be assembled in case of alarm, of tumult, or fire; and at the requisition of the civil power of the City.

4th. Incidental expences to be defrayed by the inhabitants of the ward, members of the corps, as well as those who have it not in their power to bear arms.

* The above expences were defrayed by parish rates.

- 5th. The committee to elect members by ballot. Two black balls to reject.
- 6th. Officers to be elected by the whole corps.
- 7th. The resolutions of the committee, and orders of the commanding officers, to be strictly obeyed.
- 8th. Candidates for becoming members shall be known and respectable householders, or persons recommended, respectively, by at least two householders, members of the association.
- 9th. Persons residing in the neighbourhood, out of the ward, may be admitted members, being respectively recommended by at least two householders, members of the association.
- 10th. Arms; viz. Muskets, bayonets, and pikes, and also drums, to be received from his Majesty.
- 11th. Accoutrements; viz. Cartouche-boxes, belts, and gun-slings, to be provided by the committee.
- 12th. Every member, when he receives his arms and accoutrements, to sign the following acknowledgement and obligation; viz.

“ We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, firmly attached to the constitution of our country, and members of the association of Bishopsgate Volunteers, do hereby severally acknowledge, that we have received from his Majesty, through the hands of our commanding officer, sir Richard Carr Glyn, knt. arms, according to the subjoined schedule.

And we do hereby promise, and engage, to keep the said arms in perfect order; and to be ready to employ them, obediently to the command of our officers, in the defence of our King and country; and particularly, in the protection, and preservation of the peace of this ward and city, according to the conditions under which we have associated.

And we do hereby promise, and engage, to return the said arms, when required so to do by the said sir Richard Carr Glyn, knt. or the commanding officer for the time being, or when we shall cease to be members of the said association.

And we do also, severally, hereby bind our heirs, executors, and administrators, to return the said arms, when required as aforesaid.

And we do also hereby, severally, acknowledge, that we have received from the committee appointed for conducting the affairs of the association, through the hands of our commanding officer, sir Richard Carr Glyn, knt. accoutrements, according to the said schedule; which we hereby promise and engage to keep in good order, and to return when required as aforesaid.”

Schedule

Schedule of arms and accoutrements delivered to each member of the Bishopsgate Volunteers, referred to in the foregoing instrument.

Arms. One musket; one bayonet, with scabbard; one steel ramrod, India pattern.

Accoutrements. One pouch; one pouch-belt; one bayonet-belt; one belt-plate, marked B V; one gun-fling.

STATE OF THE CORPS.

Commissioned Officers. Major Commandant. The Right Hon. Sir Richard Carr Glyn, knt. Lord Mayor, M.P. &c.

First Company. William Lennox, esq. captain. William Blizard, lieutenant. John Jacob Battier, ensign.

Second Company. Robert Wigram, esq. captain. James Amos, lieutenant. Thomas Davis, ensign.

Gentlemen desirous of manifesting their loyalty and patriotism, as members of this association, must respectively signify their wish (accompanied with the recommendation required by article 8, if not housekeepers) to a member of the committee.

Each member receives from the committee a drill dress, uniform, and accoutrements, for which he is *required* to pay only 5 l. 5 s. 0 d. Non-residents in the ward to defray the full cost, viz. about 8 l. 18 s. 6 d.

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS.

	<i>Expended.</i>				£.	s.	d.
Uniforms, and accoutrements	-	-	-	-	1398	8	7
Serjeants, Corporals, Drummers, and Musicians	-	-	-	-	253	10	4
Gratuities and incidental articles	-	-	-	-	127	7	2
Ammunition	-	-	-	-	28	14	11
					1808	1	0

The articles of accoutrements and drilling have been heavy. This must necessarily be the case in the forming of a new corps. The latter is now so far reduced as not to exceed, at an average, 5 l. per month.

The East India Directors, with their accustomed public spirit and liberality, have allowed to the corps the use of their room and field for drilling and exercising.
And

And the Governors of the London Workhouse have handsomely granted their premises for every purpose to which they are applicable.

Through the means provided by the subscribers, and other promoters, together with the zeal of enrolled members, a disciplined corps, of about 140 respectable men, is now ready to stand forth in the defence of the inestimable Constitution of their Country, and the protection of the lives and property of their fellow citizens.

ADDRESS.

“ The wisdom of parliament, in the act under which the Volunteer Corps have been established, is generally acknowledged. To that, probably, is owing the internal peace we at present enjoy. Recent occurrences have made plain the necessity of that measure. Designs, dangerous as those that have been openly avowed and attempted in Ireland, we are now too well assured, have been secretly plotted against the government of this kingdom. The disposition in France to plant anarchy and wretchedness amongst the people of other nations is not abated. And though her ineffectual endeavours to support rebellion in Ireland manifest her want of naval power, they also express her inveterate enmity, and cruel policy. We should also reflect, that the elements may at some period be so adverse to the operations of our fleets, as to render our strength at sea of little avail. Numerous events have demonstrated the danger of remaining an instant exposed to the destructive projects of the enemy.

Every man, having any thing at stake in the community, has thence a strong inducement to contribute, by personal service, or otherwise, to the general security, upon which the value of every species of property, and, consequently, the state of public credit must, in a great degree, depend.

The Ward of Bishopsgate will, it is trusted, in the instance of its own Volunteers, support that rank to which the number of its inhabitants, their respectability, and opulence, give it a title.

A damp cast upon the laudable spirit by which this corps has become distinguished, might not only retard its completion, but, in the example, prove hurtful to the general defence of the metropolis, and nation.

The inhabitants, therefore, as men sensible of that happiness, liberty, and independence, for which this country is contending, are invited to continue their aid

aid towards the prosecution of that military undertaking, the encouragement of which is their peculiar public duty.

Britain, defended by men united, under Divine Providence, by one principle of duty to themselves, their families, and their country, may bid defiance to all invaders; and to those who may, unnaturally, be disposed to betray her into danger. The public virtue of good citizens, and subjects, cannot, therefore, upon this occasion, be appealed to in vain. They are called upon to support their religion, and laws, protect the government, and maintain the freedom of their country."

COMMITTEE.

Major Commandant the Right Honorable Sir Richard Carr Glyn, knt. &c. Treasurer. Captain William Lennox; Captain Robert Wigram, &c. &c

James Burton, secretary, No 9, Windsor street, Bishopsgate Without.
London Workhouse, Dec. 5, 1798.

The numbers associated in 1800 were as follows:

Bishopsgate Ward 140. Aldgate 61. Cripplegate 52 Without and 40 Within. Farringdon Within and Without 85 and 118. Portsoken 78. Tower 143. Billingsgate 66. Bridge 68. Bread street 120. Langbourne 106. Wallbrook 70. Candlewick 54. Cornhill 90. Broad street 111. Coleman street 61. Vintry 53. Cordwainers 70. Cheap 55. Queenhithe 46. Castle Baynard 58.—Total 1,745.

There is a singularity in the arrangement of the steeple with the church, which is at the East end.

It is seen to more advantage from this cause, as it faces the respectable street so vilely named *Houndsditch*.

The East front of the church and steeple are very chaste designs, of the Grecian style, in Portland stone. The sides are of brick without pilasters or columns.

The inside is far from being well proportioned. The strength requisite to support the towers appear to have been considered, more than the richness and taste that belongs to a chancel and altar piece.

The body of the church is of the Corinthian order, and the chancel absolutely Tuscan, with a large window over the table. It is a great mistake in the architects of many of our churches to place a glare of light in this sacred part of the building.

building. It has been the practice at all times to ornament the chancel, in a greater or less degree; but where is the use of decorations, if they cannot be seen? Let any one walk down the nave of a church so situated, he will see nothing but the window; on the contrary, a blaze of light should fall *on* the chancel. It is true, a remedy has been happily found for a defect of this kind, by placing the pulpit in the nave facing the rails. A few dark parts of the carving and painting may be caught under, and through the stairs; while the body of the pulpit and founding-board obscures the window.

The pillars are unexceptionable; but strangely deprived of part of their entablature. This omission divests the great arch across the nave of beauty, by depressing it too much. The enrichments are appropriate.

The North side of the church is inclosed by houses, and the galleries are broad, which renders the inside very dark. Remedies have been both proposed and adopted. The former, to make a dome in the centre of the roof; the latter, a window at the West end; but the organ effectually shuts out the light. This instrument is large and elegant, and was built by subscription in the year 1764.

I am sorry to appear thus to fasten on defects, and am willing to allow there is something grand and striking in the contour of St. Botolph's; which is very pleasing to those who can view with indifference a departure from rules essential to a perfect building in this style. The pulpit is grand, and richly ornamented, and inlaid; it is in the middle of the church at the East end.

On the wall of the stairs leading to the North gallery hangs an old picture of Charles the First, emblematically describing his sufferings. I have not been able to find an account of this painting in any of the parish books I have seen. It is not therefore in my power to say whether it was a present or a purchase. The View of London, 1708, mentions it as then in the church, and gives an imperfect description. It is a good picture, and the general effect is well managed. Though there are several strong lights, they are all less than that on the King. The colouring is warm, and Time has given it a pleasing softness. The countenance of his Majesty is composed, and like the portrait of him in the Middle Temple. He is kneeling before an altar, enriched with gilded scrolls, and covered with a crimson drapery. On it is an open book, inscribed, *In verbo tuo, spes mea*. His mantle is of blue velvet, and the dress rich; in his shoes rosettes of diamonds. The right hand is spread on his breast, and in the left a crown of thorns. On a label entwined round it is written, *Asperam at levem*. Between the fingers, another with *Christi tracto*.

Below

Below the cushion on which he kneels lays the crown of England, on its side, and a label from behind it has these words, *Splendidam at gravem*. From his right foot proceeds another, *Mundi calco*.

The back ground of the picture, next the King, is the pedestals of large columns; a beam of light streams towards him from the space between them, and hovering in it is a celestial crown; on the rim is inscribed, *Beatam coronam*.

On a ray darting in the same direction is, *Cæli speculo*. On another, *Clarior è tenebris*.

There is a descent of three steps at the back of the King to the sea, where two weights hang suspended to reeds, labeled *Crescit sub pondere*.

The darkness of the painting and its situation prevent me from describing some indistinct figures on the sea; but I believe them to be dead bodies.

The distance on the left side represents a first-rate man of war, with the King seated on the quarter deck, destitute of mariners, and at the mercy of the winds, which blow on him from the four quarters of the compass. A rough sea, dark stormy clouds, and rocks before him, point out his fate. The ship, though inferior in symmetry and grace to our modern vessels, sits easy on the waves. She is in perfect condition. The fore-sail and fore-top-sail are full; her main-sail furled, and main-top-sail backed. The mizen-top-sail full, and her sprit-sail. The King's arms are displayed on the ensign, over his head. On the main-top-gallant-mast is the Royal Standard, and under it a broad red pendant. A white flag on the fore-top-gallant-mast and a red pendant. A white flag on the mizen-mast, and a jack on the bowsprit. On the clouds are two labels, *Immota triumphans*, and *Nescit naufragium virtus*. At the bottom on the left is, Carolus I. *ὁ ἐκ τῆς ἐξιοῦς ὁ κόσμος*, Heb. xi. 38. On the right, *Ecce spectaculum dignum ad quod respiciat Deus operi suo intentus, vir fortis cum malâ fortunâ compositus*, Sen. de Provid. c. 2.

There are two glaring absurdities in the design; the representing the same person twice on the same canvas, and the ship sailing so steadily in such a situation.

MONUMENTS.

There are several, besides fir Paul Pinder's in the chancel, preserved from the old church antecedent to 1700.

A tablet on the South side is thus inscribed: "In the great vault near this place lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Grigman, widow, late of this parish, who departed

X x

this

this life the 17th day of July, A. D. 1749, aged 84 years. In which vault also lie the bodies of her three children, viz. Mrs. Mary Grigman, who departed this life the 20th day of April, 1740, aged 38 years. The rev. Stephen Grigman, D.D. late curate and lecturer of this parish, who departed this life the 31st day of August, 1741, aged 47. Mr. Thomas Grigman, who departed this life the 9th day of February, 1744, aged 48 years.

“ And, having no other issue, she by her will gave the following benefactions for the use of the poor :

For the benefit of 10 poor widows of this parish, for ever, 1000 l. 3 *per cent.* annuities in trust, that the interest and dividends thereof might be equally divided between them, but subject to the payment of 10 l. per year to her maid servant for her life.

To twenty other poor women of this parish, to be equally divided between them, 100 l.

For cloathing ten poor men and ten poor women, of this parish, 40 l.

For the benefit of the charity children of this parish, 150 l.

For the benefit of the charity children attending St. Ethelburgh's church, called the Society's children, 120 l.

To the parish of St. Vedast, alias Foster, London, 40 l. ; the interest to be laid out in bread, and given to poor inhabitants of that parish, yearly, at Christmas for ever.

To the parish of St. Christopher, London, to be distributed to twenty poor housekeepers of that parish, 20 l.

To the parish of St. Helen, London, to be distributed to twenty poor housekeepers of that parish, 20 l.

For the benefit of the poor children of the London Workhouse, 30 l.”

Another tablet on the same wall : “ Underneath this marble, in a vault belonging to Daniel Giles, esq. lie deposited the remains of his dear and much-lamented wife, Lucy Giles, who (after thirty years uniform attention to all conjugal duties, and the practice of every social virtue,) calmly resigned her soul to the great Author of all Nature, on the 9th day of Nov. 1778, aged 51 years. In the same place lie the remains of Martha Giles, daughter of the above-named Daniel and Lucy Giles, who died at Bristol on the 11th day of April, 1768, aged 19 years.” Mr. Giles, who was governor of the Bank of England in 1797, died July 8, 1800, aged 75.

A tablet

A tablet, " Sacred to the memory of Daniel Josias Olivier, esq. late an eminent merchant of this city. A man whose unaffected piety and integrity of manners, consummate prudence, and unwearied diligence in the business of his calling, rendered his life serviceable, and his death lamented, by all who knew him. In the hope of a joyful resurrection, he calmly resigned his soul to God, June 20th, 1782, aged 60 years."

BENEFACTIONS since 1700.

1731. Arthur Ball, esq. 100 l. the interest to be divided among the poor.

1759. Hannah Fyge gave a freehold house in Newgate-street, known by the name of the Fleece, let at 55 l. *per ann.* to be divided between ten poor widows.

1753. Henry Sanderson, 200 l. to apprentice twenty boys of this parish, and 100 l. to be divided between ten poor housekeepers.

Those are the principal gifts to the poor.

Donations to the Charity School *.

1745. Andrew Grigman, esq. 150 l. 1760. Hugh Fishmore, 50 l. 1762. Richard Spooner, 100 l. 1765. Mrs. Mary Stracey, 20 l. 1769. Mr. John Forty, 30 l. 1780. James Limborough, in 3 *per cent. Consols*, 300 l. 1789. Mrs. Ann Coles, 100 l. 1792. Richard Rooke, esq. 100 l.

The REGISTERS.

MARRIAGES.

1592. 22 Nov. in y^e howse of sir William Cornwallis, marryd Mr. William Sands, heire to sir Walter Sands, to Mrs. Elizabeth Cornwallis.

1609. 30th day of Nov. Archibald Cambell, earle of Argill, and Anne Cornwallis, daughter of sir William Cornwallis, knt. were marryd.

Sir Walter Earle, knt. of Charborowe, in y^e countie of Dorset, and Mrs. Anne Dymocke, y^e daughter of Francis Dymocke, late of Eddington, in y^e countie of Warwicke, esquier, were marryd y^e sseveth daye of Maye, 1616.

1669. 6 Dec. The right hon. Benj. lord Fitzwalter, and y^e hon. Katharine Fairfax, daughter of y^e right hon. viscount Fairfax, late of Yorkshire.

* This, with the Workhouse, will be noticed in another place, under the head of London Charities.

BAPTISMS.

1563. Lady Eliz. Pawlett, 31st August.

1566. Edward Allen *, the 2d of September.

1591. 19 Julie, Robart, sonne of fir John Wingfield, knt. and y^e countes of Kent, baptised. The earle of Essex and the earle of Ormond, godfathers; and y^e ladie Fitzwaters, godmother.

1596. 15 April, Frances, daughter of fir Comars Clifford.

1600. April 25, Henry, the sonne of fir Horatio Paulavicino, knt. baptized. Y^e countes of Shrofburie, the yeonge, deputie for y^e Queene's Majestie, beinge godmother. The lord treasurer, and y^e earle of Shrofburie, godfathers.

This gentleman was of considerable importance during the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was an Italian, of the state of Genoa. His patent of denization was signed in 1586. The Queen employed him in her negotiations with the German princes, and the French embassadors wrote in very pressing terms to the lord treasurer Burleigh, in 1590, to expedite his departure, the situation of their master much requiring the aid he went to solicit.

“ There were in 1754, at Hatfield, several papers in Italian from fir Horatio Pallavicini, the earliest date of which is 1593; and, therefore these letters cannot be any authority for Dr. Hagner's assertion to Mr. Charles Yorke, that fir Horatio managed the affairs of draining the bank of Genoa, and thereby retarding the Spanish Armada a whole year.

“ Lord Burghley's original parffel shews, indeed, that fir Horatio had been employed in money matters abroad to a great value, for several years before the invasion of 1588. But he takes notice under the year 1587, that the enemys fleet could not pursue their design, because the English one was at sea, at that time †.”

Lord Orford mentions that his portrait is preserved in the tapestry at the House of Lords. Stow says, an ambaffador from the arch-duke of Austria, with his company, was lodged without Bishopsgate, by the late dissolved hospital, called St. Mary Spittle, in the house some time pertayning to fir Horatio Paulavicini. And Mr. Lysons informs us, that he purchased the manor of Ray House, Woodford, Essex, about 1586, from the earl of Leicester. It remained in his family till 1624. Sir Horatio died July the 6th, 1600; two months and eleven days after the baptism above recorded.

* The worthy founder of Dulwich College.

† Bibl. Birch, in the British Museum.

In the whimsical epitaph from Crew's MS. he is said to have robbed the Pope to lend the Queen; alluding to his being the collector of *Peter's* pence in the reign of Queen Mary, and afterwards making no settlement with his holiness. That he was a *zealous* Protestant let the cause of this account of him testify.

“ Him, Death with besome swept from Babram *,
 Into the bosome of oulde Abraham;
 But then came Hercules with his club,
 And struck him down to Beelzebub.”

1589. Received of sir Horatio Paulavifini for his lycence to eate fleshe, 6s. 8d.

1592. Received of sir Horatio Paulavifini for the poore, 5 s.

Churchwardens Accounts.

1600. 25th Maye, George, the sonne of George Alleigne.

1606. Willyam, sonne of Walter Alleigne, 4th Maye.

BURIALS.

1558. 15th Nov. Sir Richard Devias.

—— 20th —— Sir Edward Justice.

1559. Julie 1st, Ladiè Ann Capell.

1570. 13th Sept. Edward Allein, poete to the Queene.

1572. 25th Julie, Lady Pallat, wife to the right hon. lord Gyles Pallat.

1575. 9th Julie, Anne lady Pollard.

1576. 11th April, Baptist Bassana, y^e Queene's musition.

1586. 17th Maye, Sir William Allen, knt.

1592. 18th Aug. Mr. Noble, sonne to sir John Winckfield.

1607. 31st Aug. Richard Staunton, mynister.

1608. 9th April, Ladye Mary Bohun, alias Stafforde, was buried oute of Bedlam house.

1613. 7th July, Sir John Hubbard, knt. (a merciful man to the poore.)

1613. 30th April, Lady Mary Syddenham.

1620. June, The ladye Anne Harington, late wyfe of John lorde Harington, of Exton, in the countie of Rutland, departed this life y^e their house in this parish, 25th Maye, being Ascension day^e and was interred at Epton aforefaide.

1621. Maye 5, Mrs. Mountagu, daughter of y^e right hon. sir Charles Mountagu, knt.

* His residence in Cambridgehire.

1621. Maye 28th, Mr. Ralph Pinder, alderman's deputy. (Father to fir Paul.)

1622. 11th Dec. Mr. William Hamond, master gunner of England, buried
oute of this parish, in y^e Tower.

Mr. Stephen Goffon, rectore of this psh for twenty odd yeare past. Who departed this mortall life aboute 5 of the clocke on Friday in y^e afternoone, being the 13th of y^e moneth, and buried in y^e nighte, 17th Feb. 1623, aged 69.

1626. 10th August, a Pertian merchant y^e came withe y^e Pertian ambassidor, was buried at the West end of ye lower churchyard, within the walls, in y^e waste ground, in Petty Ffrance*.

1627. 8th August, Ladye Elizabeth Gilford, wife to fir Henry Gilford, who dyed y^e 6th daye of this month, at her howse in St. Mary Spittle, beinge y^e daughter of the earle of Woster, and was buried at Benonden, in y^e countie of Kent, and carried away by nighte.

1627-8. 8th Feb. Mr. Edwarde Andrews, y^e countess of Exeter's chaplain.

1628. 21st June, Wm. earle of Deunshier, his bowels buried in y^e evening.

1641. 16th June, Sir Rowland Vaughan, knt. aged 80.

1641-2. 22d March, M Ezekial Marmott, pastor to y^e French congregation.

1643. 29th Dec. Mr. Paul Pinder, aged 56.

1644. 15th Aug. Richard Weoley, clerk of the parish twenty-six years, aged 60. Stowe, or his continuator, I am not clear which, expresse his gratitude to Weoley for valuable information in his pursuits.

Sir Paule Pinder died the 22nd day of August, 1650, aboute 11 or 12 o'clock att nighte, and was buried the 3d of Sept. att 7 o'clock at night. A worthie benefactor to the poore.

1651. Jan. 1, The ladie Barbara Hubbarde, aged 99.

Same year, Jeremie *Eiaht Shillings* was buried.

* "August 10, 1626. In Petty France, out of Christian buriall, was buried *Hodges Shaughsware**, a *Perfian*, who, with his sonne, came over with the *Perfian* ambassidor, and was buried by his owne son, who read certaine prayers, and used other ceremonies, according to the custome of their owne country, morning and evening, for a whole moneth after the buriall; for whom is set up, at the charge of his sonne, a tombe of stone, with certain *Perfian* characters thereon; the exposition thus: *This grave is made for Hodges Shaughsware, the chiefeſt ſervant to the king of Perfia for the ſpace of 20 years, who came from the king of Perfia, and dyed in his ſervice. If any Perfian cummeth out of that country, let him read this and a prayer for him. The Lord receive his ſoule; for here lyeth Maghmote Shaughsware †, who was born in the towne of Novoy in Perfia.*" Anthony Monday's edition of Stowe's Survey, 1633, folio, p. 173. A wooden cut of the monument, a square altar-tomb, may be ſeen in Strype's edition.

* Hadjè Shah ſwara.

† Mahmûd Shah ſwara.

1656. Aug. 11, The ladie Frances Vaughan.

1678, 23d day of August. Mr. Robert Clarke and Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke, the rector of this parish and his wife; the same day, and buried in the same grave.

1681, Feb. 11. Ann Pittis, daughter of Dr. Thomas Pittis, rector of this parish.

1682, Sept. 2. Mary Pittis, daughter of Dr. Thomas Pittis, rector of this parish. She was buried in the same grave with her sister Ann. God prepare us all to follow.

1683, March 22. George Dashwood, esq. }
 ——— May 4. Francis Dashwood. } chancel.

—— Aug. 3. Mary Hare, daughter of sir Thomas Hare.

1685, ———. Captain John Ruffon, dep. alderman.

1687, Jan. 2. Dr. Thomas Pittis, rector of this parish, died the 28th of last month, and was carried this day to the Isle of Wight, to be buried by his relations.

1692, March 27. Ann Lofthouse, aged 35. *Fratrem soror sequitur quasi cursus. æmula; nos utrumque sequamur ad cœlos.*

1703, April 17. ———, son of sir Orlando Bridgeman (still-born).

1704, March 30. The rev. Mr. Michael Altham, father to the rev. Dr. Roger Altham, rector of this parish.

1705, Sept. 14. Sir Samuel Dashwood, knight and alderman, aged 63.

1707, Sept. 22. ———, daughter of sir Francis Dashwood (still-born).

1714, May 1. Susannah Bridgeman, daughter to sir Orlando B.

—— May 6. William Skypwyth, son to sir Fulwar S. knight and bart.

—— May 7. The lady Margaret Dashwood.

1559. Baptised 25, buried 98. 1780. Baptised 282, buried 400.

1625, ——— ——— 2497. 1799. ——— 272, ——— 252.

1665. The register is imperfect.

RECTORS since 1700.

Dr. Conybeare has favoured me with the following names.

Zaccheus Isham, D. D.

Roger Altham*, archdeacon of Middlesex, died Feb. 28, 1729-30.

* Vicar also of Latton in Essex, where he was buried. See his epitaph, and an account of him, in Atterbury's "Epistolary Correspondence, 1798," vol. V. p. 254.

William Crow, D. D.

William Gibson, D. D.

Thomas Ashton, D. D. died 1775.

William Conybeare, D. D. 1776, presented by the Bishop of Winchester.

Samuel Clark, pastor of St. Bennet Fink, published a work, entitled, "The Marrow of Ecclesiastical History, contained in the Lives of 148 Fathers, Schoolmen, first Reformers, and modern Divines, &c. 1654." Prefixed to the beginning of the book is a poetical effusion and anagram from Jo. Fuller, who was probably elected "minister of God's word at Botolph's, Bishopsgate," during the scene of turbulence when the parishioners petitioned the Lord Protector to be indulged with an election.

Samuel Clark $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{anagram} \\ \text{or} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{a cull markes,} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{culls a marke.} \end{array}$

Falſe lights to error now our ſouls betray,
Thou art a cull markes to direct our way.
From white of truth we rove as in the dark,
Thy books our markſmen, and culls out a marke.
We fail in troublous ſeas, midſt rocks and ſhelves,
Thou ſett'ſt up ſea-marks, leſt we loſe ourſelves.
Mercurial ſtatues here, rais'd out of clay,
Whoſe faith, zeal, patience, guide us heaven's way.
Thy life, name, works, ſo well in one agree,
I wiſh me follower of theſe lives with thee.

The pariſh is diſagreeably ſituated with reſpect to places for interment. Indeed, it has been obſerved to me that the decency and regularity preſerved in the burial grounds is ſurpriſing, when the ſpace is compared with the population. The new church-yard on the Eaſt ſide of Moorfields was given by ſir Thomas Row. It has been converted into gardens, and made very pleaſant by the trees which grow in it, planted ſince it was paſt uſing for its original purpoſe. The Corporation of London once propoſed to build on it; but they were effectually oppoſed.

Peter Symonds, by his will, dated April 24, 1568, left 4l. 13s. 2d. per annum, for ſeveral purpoſes; and to ſixty poor perſons a penny loaf each, to be diſtributed, after a ſermon, in the church-yard at Bethlem, every Whitſunday, probably from his tomb-ſtone originally, but now from a table.

Sept.

Sept. 7, 1663. This day was laid to sleep with his fathers, in a hole in Bedlam church-yard, the oracle and idoll of the faction, one Henry Jeffy, whose body was attended with a strange medley of phanatiques, that met upon the very point of time all at the same instant, to do honour to their departed brother*.

QUAKERS MEETINGS.

On the North side of Houndsditch a plain gateway may be observed. Little can be augured from *it* more than any other large passage. The visitor is surpris'd on entering to see before and on each side of him large plain strong meetings for the yearly, monthly, and weekly services. A vast extent of ground is occupied by the court and buildings; the latter will contain near 3000 persons. It is impossible to describe the places of worship, they are copies of each other in their form, and their arrangement of benches for the speakers and congregations; cleaned to the whiteness of the dairy-maid's milk-pail, as no *paint* finds admittance; it is considered by the Society of Friends as an *ornament* within doors, but as a *preservative* without, and there used without scruple. I do firmly believe that there is no method more salutary in preserving places and rooms from impure air and contagions, than by repeated scourings and washing. In this respect the houses and places of worship amongst the Friends are models for our imitation well worth the trouble of copying.

Devonshire square abounds in good mansions and with wealthy inhabitants. Sir Francis Baring, bart. is in possession of the site of the old structure immortalized by Stow, formerly the residence of the Devonshire family, from whom the square is named. The gateway is preserved, which is in the frivolous style of the time of James I. It leads to a large court, where the grandeur of the place in past ages may be conceived from the extent of the most antient part now in existence. If the hospitality and good cheer of this noble family spread from Devonshire to London in the *same* style of magnificence, we must suppose the *kitchens* to have been of large dimensions.

A MS book, on vellum, preserved in the Museum, gives "A Ryall Ffest, in y^e ffeste at y^e weddyng of y^e erle of Devynchur.

* Newspaper of 1663.

Convivium in nuptiis comitis Devonix, incerti temporis.

Le i cours.

Ffurmenty w^h venyfoun. Vyand goderygge. Vele rofte. Swan wth chawde-
roun. Pecoke. Crane. Un leche. Un ffryid mete. Un pafy aupert. A
fotelte gernus.

Le ii cours.

Manunenye. Vyand motlegh. Rede coning heron. Chykonys endryd. Ve-
nyfon rofted. i leche. Un fryid mete. Pafy cruftade. A cold bakemete. A
fotelte homo.

Le iii cours.

Gely. Datys in comfyte. Ffefaunt. Gullys. Poper mawlaed de la ryver.
Peconys. Pertryche. Curlew. Pomes endryd. Leche. Payfe puffe. A fotelte
arbor. Pro inferiori parte auli le

Le iv cours.

Venyfon en broye. Spandys de motoun. Ryde-doke. Chykonys. Rofte
pygge in fawge. Venyfon in bake.

Le v cours.

Caudell ffery. Pyconys. Gullys. Rabettys. Venyfon rofte. Doucetys un leche."

The spot where Bishopsgate stood is marked by a mitre set in the wall of a large house on the East side of Bishopsgate-street.

In April, 1707, some old houses were taken down in Camomile-street, near the above gate. In digging the cellars for others, a pavement of red, black, and yellow bricks, very small, and little better than an inch thick, was discovered at the depth of four feet. It was situated three feet and a half from the city wall, was ten feet broad, and upwards of sixty in length. Four feet lower, in a stratum of clay, several urns were found; some fell to dust, and others were preserved, of very handsome designs. They had contained the ashes of man; a lachrymatory (which the Romans used to catch their tears shed for the dead); a simpulum (or cup with a narrow neck, used in sacrifices); and a patera or goblet; a coin of Antoninus Pius, and several earthen vessels; together with several unburnt bones.

The city wall was found to consist of alternate layers of broad flat bricks and rag stone; each brick was $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness; they lay in double ranges. The layer of stone was about two feet in thickness. The wall nine feet broad. The foundation eight feet below the surface. This part has certainly been either of
Roman

Roman workmanship, or the inhabitants have copied their manner of building. I can readily imagine how this mass was arranged, from having attentively examined the Roman wall at Leicester, which is very similar. If I understand my author * right, this work was but two feet above the then surface, probably from its having been beaten down, or, rather, perhaps the ground may have been raised five feet. The more modern wall was about nine feet higher, and composed of flint, free-stone, and large bricks. The mortar used in this was far inferior to that of the lower part. The materials were disposed in layers that must have had a pleasing effect, when clean and perfect. Over this a wall, built in the reign of Edward IV. towered eight feet, of large bricks only, the battlements coped with stone. Stow says the bricks were made from clay dug in Moorfields, and mentions two coats of arms fixed in the wall. One is now remaining under the wall of Bethlehem hospital. It appears to be a shield within a quatrefoil, but is very much decayed. Bishopsgate was erected about two years after; but the foundation was not so deep by five feet as the Roman wall. The ragged, dirty, broken, and decayed mass of stones and bricks, visible along the street called London Wall, can give but little idea what it originally was, every cart and carriage that passes it in the winter season contributing its share of filth from the wheels. Dr. Woodward adds further, that one of the towers was then standing about the middle of Houndsditch, "composed of stone, with layers of brick interposed after the Roman manner," 26 feet in height.

THE HOSPITAL OF THE BLESSED MARY †

still exists to relieve the wretched, although founded in the year 1246 by Simon Fitzmary, sheriff of London, for brethren and sisters of the order of the church of Bethlehem.

The charity and superstition of those remote periods soon added gifts, which, as usual, were confirmed by different kings.

Newcourt says, that in the year 1362 an agreement was entered into between the master and brethren, and John de Bradeley, rector of St. Botolph, that when the chapel of the hospital was finished, the master and brethren should receive the

* Dr. John Woodward, in a Letter to sir Christopher Wren.

† That of St. Mary Spittle will be noticed in a separate article.

oblations and obventions (or church fees,) of all that were buried in the chapel, or consecrated ground, excepting the parishioners of St. Botolph, whose fees and gifts were to be equally divided between the parties. By the same agreement the master and brethren were to receive the tithes of gardens, fruits, and grafs, but no other dues of the rector. The composition received by the rector was 13s. 4d. *per ann.*

There is an uninteresting detail of their possessions in the Museum, which is much too long to insert. A few particulars, which I believe are not known, I shall add.

First, Tonstall's Spiritual benefices says,

Hospitale B^{re} Marie extra Bushoppsgate, Lond'.

Terre et possessiones, 400 marc' 111 l. 11 s. vi d. Bona nulla, mutūm pro residuo quarte p^r bras LVII l. XII s. x. solut' regi p^r tras.

Capⁿⁱ infra Hospitale b^{re} Marie, &c.

Dñs Johes Rede cantar', vi li. bona xl. mutūm xxxii s.

When the hospital was suppressed by Henry VIII. it was valued thus :

Priorat' novi hospitalis Beate Virginis extra Bushoppesgate, 504 l. 12 s. 11 d.

Their lands sold as follows. The hospital of St. Mary without Bishopsgate possessed lands in Houndsditch, with houses thereon, of the annual value of 61. 13 s. 4 d. which in 1557, were sold to Jasper Smyth, at twenty years purchase, 133 l. 6 s. 8 d.

There was an essential difference in the produce of their lands at Mountneffinge and Sutton, in the county of Essex, whose rents were 4 l. *per ann.* and sold but at ten years purchase.

ST. MARY BETHLEM.

Firm' totius illius muri lapidei situat' contig' ex pte Boreali S^ci Petri in Westcheape, cont' in longit' ab Orien' in Occiden' quadraginta novem pedes, &c. valued at xli.

Mem. That there are now builded, upon the walls above mencyoned, a vestrye to laye the ornamentes of the churche in. And, also, two chambers ussed and appoynted for the lodginge of the prestes servinge in the same church, valued at 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sold to the parish of St. Peter; p^r ann. 10s.

Sir

Sir John Gresham, lord mayor in 1546, petitioned Henry VIII. for this hospital with success; and it has been ever since in the hands of the Corporation of London as a receptacle for lunatics.

In the reign of Edward the VIth it was united to the parish of St. Botolph.

A protection was granted by the king and council, 1551, for the house or hospital of Bethlehem, and William Thomlings was appointed proctor, to solicit alms for relief of the patients for one year. On the same day, Feb. 24, Thomas Hollidaye was appointed for the same purpose and term.

March 8, 1551. The council granted the same permission to John Whithead, who was to solicit in the counties of Lincoln and Cambridge, the city of London, and Island of Ely, for one year.

The present hospital is not on the site of the antient foundation, which was too much confined; and therefore Bethlehem was removed to the Southern side of Moorfields. This grand structure was erected by subscription, and other means, in the reign of Charles II, and finished in 1676. At that time it must have had a very fine effect from the fields, then the constant resort of the Londoners, whose prospect was not confined by houses, but extended to Islington. Finsbury fields, now forming a scene of mercantile opulence, was once the theatre of manly sports, where, warmed by the rays of a retiring sun, whose beams were darts of gold, the skilful Toxophilite twanged his bow, and sent the swift arrow to mix with them, equally glancing in rapidity past the spectator.

In the year 1628 a book of 138 pages was published by James Partridge, entitled, "Aim for Finsbury Archers, or an Alphabetical Table of the Names of every Mark within the Fields." This will serve to shew to what an extent the pursuit was carried, and place before us the busy scene the fields must have exhibited.

Moorfields are still pleasant, but the trees are much broken and decayed. Finsbury fields, some years since, were a deplorable contrast to their original state, full of inequalities, hills, and valleys of rubbish; and yet the former were not without their use as Methodist pulpits, whence many a severe denunciation has descended upon the ungodly inclosed by the filthy vales below the preacher.

The centre and wings of the hospital, which are of stone, are very beautiful; but, as the pilasters are Corinthian, I think the windows should have had entablatures and pediments. It is a very conspicuous defect in this building, that the
body

body is of brick; especially now that it is darkened by smoke and age. A spectator who saw the hospital for the first time from the North side of the fields, might almost suppose there were three handsome stone buildings, independent of each other: the brick part is so much lost. As it is probable repairs will in a few years be wanted to this portion of the walls, I beg leave to recommend that they may be stuccoed, which would be a great addition to the effect, and a preservative to the whole.

The additional wings, erected by subscription, in the year 1733, for incurable and dangerous Lunatics, are good designs, separated from the antient parts; but totally irreconcilable as architectural appendages, being Tuscan buildings.

The beautiful gate, with Cibber's "brazen brainless brothers" on the Corinthian piers, has a noble appearance through the foliage grouped with the centre, from the walk before it.

Among the number of benefactors to this abode of horrors, we find that Dr. John King, lord bishop of London, was one. He was loved and revered by all descriptions of persons; and it is said James the First commonly called him "the King of Preachers."

"A branch of the will of the reverent in God, John, lord bishop of London, an. 1621. Item, I give to the poor people of Bethelhem, 20 pounce: w^h my will is, shal be delivered to my loving friend Mr. Goffon, the minister, and churchwardens of St. Botolphe's p^rish w^h Bishopsgate. Praying them to provide twenty-one warme meales every weeke for the saide poore of Bethelhem, at their discrecion, as farr as that monny will extend." Paid 22d Julie, 1621 *."

In the year 1708, a licence was granted to the Corporation of London, and their successors, to purchase in fee, or for terms of lives; or years, or otherwise, in trust, for the benefit of this hospital, any manors, rectories, &c. to the amount of 2000*l.* *per annum*.

This manner of realising the donations is highly deserving of praise †. Of all the claims upon charity and compassion which the circle of human ills afford, none appeal more keenly than a deprivation of Reason? None more imperiously demand. A place set apart for the reception and cure of Lunatics, is far more necessary than for any other disorder. In other cases a few weeks generally ter-

* Vestry Book.

† The View of London, 1708, says, that there were 15 tables of benefactions. Need I add, that in 1802 they would be too numerous for insertion? Let the admiring spectator read them on the walls of the spacious Court Room at Bridewell Hospital.

minates the struggle between Nature and the disease. Here it must be a work of time : and the unfortunate persons cannot receive the kindness and attention of their friends. On the contrary, it is improper they should be seen by them. Violence and force are often indispensable—Can those be inflicted by a wretched relative on the unhappy sufferer ? Impossible !

The Generous Briton hath felt those truths ; and behold the noble piles of Bethlehem, and St. Luke's ! Sublime thought, that the curable patient admitted here is restored to his friends perfect in that first gift of Heaven—Reason !

Every precaution is taken to prevent imposition when a patient is admitted, and every effort is used for their recovery for 12 months. The food must necessarily be varied according to the judgment of the physician. Of whatever description it may be, it is excellent. The practice of suffering idle visitors to pass through the galleries was a most mistaken indulgence. It is now happily done away.

The back part of the hospital next London wall is too near the street. I have been much shocked at the screams and extravagances of the sufferers when passing there. This circumstance is to be deplored ; but cannot now be remedied *.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSES

extend from New street, South East, almost to Houndsditch, and are just completed. They were begun some years past, when a stone was placed in the corner house of the above and Bishopsgate streets, inscribed, “ This wall, 93 feet in length from East to West, and from the face of this stone 18 inches in substance, is the property of the East India Company. Erected at the sole charge of the Company, May 26, 1776. At the same time the ground 18 feet South from this stone, which had been purchased by the East India Company, was given to the publick, for widening the entrance into this street.”

Those warehouses have grand fronts of several hundred feet in length. The Western side next Bishopsgate street consists of a body and two wings. The basement at each end is rustic ; and there are no windows in the building, except in this part. A neat cornice and coping finish the top, and the wings are ornamented with blank Doric windows and pediments. The arch of entrance is in the

* Hilksiah Croke, M. D. who was guardian of this hospital by the appointment of king James the First, petitioned the crown in the succeeding reign for redress of some abuses ; when a commission was issued by Charles I. dated May 12, 1627, to enquire into the state of the hospital, and to reform all abuses in the management of its patients and revenues.

South wing, whence they extend up the South side of New street. The body of this part retires from the street, and the wings are connected by a strong wall, with rustic gates. On the opposite side of the street is an antient brick house, whose door is several feet lower than the pavement; which, with some others, appear to have been built in the time of Charles II.

A very few feet within the above-mentioned entrance the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, ends.

The great height of the buildings, the number of stories, multitudes of windows, and curious cranes for hoisting the goods, all create surprize and wonder; while the cleanliness of the pavement and extent of the whole excite our applause.

Two handsome houses terminate the warehouses near Houndsditch, in which the officers that govern them reside. Between them is a fine gate-way. Several wretched streets, and some hundreds of habitations, were removed to carry on those works. The space of pure air thus obtained must be of essential service in such a neighbourhood.

There are many old houses in this parish; amongst which, that dated 1480 stands conspicuous. It nearly joins the church, and the internal parts may possibly be of great age. The front too may retain its original design; but I fancy few of the materials have been very many years in their present situation.

In 34 and 35 Hen. VIII. an act was passed for paving several streets. "The strete or highway leadynge from Bishopsgate to above Shordyche church," was described, in common with others named, to "be very foule, and full of pyttes, and sloughes, very perillous and noyouse, as well for all the Kynges subjects throughe, and by them repayynge and passynge, as well on horsebacke as on foot, as also with carriage, and very necessarye to be kepte cleane, for the avoydynge of corrupt favours, and occasion of pestilence."

This street is a place of thoroughfare to the North for vast numbers of stage coaches, waggons, chaises, and carriages; and in it are many antient, large, and respectable inns. There are many excellent shops, and crowds of busy people.

The retired streets are generally narrow, and badly built.

SAINT BRIDGET, in the Ward of FARRINGTON WITHOUT.

Within this church previous to the Reformation, were the following chauntries.

John Ugley and William Evisham gave to the parson and wardens, for finding a chauntry-priest, lands and tenements to the amount of 6l. 10s. per annum.

John Ulstrobe gave, to find a chauntry priest and an obit, lands and tenements, per annum 10l. 13s. 4d.

John Wigan and John Hill gave, for a chauntry priest and obit, lands, &c. of the value, per annum, 15l. 14s. 4d.

Agnes L'res gave to the brotherhood of our Lady in the church, for an annual obit, two tenements, of the yearly value of 46s. 8d.

William Brooke gave to the same fraternity, for an obit, 103s.

John Cresly gave to the above, for an obit, one tenement, 33s. 4d.

George Gaye to the same, for an obit, one tenement, 30s.

Richard Hawkeshed, John Spanyfbud, and others, gave to the same, without any conditions, lands and tenements, per annum 15l. 19s. 4d.

One tenement belonging to the said priest 40s.

John Ulstrobe gave unto the same church, for repairs only, two tenements, per annum 4l.

John Carter gave to the same, for an obit, one tenement, per annum 23s. 4d.

Nicholas Bemblott gave for a chauntry priest two tenements, per annum 73s. 4d.

I would here give the antient value of the living from the parish books had I seen them.

Tonstall, in 14 Hen. VIII. thus notices this church: "Sancte Brigide."

Maſr doctor Myles vicarius, benefic' 26l.—bona 31l. 14s. 4d.—mutũm 6li. 10s.

Dñs Jokes Mere, cantar', 6l. 13s. 4d.—bona 13l. 13s. 4d.—mutũm 40s.

This vicarage is now in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster*.

* After many disputes and law-suits concerning the impropriators' dues, instituted by Townley, the lessee of the dean and chapter, a general accommodation took place, which was confirmed by parliament in 1706, to the great advantage of the parishioners, who have now only a modus of 400l. per annum to pay, which sum upon the large rental of this parish is very slightly felt.

VICARS.

Peter Birch *, D. D. of Christchurch, Oxford; instituted March 19, 1694-5, died 1710; buried 4 July, certificate.

Michael Evans †, 1710; died Aug. 10, 1732, aged nearly 80.

Richard Bundy ‡, D. D. 1732; died 1739.

——— Barnard, 1739.

John Wills §, M. A. 1748; died Oct. 12, 1765.

John Thomas ||, D. D. 1765; resigned 1769.

Reeve Ballard ¶, D. D. 1769.

John Blair **, LL.D. Feb. 1771; resigned 1776.

William Bell ††, D. D. 1776; resigned 1781.

Edward Cranmer ‡‡, M. A. 1781.

St. Bride's was burnt in 1666; and rebuilt under the direction, and after a plan, of Sir Christopher Wren. The money expended on this noble church amounted to 11,430l.

The beautiful steeple of St. Bride's, in my opinion, surpasses every other in London. Unfortunately, its situation precludes a fair sight of it from every place but that where it is seen to the greatest disadvantage, immediately under it. The exquisite proportion preserved in each story in the ascent, till it terminates in an obelisk, is a work that points out an excellent master, which Wren certainly was.

The church is plain without, the Artist having bestowed a rich design within.

Upon entering the Western door, we find the tower supported by four large square pillars; from which springs a beautiful dome. Such is its simplicity, no one would imagine it sustained so tremendous a weight. The space beneath the

* He was buried in Westminster abbey, where he held a prebend. See his epitaph, p. 161; and an account of him in Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence, vol. I. p. 211.

† Subdean of Westminster; and a prebendary there 1702.

‡ Chaplain in ordinary to the king, prebendary of Westminster, and rector of East Barnet. He published "Apparatus Biblicus, or an Introduction to the Holy Scriptures, 1723, 4to." Two posthumous volumes of his Sermons on several Occasions, and Lectures on the Church Catechism, appeared in 1740; and a third in 1750.

§ Vicar of Thorpe by Staines; prebendary of Salisbury; and chaplain to Dr. John Thomas, bishop of Peterborough, afterwards of Sarum, and finally of Winchester.

|| Prebendary of Westminster; afterwards Dean; and Bishop of Rochester. He died in 1793, aged 81; and was buried in Westminster abbey. See his epitaph, p. 171.

¶ Rector of Stoke Danbernon, Surrey, and prebendary of Westminster.

** He died in 1782; and was buried in Westminster abbey. See his epitaph, p. 114.

†† Now (1802) one of the prebendaries of Westminster.

‡‡ Vicar also of Quendon, in Essex.

organ is dark; but the blaze of light which breaks on the spectator in passing into the choir improves the grand effect of the architecture, composed of double pillars of the Doric order rising from one pedestal, the arches ornamented with roses, and the key stones cherubim gilded. The brackets and blank shields above are gilt, and very handsome, as are the arches of the roof, and other decorations.

The Glory, of painted glass; the grand crimson curtain, Corinthian pillars, niches, carvings, and the figures of Moses and Aaron, of the altar piece, are all excellent.

The galleries (however necessary) hurt the symmetry of the church.

The pulpit, which stands at the East end of the nave, is large, and richly carved.

The font near the South aisle, at the West end, was saved from the ruins of the old church. The pedestal is of black, and the basin of white marble. On it are the arms of *Hetherfall*; and DEO ET ECCLESIAE, EX DONO HENRICI HETHERSALL, ANNO 1615.

The organ is large, and adorned with a selection of rich ornaments and statues of Fame.

Two acts of parliament were obtained, in 1792 and 1796, for repairing this church, and purchasing the freehold of the parish workhouse; and for raising the sum of £.12,000, by way of annuities, to answer the expences, &c. The whole sum was borrowed on nineteen lives, of various ages; not one of which is yet fallen in. The amount of the annuities is £.997.

In 1797, a new vestry room was erected at the South West corner, of uncommon elegance and convenience; and under it is a spacious vault, in which several bodies have already been deposited.

MONUMENTS and INSCRIPTIONS since 1708.

Over the South door of the chancel is a tablet adorned with fossils, shells, &c. and an antique vase, inscribed,

“Near this place are deposited the remains of Mr. Isaac Romilly, F. R. S. ob. 18 Dec. 1759, æt. 49. Whose affable and humane temper of mind, joyned to his goodness of heart, justly endeared him to all his friends; as did his great ingenuity and labour in forming his extensive and valuable collection of natural curiosities, to the esteem of the learned. In the same grave with the remains of Mary, his beloved wife. Whose sudden and unexpected death, on the 11th Dec, 1759, in the 48th year of her age, greatly contributed to shorten the thread of his life. For they were an example of conjugal affection.

Near the above, a tablet:

“In memory of Nicholas Feild, esq. who died the 4th of Sept. 1769, aged 62
Z z 2 years.

years. His body is deposited in the vault beneath this monument. He was lineally descended from Walter Feild, esq. of Dublin, in the kingdom of Ireland, and by his mother's side from Lady Margaret Mac William, daughter to Pierce Butler, earl of Ormond, by Margaret his wife, daughter to Gerald Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare.

Also in the same vault is deposited the body of Mary, daughter of John Poole, of Pickmeir, in the county of Chester, esq. and wife of the said Nicholas Feild; she died 30th January, 1764, aged 50 years, leaving issue four sons and three daughters."

Over the North door a tablet to William Bromwich, son of Thomas Bromwich, 1756, aged 17.

On the North pillar of the chancel, a marble tablet with a long inscription * to Mr. Carey Stafford, many years master of the glass manufactory in White Friers; died August 14th, 1778, aged 54; and was buried in the Doctor's vault of this church. His wife died 11th Feb. 1760.

On a tablet on the North wall: "Hic propè requiescunt, redemptionem corporum expectantes, Johannes Cale, qui obiit 29 Feb. 1715, æt. 80; Judith, ejus uxor, quæ obiit 17 Feb. 1716, æt. 70; Johannes, filius eorum, qui obiit 23 Maii, 1730, æt. 55; Bridget hujusce filia, quæ obiit 29 Jan. 1736, æt. 11; et Richardus, ex Johanne et Judith filius alter, qui obiit 10 Maii, 1737, æt. 64."

Near the above, one to John Robinson, 1762, aged 19; and William Henry Robinson, 1767, aged 20, sons of William Robinson, of this parish.

My much-esteemed friend Mr. Nichols has placed on a pillar of the South side a large and handsome brass plate, with his arms above, the following inscription:

"In memory of Anne Nichols, (wife to John Nichols, of this parish,) who died Feb. 18, 1776, aged 36; and of William-Bowyer Nichols, her only son.

"Also of Martha Nichols, (his second wife,) who died Feb. 29, 1788, aged 32; and of Thomas-Cleiveland Nichols, and Charles-Howard Nichols, her infant sons. [They are all buried at Islington.]

Lovely were they in their lives;

And in their deaths they are not divided.

"Hoc quaecumque monumentum lubenter posuit maritus, pater, mœrens, 1788; mox subsequuturus."

On another pillar: Ann Elizabeth Roberts, wife of Samuel Roberts, Jan. 1786, aged 23; and Samuel Roberts, 1799, aged 41.

* See this inscription at length in Gent. Mag. vol. LII. p. 156.

In the South aisle are these tablets: "To Henrietta Birch, wife of William Birch, 1797, aged 45, much lamented by eleven surviving children," &c.

"In the vault beneath this marble lies interred the body of John S. Delap, esq. a native of the kingdom of Ireland, who departed this life June the 9th, 1783, aged 24 years. To whose memory, as an only and most dutiful son, an affectionate mother causes this monument to be erected."

"In memory of John Patterson, esq. of Gough-square in this parish, who was interred in the vault of this church the 28th day of September, 1798, in the 68th year of his age. Captain Robert Patterson, his nephew, caused this monument to be erected."

PAVEMENT.—CHANCEL.

"Hic jacet quod mortale Josiæ Berners, Josiæ Berners hujus parochiæ phar-macopæi et Mariæ uxoris ejus unigeniti. Obiit vicesimo die Aprilis, anno salutis 1737, ætatisque suæ heu tantum vicesimo; omnibus exemplar; juvenem si respicis annos, ingenii vires dixeris esse senem. Hic etiam jacet Josias Berners pater juvenis supradicti, qui ob' 9^{no} die Februarii, anno Christi 1747, æ. suæ 72."

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Godfrey, the wife of Richard Godfrey, of Hindingrie, in the county of Norfolk, esq. now of this parish, one of the masters of the high Court of Chancery, by whom he had issue three daughters, the eldest of whom died in the life-time of her mother, who departed this life the 8th day of Sept. A.D. 1724, aged 46. She was the humblest of women, of daughters the most dutiful, a pious christian, a most faithful friend, the tenderest mother, and best of wives. P. M. S."

Mr. John Lucas, coal-merchant, 1790, aged 52; and his two daughters, 1789.

"H. S. E. Thomæ Lowndes, bibliopolæ, hujus parochiæ incolæ annos supra viginti octo. Natus pridie kal. Decembris, anno salutis 1719; denatus 7 non. Novembris, 1784. Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus tam chari capitis?"

Ann Ibbetson, 1741, æt. 8. Mr. Ebenezer Ibbetson, 1743, 55.

Robert Russell, 1769, 60. His wife Hannah, 1777, 25; and three of their children.

Elizabeth Emerton, wife of Robert Emerton, 1783, aged 58.

Robert Emerton died Nov. 4, 1800, aged 76.

William Wright, 1783, aged 77.

NAVE.

Michael Nixon, 1756, aged 58; and Stephen Clarke, 1776, 76.

Athanasius Bourne, 1723, 51.

Sarah.

Sarah Woodyer, 1731, 26. Mary Bourne, 1731, 60.

James Welch, 33 years of this parish, 1756, 72.

James Welch, son of the above, 1757, 39.

John Avery, 1770, 49, his wife 1771. Also Wm. Crook, 1771, 78.

John Aftley, 1743, 82. Jacob Aftley, 1744, 41.

Isaac Aftley, 1761, 60. Abraham Aftley, 1761, 64.

Mrs. Lois Radwell, 1789, 70.

Samuel Richardson, 1761, 72. This inscription, almost worn away, is the only memorial this admirable author has to point out his remains to the enquiring spectator. Unfortunately it is too concise even to shew that it was the Samuel Richardson who wrote the excellent Novels of "Clarissa Harlowe," "Sir Charles Grandison," and "Pamela." It is unnecessary for me to dwell on those masterly performances; they are in the hands of thousands, and will be in those of thrice as many yet unborn. In the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," many curious particulars* of him are given by Mr. Nichols; and I have with much pleasure preserved a view of the house in which "Clarissa" was written, among "Plates to illustrate Mr. Lysons's Environs of London."

Mrs. Martha Richardson, 1730; and two sons, William and Samuel, both 1730.

Elizabeth Richardson, 1773, 77.

Thomas Verren Richardson, nephew of Samuel, 1732, 16.

John Gravestock, 1741, 57. John Smith, 1755, 46. John Hurst, 1748, 40.

Joseph Pattison, 1772, 30. Lawrance Pierston, 1795, 38.

Thomas Dutton, 1741, 61. George Dutton, 1739, 20. Miss Margaret Dutton, 1756, 38.

Sufannah Gibson, 1789, 51. William Gibson, esq. of Chelsea, 1792, 69.

Catharine Roberts, 35 years of this parish, 1782, 61.

Under the organ gallery.

Elizabeth Stowers, 1751, 57. John Stowers, 1755, 58.

Thomas Sadler, 1767.

James Pratt, 1779, 23. Nicholas Pratt, 1782, 58.

Charles Philips, 1778, 34. His surviving widow, vainly seeking comfort, inscribes this simple testimony of her affection and loss.

* He was many years an eminent printer in this parish. See a portrait of him in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXII. p. 784.

Rebecca Wigley, 1782, 82.

John Cleaveland, 1785, 77.

Mrs. Elizabeth Simmons, 1795, 70.

NORTH AILE.

Elizabeth Pufey, 1717, 21. Ann Applebee, 1752, 21.

Alice Applebee, 1751, 62. Charles Applebee, 1767, 73. And the Rev. George Applebee, A.M. curate of St. Bride's, 1783, 59. His infant daughter.

Mary Tyrrell, 1763, 37. Mary Brown, 1771, 75.

Wm. Gyles, 1771, 54. Elizabeth Gyles, 1780, 68.

Ann Cooper, 1773, 16. Mrs. Ann Cooper, 1784, 60. James Cooper, 63.

Eleanor Gorton, 1795, 30. Eleanor Lloyd, 1797, 16.

I cannot resist stepping for once into the church-yard, though no part of my plan, in order to introduce the following epitaph in the South burial ground.

“In memory of Mary, late wife of William Bingley, of New Romney, county of Kent, but now of this parish, bookfeller, and daughter of the late Richard Dann, of Hertsbury, Wilts. She was born March 6th, 1736, died June 18, 1796, in the 36th year of her marriage, which terminated, as it commenced, in the most cordial love and truest friendship.

“To you, dear wife, to worth but rarely known,

I raise with sighs this monumental stone;

And, though mature from Earth to Heaven remov'd,

In Death still honour'd, as in life belov'd.

Oft as I call to mind her love sincere,

Her virtue, friendship, all the world holds dear,

With what maternal tendernefs endued,

Her truth, her more than female fortitude.

The rod of power long patient to sustain,

A painful illness long yet ne'er complain;

And now resign'd to everlasting rest,

She leaves a bright example to the best.

For when this transient dream of life is o'er,

And all the busy passions are no more;

Say, what avails them, but to leave behind

The footsteps of a good and generous mind?”

W. B.

“Also

“ Also the said William Bingley died 23d October, 1799, aged 61.

“ Cold is that heart that beat in Freedom’s cause,
The steady advocate of all her Laws.
Unmov’d by threats or bribes his race he ran,
And lived and died the Patriot!—the Man.”

Mr. Bingley was famous for his share in the contest between Mr. Wilkes and the Ministry some years past, and underwent some severe punishments.

This did not deter him from writing on the thankless subject of politicks. For, a very short time previous to his death, he published a pamphlet on the then situation of Ireland *.

THE REGISTERS.

1653. 26th Nov. Francis Drake, esq. and Mrs. Susannah Potts, were married before John Fouke, esq. alderman of the citie of London, and one of the justices of the peace for the said citie, att the house of Nathan Wrighte, esq. in Mark’s Lane; when was present sir William Drake, knt. and baronet, sir John Potts, knt. and baronet, N. Wrighte, esq. and others, accordinge to an acte of parliament.

BURIALS.

Although the name of Wynken de Worde (of whom Pope thus speaks in his “ Dunciad,”

“ There Caxton slept, with Wynken by his side,
“ One cas’d in calf, and one in strong cow hide,”) ”

is not to be found either within the church or its register, yet he was interred before the high altar of St. Katharine, and gave by his will, dated June the 5th, 1534, 10 s. to the fraternity of our Lady, to pray for his soul. De Worde was a native of Lorraine, and is supposed to have been brought to England by Caxton, our first printer; after whose death he became very eminent, and printed many works from types of his own founding. His residence was in Fleet street, and marked, at different periods by the signs of the Sun and Falcon.

1590. July 21st, Randolph Trevor, brother to sir Thomas Trevor.

1591. John Heath, warden of the Fleet, buried at St. Giles’s, Durham.

1592. Feb. 27, Roger Foster, vicar.

1608. April 20, The bowells of the right hon. lord treasurer, Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset.

* See a full account of him in Gent. Mag. vol. LXIX. pp. 995, 1084.

1615. 24th Nov. Mr. Doctor Nathan Gifforde, vicar of this church.

1618. Sep. 15, Edward Semer lord Brecham.

1622. Nov. 18, Sir George Curfon, knt.

1625. Sept. 1st, Sir John Mullynaxe, a prisoner in the Fleete.

— Dec. 16, Fredericke Stewarde lorde of Pettwell.

1630. Jan. 16, Sir Henry Lellowe, knt. and warden of the Fleete.

Sir Richard Baker, author of the "Chronicles of the Kings of England," was buried Feb. 19, 1644. His life was terminated in poverty and distress in the Fleet prison, where he had been confined in consequence of an engagement to pay the debts of his wife's family. He was born at Siffinghurst, in the county of Kent, 1568.

1654. 9 Maie, Mrs. Sufannah Baker, wife of Mr. J. Baker, one of y^e common council.

— Dec. 23, Mrs. Jane daughter of Judge Windam, Lord Justice of y^e common pleas.

1654-5. 5th Jan. Henry Hopkins, esq. warden of the Fleete.

1655. 31 Maie, Thomas Carter, yeoman at mace.

— 9th June, Wm. Rinker, stabbed with a dagger at the Feathers Taverne, Fleete street.

— 8th Nov. Frances Grimstone, daughter of fir Henry Grimstone.

1665. Jan. 12, Mr. John Windam, son to judge Windam.

Richard Pierfon, vestry clerk, had the good fortune to survive the plague, although the duties of his office must have exposed him continually to its virulent attacks. He signs the register through the whole period of its continuance.

The ravages of this horrible distemper may be conceived from the following facts.

In January there were 41 burials; 611 in August; 628 in September; and but 28 in December.

The ensuing lines were written in fullness of heart after witnessing the miseries of the preceding year: "Johne Childe was sworne parishe clerke of St. Bride's, y^e 9th daye of Maie, 1666, *in whiche weeke not one dyed.*"

This almost equally calamitous period affords two entries that bring before us the dreadful situation of the survivors in a city stripped of its population by the plague, and of its habitations by a fire.

Oct. 1666. "But fixteene houses in y^e brode place by Newe streete." The fire stopped in this place; for the present New street is partly composed of the inconvenient and dangerous houses peculiar to the times preceeding 1666, and the

remainder of brick buildings. The situation is a few paces East of Fetter-lane, half way between Fleet-street and Holbourn.

Oct. 21. Christopher Ryche, buried in y^e church porch, because y^e bodye of y^e church was not cleared.

1667. 5th Jan. Three men were buried who were killed by the fall of some chimneys.

The two following articles were given me by Mr. Nichols. I had not extracted them from the Register.

Francis Glisson, M. D. died in 1677, æt. 81; and was buried at St. Bride's. He was the second son of William Glisson, of Rampisham, Dorsetshire; and was educated at Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He was incorporated M. A. at Oxford; and was afterwards Regius professor of physic at Cambridge. In 1634 candidate, and 1635 fellow of the college of physicians, London. In 1639 he practised at Colchester, and was in the siege there 1648. In 1665 he was chosen elect of the college of physicians, and was afterwards president several years. He wrote first "De Rachitide, 1650," 4to. and 8vo. "Prolegomena Anatomica, Anatomia Hepatis, De Lympha Ductibus, Lond. 1659," 12mo. "Tractatus de naturâ substantiæ energeticâ, seu de viâ vitæ, naturæ, ejusque tribus ductibus primis facultatibus, 1672," 4to.; to which is prefixed his portrait by W. Dolle. "Tractatus de ventriculo intestinis, Amst. 1677;" to which is prefixed, his portrait by Faithorne. He discovered the *Capsula communis*, or *Vagina portæ*, and has given rules for distinguishing the *Vena cava porta* & *vassu fellea* in excarnating the liver; and also an excellent account of Sanguification*.

Dame Elizabeth Travell †, April 17, 1686, aged 24.

1710. 6th Oct. The right hon. the countess of Orrery, of a dropfie, buried in the chancel.

— Nov. 9, Dr. Charles Davenant, from St. James's. This gentleman was M. P. for St. Ives; a dramatic author, and political writer.

1720. Jan. 7th, Sir William Chayter.

1730. Feb. 5, Elizabeth Thomas ‡, æt. 56, (Fleet-market ground.)

1738-9. Jan. 27. Died the Rev. Dr. Bundy, vicar of this parish.

* History of Dorsetshire, second edition, vol. II. p. 256.

† See the inscription on her coffin-plate, Gent. Mag. vol. LXXI. p. 165.

‡ This lady, better known by the name of *Corinna*, is immortalized by Mr. Pope. But see a very different character of her by Mr. Malone, in his Life of Dryden.

1742. 27th Oct. Thomas Harris, vestry clerk.

1747. Nov. 29, Guy Rouffignack, M. D.

1754. 4 July, Joseph Fawthrop, esq.

1766. 5th Feb. Rev. W. G. Barnes, curate, aged 66.

1771. April 22, Daniel Clarke, killed by the weavers for having given evidence at a trial displeasing to them; he was a pattern-drawer.

1772. 29 Sep. John Hardham, aged 60. He was numberer at Drury-lane theatre, and kept a snuff shop in Fleet-street. He first introduced the method of numbering snuff.

1784. 2d Jan. The first receipt was given for duties on registers; afterwards repealed.

1784. 2d Jan. Mary Jolliffe, buried in linen; mother to William Jolliffe, esq. M. P. for Peterfield, in Hampshire.

1785. April 26. A watchman (named Roger Bromley), killed at 4 o'clock in the morning by an over-drove ox.

In this year the old vault in the North East corner of the church, called *The Doctor's Vault*, was cleared of three cart loads of soil and rubbish, arising from decayed coffins. The few remaining bones were decently placed in the vault, and the rubbish buried in the church-yard.

1786. March 25, Ann E. Roberts, wife of Samuel R. herald-painter, and daughter of Dansie Carter, esq. of Sudbury, in Suffolk.

1787. Dec. 6, Seveled Swingewood, scalded to death by melted glass. In the same year Arthur Worboys was burnt to death in his house in Fleet-street.

1790. Feb. 23, Francis Roberts, a fireman, killed, with nine others, at Pedlar's Acre, [Lambeth,] by the fall of a stack of chimneys during a dreadful fire there.

1791. May 25, Clement Ives, esq. from the Fleet prison; a Norfolk justice.

1792. 3d Oct. James Wright, esq. of grief; secretary to Lord North; from the Fleet prison.

1795. Aug. 22d. Jabez Goldar, historical and portrait painter.

1797. March 15, John Bigge, esq. of the Inner Temple.

1654	-	172	baptized	337	buried
1665	-	200		1999	
1710	-	302		344	
1796	-	151		151	

1610. 2d Aug. Dr. Abbot, Bishop of London, consecrated a parcel of ground on the West side of Fleet ditch for a new burial-ground; being given for that purpose by the earl of Dorset*, on condition that the parish should not bury on the

* Le Neve's Protestant Bishops.

South side of the church. After the fire in 1666, his house being destroyed, whose windows faced the South side, the parish obtained a revocation of the restriction on payment of a very small quit rent.

PRINCIPAL GIFTS since 1700.

1716. Judith Cale gave to six widows 5*l. per ann.*

Nicholas Pitt, esq. gave the interest of 500*l.** in bread.

1720. Thomas Nichols, gent. the clock, and the interest of 100*l.* New South Sea stock; 20*s.* to keep the clock in repair; 20*s.* to the reader of St. Martin's, Ludgate; and 20*s.* to St. Bride's charity school.

1757. Anne Wilfon gave, for divine service, the interest of 645*l.*

1768. The executors of Mr. Hoare, 100*l.*

1785. William Strahan, esq. M. P. and King's printer, 100*l.*

1792. William Ridout, 3*l. per ann.* in bread.

THE FLEET PRISON,

situated on the East side of Fleet market, is a place of confinement of great antiquity, it having been mentioned in the reign of Richard the First, which was from 1189 to 1199. The name was then *Prisona de la Fleet*.

An antient MS. of very vile writing in the Museum, entitled "This ys the names of all Bishopes, Doctors, &c. that were prissoners in the Fflytte for Religion, synse the fyrste yere of the reygne of Quene Elizabeth, A. D. 1558," will furnish some interest. Priste, Mr. John Moyne was cōmytted on the 22d day of Februari, 1558. Doctor, Mr. Nicolas Harpysefilde, on the 20th day of Augeste, 1559. Priste, Mr. Hyll, the 11th Feb.† Priste, Mr. Heshes, 3d July, 1560. Mr. Grue, 4th July, a byshope. Mr. Osberte was cōmytted 13th May, 1561. Doctor, Mr. Henry Cole, 10th June, 1561. Priste, Mr. Paryshe, archd. co. of Hereforde, 22d Oct. 1561. A pore priste, Thomas Woodhowse, 14th May, 1561. Doctor, Thomas Darbishire, 21st Feb. 1560. Doctor, Mr. John Harpifefilde, — July, 1561. Doctor, Mr. Edward Baskafilde, 12th Juli, 1561. Priste, Mr. Thomas Wood, 20th Nov. 1561. Priste, and electyd a byshop, Dr. Mr. Antony Droyase, 6th Aug. and he was her twyse. Doctor, Mr. William Chedsey, 6th Aug. 1562. Priste, Mr. William Cowghly, 15th May, 1567. Priste, Mr. Lainse, for hiring off masse at Ester, 1567. Mr. Moryffe for hyrynge of masse at the same tyme. Mr. P. 26, 1567. Mr. Markes Ewell for the same matter.

* This benefaction, arising out of an estate in Spital fields, is now considerably augmented; and, on the expiration of the existing leases, will be of considerable value.

† This and a few other words in the MS. are beyond the reach of decyphering.

This ys the name of all fuche tēporall mē as were prissoners in the Fflytte for religiō, finis the fyrst yere of y^e reygne of Queen Elizabeth, 1558. Dr. Mr. John Story, 20th May, 1559. Sir John Mordaue, 29th May, 1560. Gent. William Ryfe, George Felton, Arthur Pole, Thomas Lacks, William Stevens, my ladi Huckell . . . ; all these was cōmyt^d the 22d day of April, for hyryng of maffe.

Sir Thomas P. . thaims, 27th Nov. 1561. Mr. Thomas Somersfett, the yearle of Worseters brother, was cōmyted 10th June, 1562. Mr. Smythe, esq. of Cornewall, 14th April, 1562. G. Robert Fletcher, 22d May. Mr. Wells, Mr. Copeger, for y^e b. of Wychēters matter. My ladi Carewe. Mrs. Sackfilde, for heringe of mas. M for hyryng of mafs. John Richmarde, esq. for hyryng of maffe.

This prison was a receptacle for the unfortunate persons committed by the Council, or Court, of the Star Chamber; which was done away by the act of 16th Charles the First, anno 1640. After that time it became a prison for debtors, and for contempt of the Courts of Chancery.

22 and 3 Charles II. the government of this and all prisons were vested in the lord chief Justice, Justices, &c.

Several members of parliament have visited this dreary abode of poverty and distress, but have always been reclaimed by the Commons.

In the year 1453, 31 Hen. VI. Thomas Thorpe, their speaker, was sent to the Fleet, through a verdict obtained against him by Richard, Duke of York; they chose another.

1604, 2 James I. sir Thomas Shirley was arrested. The House demanded him; but the warden and his wife refusing to deliver him, they were sent to the prison of Little Ease in the Tower, and sir Thomas resumed his seat.

1676. Sir Robert Holt was taken, by order of the House, from the prison.

In the year 1707, John Afgill, a member, was arrested for a large sum of money, and committed to the Fleet. The same steps were pursued, and he returned to the House; but was immediately expelled as author of a book (which was burnt by the hangman), endeavouring to prove, that man may be translated into eternal life without passing through death, though Jesus Christ could not.

1667. 19th Charles the Second, he granted the office of Warden to sir Jeremy Whichcot and his heirs, for ever. Whichcot rebuilt the prison as a compensation for the patent which confirmed the rules which follow in Queen Elizabeth's time.

time. The interior was divided into the following wards—the upper and lower ; chapel, Julius Cæsar's, Lyon's Den, and women's.

It was a fashion with some of our best Novelists in the middle of the last century, to lay their scenes in the fleet. We all remember the incidents and description in *Peregrine Pickle* *; and, indeed, a nearer description of the situation of the really unfortunate debtor can be no way desirable. We will therefore recur to past ages for its internal state; barely reminding my readers of the siege and destruction of it in 1780, by the infatuated mob: since which, the front has been inclosed by an enormous wall with a strong gate-way in the midst.

That inexhaustible fund of information contained in the Museum enables me to quote “the Constitutions and Orders renewed and established in the Prison of the Fleete, A. D. 1561, 3d Eliz.

‘To the right Honbl’ sir Nicholas Bacon, knit. Lo. Keeper of the Greate Seale of Engl^d: most humblie sheweth unto yō Lōp, yṛ daily orator Richard Tyrill, esq. Warden of the Fleete, and all the prison^s being within the sayd prison of the Fleete.

That wheras variance hath grown, and is like hereafter still to growe, betweene the Warden of the sayd prison of the Fleete, for the time being, and the prisoners there, as well for cōmons or dyett, as also for div^s other fees, privileges, liberties, and restraint of liberties; by reason that there is noe certaine books, records,

* “Here he (*Peregrine*) was introduced to the lodge, in which he was obliged to expose himself a full half hour to the eyes of all the turnkeys and door-keepers, who took an accurate survey of his person, that they might know him again at first sight; and then he was turned loose into the place called the Master's side, having given a valuable consideration for that privilege. This is a large range of building, containing some hundreds of lodging-rooms for the convenience of the prisoners, who pay so much per week for that accommodation. In short, this community is like a city detached from all communication with the neighbouring parts, regulated by its own laws, and furnished with peculiar conveniences for the use of the inhabitants. There is a Coffee-house for the resort of gentlemen, in which all sorts of liquor are kept, and a public kitchen where any quantity of meat is sold at a very reasonable rate, or any kind of provision boiled and roasted, gratis, for the poor prisoners; nay, there are certain servants of the publick, who are obliged to go to market at the pleasure of individuals, without fee or reward from those who employ them (to which I may add, there are persons appointed to wait at a hideous grated arch, whose office is to cry in a melancholy tone, “Pray remember the poor prisoners!”) Nor are they cooped up so as to be excluded from the benefit of fresh air; there being an open area of a considerable extent adjacent to the building, on which they may exercise themselves in walking, skittles, bowls, and variety of other diversions, according to the inclination of each.” *Peregrine Pickle*, vol. IV. p. 170.

table,

table, or any other sufficient writing remayning in the sayd prison of the Fleete, contayning the certaynty of the sayd staṽs, laws, ordinaries, &c. of the same prison, as well to direct the Wardens there for the time being, as also all and eṽry the prisoners there, at any time remayning.

But the same of late yeares hath, pṽtly by the occasion of the often alteracōn and change of the Warden there, and chiefly by the negligent keeping of the auntient rules and orders of the sayd house, have bene lost and embeseled, soe that the goverment of the sayd house hath for foure yeares lately past rested much in the hands and discretion of the Warden there, or his deputie, for the time being; and upon the reporte of the prisoners there. Which hath engendered and beene the occasion why the Warden there, or his deputie, might oft times ignorantly demand and take of some prisoners, at some times more or less than his dutie was to have, or their duties to pay.

And also, that the prisoners there would challenge further liberties than he might, or may lawfully graunt and give unto them; or sometimes was denied unto them such as they ought to have, to the great trouble and disquiet of the sayd Warden and prisoners. Ffor appeasing wherof, and also for that the Warden and prisoners there, from henceforth, might eṽry of them the better understand their duties and their charges, the w^{ch} by noe meanes can be better then to have some register, table, or other record, or booke, contayning the certayntie of all the p^{er}misses, to remayne for ever, in the same prison of the Fleete; wherby, as well all the unlawfull demands and imposcōns might be utterlie extinguished and avoyded; as also all ordinarie duties truly and rightly demanded and payd wthin the sayd prison of the Fleete for evermore.

And the sayd prisoners ever to demand nor yet to be suffered to have, nor yet to be denied to have, any more or lesse, or any other priviledges or liberties then of auntient tyme, and by the lawe of this realme they ought to have and enjoy; the w^h will be to the great quietness of the Warden and all the prisoners there for the time being. Therefore, they the sayd Warden and prisoners, by one assent, have framed their humble petiṽcōn to y^r Lōpp, most humbly desiring the same, that this their petiṽcōn to nominate and appoint some grave and discreete hon^{ble} wo^rll p^{er}sons, and to authorise them by cōmission as well to erect such goode and necessary orders of rules, as they shall thinke conveniente; as also, to establish all such as the same orders and usages as shall be to them proved to have had continuance there tyme out of remembraunce of man. And further to use all such
waies

waies and means for the better redresse therof, as to their sage discretions shal be thought moſte meete and convenient. And your ſayd orators, according to their moſt bounden duties, ſhall daily pray, &c.

The Queen complied with this petition, and appointed ſir William Peter, knt.; ſir Robert Catlayn, knt. ch. juſtice of oʳ Pleas, before us to be holden; ſir William Cordall, knt. mʳ of oʳ Rolles of oʳ Court of Chancery; ſir Jaimes Dyer, knt. chief juſtice of oʳ own Benche at Weſtmʳ; ſir Ed. Saunders, knt. chief baron of oʳ Exchequer; Thomas Seckford, eſq. one of the maſʳs of oʳ Court of Requeſts; Gilbert Gerrard, eſq. oʳ Attorney Generall; John Carrill, eſq. oʳ attorney of oʳ Duchie of Lancaſter; and Robert Nowell, eſq. oʳ attorney in oʳ Court of Wards and Liveries, commissioners for carrying its prayer into effect.

Her Maſteſty enjoins them to examine into the old cuſtoms of the priſon, and to either alter, reject, or adopt, others. The new rules to be framed by 8, 7, or 6, of the commissioners, to ſign and cauſe them to be hung in the hall. Dated at Weſtmʳ, 3d June, in the 3d year of her reign.

The regulations are as follows:

The Warden may appoint as many of the ſervants of the priſon as he thinks fit, to guard the two outward gates as porters; to be armed with halberts, bills, or other weapons, at his diſcretion.

The gates to be opened and ſhut at the ſame hours of thoſe of Newgate and Ludgate priſons.

The priſoners to give bonds for their good behaviour, and for all fees and charges.

To prevent any priſoner from bringing in weapons further than the lodge.

No priſoner to buy proviſions or liquor out of the priſon without licence; the prices not to be higher than thoſe in the city.

The priſoners to go abroad for the day on paying 8 d.; half day 4 d.; to the keeper 6 d. and 12 d. to the Warden's box.

If the Queen happened to be above two miles from London or Weſtminſter, and any priſoner was ſummoned to attend the council, he was to pay all the charges of himſelf and attendants.

The Warden was empowered between the terms to take with him into the country any priſoner that he had before permitted to go out; unleſs forbid by the council.

“ That

“ That it may be lawful to and for the said warden, or his deputie, and so many of his household as shall be thought needful, to keepe waites in harneffe, or otherwise, within his precinct at all times, as he shall see cause, for his better safeguard, if he shall suspect any prisoner within his custodie to intend to make his escape.”

The warden was to keep one key of the poor box, and “ the poore men ” another. He was to prevent dissention, by an equal division of the contents.

If any person committed was unable to pay the parlour or hall commons, “ nor also will take part of the boxe,” the warden was to provide a chamber and bed, as the parties could agree.

If a prisoner had more ease than the regulations afforded, he was to pay for it.

Any man or woman that sat at the parlour commons to pay weekly 6s. 4d. for their chamber and bed ; and the same at the hall ; 1 s. 2 d. “ lying like *prisoners*, *two in a bedd* together.”

“ Whereas by an auntient custome, time out of memory of man used in the said Fleete,” the wardens licensed prisoners not condemned, or commandment to the contrary by council, to go about their necessary business, or to their learned counsell, with a keeper *. The commissioners still permitted it.

The warden and prisoners agreed upon the following :

“ It may please y^r hon^{rs} worth^s, that, whereas y^r pleasure was that wee should certifie unto you what prices we shoulde thinke meete and convenient that evy pris^r of every degree in the Fleete, remayning hereunder menconed, might reasonably pay for his weekly commons here.

It may please you to understand that we the prisoners hereunder named, having deliberately consulted hereupon, doe now condiscend and agree, with the assent of the warden here, that evy p^{son}, of the degrees hereunder written, for their weeklie commons and wine, ov^r and besides the rate for their bedd and chamber by y^r honours in the book of constitutions already assigned, shall weekly pay according to the rates hereafter declared.

Viz. a d^r of divinitie, and other of like calling, having 200 m^{ks} a yeare living, 18 s. 6 d. An esquier, a gent, or gentlewoman, that shall be at the p^{lor} com^{ons}, or any p^{son} or p^{sons} under y^t degree that shalbe at the same ordinarie com^{ons} of the p^{lor}, that pay weeklie for their weeklie com^{ons} and wine, 10 s. A yeoman that shall be at the hall com^{ons}, or other man or woman, shall pay weeklie for their com^{ons} 5 s.

* A statute of 23 Hen. VI. contains regulations for the Fleet ; and it is there permitted to the warden to suffer prisoners to visit the country.

The Forme of the Table that shall be hung in Hall of the Ffleete.

The ordinarie fines and fees of every estate and degree that shall hereafter be comitted to the Ffleete, as well to the warden as to all other officers ther being, as p'ticularly appeareth here in this present Table ensuing.

That shall sit at the p'lor com'ons.

	An archbi- shop, a duke, a dukes.	A marquis or mar'nes, an erle, viscount, viscountes.	This column is left by the binding of the book.	A knight, a lady, d' of laws, or div'e.	Esquier, gent, or gentle- woman.	Yeoman at the hall.	A poore man at the wards that his p' at the box.
The wardens fines for lib'tie of the house and irons at the first cominge.	10l.	7l.		2l. 13s. 4d.	1l. 6s. 8d.	13s. 4d.	nil.
The first weekes co- mons for evry de- gree or estate.	5l.	3l. 6s. 8d.		1l. 6s. 8d.	16s. 8d.	6s. 10d.	nil.
The dismissions	3l. 5s.	2l. 10s.		1l.	7s. 4d.	7s. 4d.	7s. 4d.
The ordinarie co- mons with wine, weeklie	3l. 6s. 8d.	2l.		18s. 6d.	10s.	5s.	nil.
The clerkes fee for making of the ob- ligations	x s.	vii s.		11s. 1v d.	11s. 1v d.	11s. 1v d.	nil.
The fee for enter- ing the name and cause	v s.	iii s.		1111 d.	1111 d.	1111 d.	nil.
The porter's fee	x s.	vii s.		x11 d.	x11 d.	x11 d.	nil.
The jailer's fee	x s.	vii s.		x11 d.	x11 d.	x11 d.	nil.
The chamberlain's fee	x s.	vii s.		x11 d.	x11 d.	x11 d.	nil.
For wine	xx s.	x111s. 1v d.		1 gal.	1 gal.	1 pottle.	nil.

Commissioners names.

Notwithstanding the preceding regulations were to endure for ever, Charles the First found it necessary, on the 22d March, 1634, to issue a special commission to inquire into the frauds and oppressions committed by the Warden of the Fleet, his deputies, and other officers of the said prison*.

If it was worse even than it is said to have been in the commission during the latter part of this reign, and that of Oliver Cromwell, it would be nothing extraordinary: but be that as it may, we find the merchants and traders of London, 1699, petitioning the House of Commons against the Warden. They said it was

* Baldwin Leighton, esq. in the year 1689, petitioned the King for redress of grievances in the Fleet, and obtained a commission to have an enquiry. The Warden was found guilty of extortion, and suffering escapes. This conviction was quashed: but Leighton persisted, and in August, 1698, Ford was convicted of like practices; he carried the matter to the King's Bench. A patent for life was granted to Leighton: he dying, it was bought of Lord Clarendon by Huggins for 5000l. In 1727 it was bought by Bambridge.

no better than a licensing office for cheats; and it was afterwards proved that 1651 persons had been committed from the year 1696 to 1699, of which number only 285 were legally discharged and removed by *Habeas Corpus*.

The Committee of the House of Commons reported on examination, and the House agreed with them, that the incumbrances on the office of Warden was a cover for bad practices. They accordingly ordered a bill to be brought in for the sale of the Wardenship to pay them off.

It was certainly a most infamous proceeding, that persons might turn themselves over by *Habeas Corpus* from a prison where the keeper was honest, to one where a small sum would procure his escape. Positive proof could not be obtained of such bribes, but no doubts exist that they were given.

1703. The parishes of St. Bride's, St. Sepulchre's, and St. Martin's, Ludgate Hill, petitioned parliament; complaining, that insolvent debtors came to reside within the rules of the Fleet in those parishes, and praying for relief, as they became burthened by additional poor by this means.

Complaints without number poured about this time from all sides against the Warden. Perhaps none had more foundation, or more required redress, than the shameful practice of marrying within the prison. Anthony Grindall, warden, and Robert Saunders, register of the marriages, appear to have been guilty of forging books, which, when produced to a Committee of the Commons, were proved to be so: besides, they were destitute of every particular which makes a Register valuable.

To such an extent were the proceedings carried, that twenty and thirty couple were joined in one day, at from 12 to 20 s. each.

From the 19th Oct. 1704 to 12th Feb. 1705, 2954 marriages were celebrated (by evidence), besides others known to have been omitted. To these neither licence or certificate of banns were required; and they concealed by private marks the names of those who chose to pay them for it. And this was the foundation of the Marriage Act. The very vitals of the salutary laws, which render property and persons safe, were brought into danger, by the knavish tricks debauchees and fortune-hunters were enabled to practise, through the Fleet-clergy and the Wardens*.

1768. The foundation of a large stack of chimneys gave way in the centre of the Fleet prison, on Sunday the 21st of August, and in its fall destroyed ten apartments, the habitation of near forty persons, who nearly lost their all. One

* See Gent. Mag. vol. V. p. 93.

gentleman was dangerously hurt, and others seriously. The Treasury surveyor found on examination that the whole building was in a very ruinous state.

In the year 1769 much apprehension arose in the neighbourhood of Ely house, Holborn, from a plan that was formed of removing the Fleet prison there. The opposition of the inhabitants prevailed.

It was then proposed to transfer it to St. George's-fields, and the market to the site of the prison, and to open a street through the Swan Inn to Turnmill-street.

A long-continued dispute between the parish of St. Bride's and the Wardens of the Fleet was decided in 1784 by the court of King's Bench; it was, whether the Wardens were liable to the poor rates. The decree declares them to be so.

The prisoners in the Fleet, 1791, petitioned the House of Commons for medical assistance, medicines, &c. being apprehensive for their health. The House humanely addressed his Majesty for that purpose for them, and the prisoners of the King's Bench; since which, I trust and believe, under the vigilance and philanthropy of Mr. Nixon, the present deputy-warden, they enjoy all those comforts their situation is capable of.

The modern history of this prison may be seen in a valuable publication by James Neild, esq. on the general state of the prisons; annexed to his "Account of the Rise, Progress, and present State of the Society for the Discharge and Relief of Prisoners imprisoned for small Debts, &c. 1802," 8vo.

The little river *Fleet**, whose waters were swelled by Turnmill and Oldbourn brooks, flowed in a valley, which may be very readily traced from the Thames to Battle Bridge, near the Small Pox Hospital. This united stream might once have been celebrated for its transparent waters; and possibly some of our very, very early ladies might have honoured it by smoothing and adorning their shining tresses from its surface more beautiful than glass. But, behold how uncertain are the currents of this world! We have lost every thing but the names of Oldbourne and Turnmill; and the Fleet exists only under a sewer.

So long since as 1290, we find the "Prior et fratres de Carmelo" (the White Friars) complaining to the King and Parliament of the putrid exhalations arising from Fleet river; which were so powerful as to overcome all the frankincense burnt at their altar during divine service; and even occasioned the deaths of many of the brethren. They beg that the stench may be immediately removed, lest they should all perish.

* Called in the foundation charter of St. Martin's-le-grand college, by the Conqueror, the river of wells. Stowe, p. 9, edit. Munday, p. 110.

The Friars Preachers also (Black Friars) and the bishop of Salisbury (whose house was then in Salisbury Court) united in the same complaint *.

In 1306, a petition was presented by the earl of Lincoln [Henry Lacy], setting forth, "that the water course under Holbourne and Fleete bridges used to be wide and deep enough to carry 10 or 12 ships up to Fleet bridge, laden with various articles and merchandize; and some of them passed under that bridge to Holbourn bridge, to cleanse and carry off the filth of the said watercourse, which now, by the filth and influx of tan-yards and sundry other matters troubling the said water, and particularly by the raising of the key, and turning off the water which the inhabitants of the Middle Temple had made to their mills without Castle Bagnard, that the said ships cannot get in as they used and ought to do; and praying that the lord mayor, with the sheriffs and discrete aldermen, may view the water-course, and, on the view and oath of good and lawful men, cause all nuisances thereon to be removed, and the watercourse repaired, and put into its antient state." Roger le Brabanzon, and the constable of the Tower of London, with the mayor and sheriffs, and certain discrete aldermen of London, were directed to inquire into and remove these nuisances †.

In later times great sums have been expended on this Stygian lake; a task full as fruitless as that of Sisyphus; for we find Pope inviting his heroes in the Dunciad to its filthy stream:

"Here strip; my children; here at once leap in,

"And prove who best can dash through thick and thin."

Many Roman and Saxon coins, medals, and utensils, have been found in the soil taken at different periods from this river.

At length the Corporation of London obtained an Act of Parliament (which vested the ground in their hands) to fill it up. This was done about the year 1736. The expence of the undertaking, making the vast arch that now carries off the water, and erecting the market, amounted to 10,256 *l.* 17 *s.* 10½ *d.*

Fleet Market was proclaimed a free market on the 30th of September, 1737 ‡. The North end has been lately improved by a good pavement and the erection

* "Prior & fratres de Carmelo in London', qui ita gravantur de fetore . . . propinqui, quod durare non possunt, nec divinum officium ministrare, & occasione multi dictorum fratrum mortui sunt. Petunt quod Rex velit precipere dictum fetorem removeri. Et fratres predicatorum petunt illud: et Episcopus Sarum, et omnes vicini propinqui, petunt illud idem." Rot. Parl. vol. I. p. 61.

† Ibid. p. 200. See also Stowe, p. 9.

‡ Gent. Mag. vol. VII. p. 572.

of many convenient stalls, and the South end by two remarkably elegant shops; but the centre part, with its pretty little spire, remains in its original state.

This Market is a busy scene at all times, but particularly so in the seasons for fruit and vegetables. Considerable quantities of Queen's and earthen ware are sold within it, besides every kind of flesh and fish.

The never-ceasing hammers of many Undertakers seem to have expelled more quiet trades: but there are several good shops on each side of the street; and at the North East end shops are at this time building, which for splendour will rival either Cornhill or Bond street.

The Market ceases at Fleet-street; whence Fleet-ditch continued open till 1764; when it was entirely filled up*, and the fine street now called New Bridge-street was erected. On the East side is a crescent; and at the South end next the bridge the street expands into Chatham-place, so named in honour of William Pitt, first earl of Chatham; a noble vista of houses, fit for the residence of men of the largest fortunes.

Facing Fleet-street at the North end is a handsome obelisk adorned with lamps.

A few years past that part of the sewer which runs through Bridge-street became exceedingly ruinous and dangerous nearly opposite Bridewell hospital, and lay thus for some time; but it is now effectually repaired and perfectly safe.

That part of Fleet-street within the parish of St. Bride's contains excellent shops of every description, and the residences of many manufacturers. Knives were first made in England, 1563, by Thomas Mathews, on Fleet bridge.

But few of the houses in this neighbourhood have any ground attached to them; they generally reach from streets to courts. The ground descends from St. Dunstan's church to Fleet market; owing to this circumstance, the church and spire, of St. Bride's have a singular effect from Bride lane at the East end. The wall of the burial place rises near 20 feet above the pavement, over which the church and steeple appears to a prodigious height and rich effect.

Salisbury Square is a handsome little area, which has its name from the mansion of the bishops of Salisbury, formerly situated on the South side of the square, and on a place lately called Blue-ball Court, but now Bell's Buildings. For many years previous to the destruction of this palace it had ceased to be the residence of

* Indeed it was a measure of necessity, from the accidents passengers were liable to. Tuesday the 11th Jan. 1763, "a man was found in Fleet-ditch, standing upright and frozen. He appears to have been a barber, at Bromley, in Kent; had come to town to see his children, and had unfortunately mistaken his way in the night, had slipped into the ditch, and being in liquor could not disentangle himself." *Gent. Mag.* vol. XXXIII. p. 43.

the bishops of that see; and bore the successive names of Sackville and Dorset house, from having been the habitation of this great family. The ancestors of the Dorsets were deeply concerned in the transactions of the reigns of Richard the Third and Henry the Eighth. Robert lord Buckhurst was created earl of Dorset by James the First, 1603, and died at the council table suddenly, 1608*.

The old theatre in this neighbourhood was performed in by a company who styled themselves "The Prince's Servants." It was extremely small, and the representations were by candle-light. After the Restoration, a patent was granted for erecting a grand theatre after a design of sir Christopher Wren. This grant was made in 1663, and empowered sir William Davenant or his heirs to erect it upon a piece of ground near to or behind an ordinary in Fleet-street, or any other place in this parish or St. Dunstan's, assigned to him by Thomas earl of Arundel and Surrey†.

It stood near the site of the New River Company's office, lately built.

Stow mentions a standard or cistern adorned with carvings and musical chimes as standing in Fleet-street. In 1743, a great weight of leaden pipes were found; which were part of those laid in 1471 to convey water from it to another at Fleet bridge.

On the 18th of June, 1764, a stream of lightning fell upon the spire of St. Bride's church, with a tremendous burst of thunder; such was the strength of this exquisitely taper-building, that it resisted the concussion, though several stones were forced from their places; one of which fell through the roof into the North gallery, and another into a house. A pillar was broken, a vase destroyed, a chain-bar split, and a window in the belfry injured. The "Philosophical Transactions" for the above year contains a detail of the damage, accompanied by several well-engraved plates. On a Sunday during divine service, soon after this accident had happened, some person was observed to enter the church, and whisper one of the Wardens, who immediately went out. The congregation, having recollected the state of the steeple, concluded it had given some indications of an immediate fall; they therefore began to fly to each of the doors, which were soon clogged by fainting ladies, and impatient gentlemen; and much mischief might have ensued, had not the true cause been explained, which was an alarm of fire in the neighbourhood. Scaffolds were no sooner erected to repair the spire, than a violent wind broke them short off above the stone work.

I have frequently thought the strength of the upper parts was too severely tried by the large flag which flows from the staff upon them on rejoicing days.

* See the extracts from the Register, p. 364.

† Steele's Theatre, 1790, p. 498.

The CHARTREUSE.

That valuable book Nero E VI. in the Cottonian Library, the "Regist' Munimentor' N. M. P. H. Johan' Jerusalem in Angliâ," enables me to insert the following deed; which may be compared with what has been advanced by other historians relating to the foundation of the Chartreuse by sir Walter de Manny.

"Cest endente fait entre frere Johan Pauey prior del Hospital Seint Johan en Engleterre et les confreres de mesme l'ospital d'une pti, et Waut's'r de Manny chivalere, Richard de Evesham clerk, et Johan de Whitewell, d'autre part, tesmoigne, q̄ les aĩnditz prior et confreres ont dones, g'antes, et p cest p̄sent es-crite endentes confermes, a les aĩndits Walt', Richard, et Johan, une pcell de ter gisant hors de la baris de Westsmithfelde de Loundrez, en une croste de fr̄e apelle Hervyescroft, la quel pcell contient de x acres et demy et trent et sis perches, et gist ent' la fr̄e les aĩndits prior et confreres dept le North, et le lieu apelle le Newchirchewale dept le South, a avoir et tenir la dit pcell de fr̄e ouesq̄ les ap̄tenances a la aĩnditez Waut' &c. leur heres &c. de chief seign̄s de fee p les s̄vices en dues et de droit custumes a tout j̄os, et r̄dant en annuelement a les dites prior, &c. vynt et synk south a quater t̄mes del an, &c. Issint q̄ si la dite rent soit a derere p une mois aĩs nul des t̄mes susd̄tes, q̄ adonq̄s bien lise a les aĩndits prior, &c. la dit pcell de fr̄e ouesq̄ les ap̄nances et totes les biens et chateux en celle troves en lo' meyn seifere, et les dits biens et chattels p la ou lo' plest enportere et amener, et mesme la pcell de terre ouesq̄ toutes les biens et chateux aĩndits en lo' meyn seifere & retinre tanques gres lo' soit fait de la dite rent et de les arrerages et de totes les damages qu'ils ont sustenner en cell p̄tie, solonc la fourme et condicion q̄ s'ensuent; c'est assavoir, q̄ a quel heure q̄ les aĩndits Waut', &c. de la dit terre donnent et g'antent et facent amortire, as dits prior et confreres a tous j̄os fr̄e, rent, ou autre possession a la sufficient value de vynt et sink south p an en ascun lieu convenable, q̄ adonq̄s la dit rent de vynt et synk south cesse p toutes j̄os, et q̄ cest p̄sent escrit en droit de la reservacon de la dit rent et le seifine de la dit fr̄e, &c.
dones

donez com devant est dit, soit void et p null tenue ; & les aũdits prior, &c. la dit pcell de tře oueq' les aptenances a les aũdts Walt' &c. deys toutes gents garantirerent et defendrent en le fourme suifdit. Done a Clerkenwell, juxt Londres, le Mescredy en la feist de Cendres en l'assemble dits prior, &c. illoeqs tenue l'an du regne le roy Edward Tierces, puis le Conquest quarant quinte."

This parcel of ground we find to have been part of the possessions of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and not of the Priory of St. *Bartholomew* * ; and that it consisted of but 10 acres and $\frac{1}{2}$ and 33 perches. This could not be the land sir Walter added to 3 acres purchased by Ralph Stratford, bishop of London, for a burial place for the multitude who died of the plague, about the time mentioned by our historians, as the date of the deed is 1372, and the pestilence is stated to have been in 1349. 50,000 persons are said to have been buried in this place, now covered with houses, and inhabited by persons who are unconscious how many skeletons lay under their feet. The superstition of the times soon suggested the propriety of erecting chapels, in which masses might be said for those souls which had departed "unhousel'd, unannointed, unanneal'd." Pardon church † was used for this purpose, situated directly facing the kitchen-garden of the Charter-house, and behind the houses in Wildemess-row. And Charter-house church-yard (now the square) had a chapel near the centre of the area, which the prior and brethren used for expiatory masses. The original building was of stone, no doubt ; but that had been removed before 1561, when lord North conveyed it to Thomas Cotton, schoolmaster, "for the good desyre and affection that he beareth towards the vertuous educacion and bringing up of yowthe in learning : " in this deed it is described as a brick building, roofed with tiles ; a door at the West end, and another on the South side ; separated within by a wainscot partition into a choir and nave ; with three pews on the North and two on the South side of the former, and two pews and twelve seats in the latter. This grant was only during pleasure, and rent-free.

I suppose that Pardon church-yard must have been purchased after the dissolution of religious houses by sir Edward North, as it certainly belonged to the order of St. John of Jerusalem so lately as 1522 ; for sir Thomas Docwra granted to Edmund Travers, for services done to the priory, "as well in parts beyond the

* See Strype, Bearcroft, &c. who say that the ground was purchased of St. Bartholomew's spittle. 1349.

* Pardon church was founded by Ralph, bishop of London, and the burial place given for the poor.

fee, as on this syde the fee, the custodye and keepinge of oʀ chapell, called the Pardon chapell, sett and lying wthout the barrys of Saint Johns-street, toward Ifeldon, in the countie of Midd^x, and of all the ornaments and other thyngs belonging to the said chapell. And in lyke wyse shall have the keping of the chapell-yarde of the said chapell, and all maner of oblations. And have also yeven unto the said Edmond, frely, w^{out} any thyng paying, a cotage next adjoyning to the uttergate att the entring into the lane going towarde the said Pardon chapell, on the North syde of the same uttur gate, wth half of the chamber bielled on the said uttergate, and wth an old kitchen covered wth tyle, now being at downfalling, and wth a little gardyn therto adjoyning, bownding upon a little close. And have also gūnted to the said Edmund a gowne clothe of thre yerdes of brode clothe yerely ayenst Christmas, for a gowne clothe of the yomans liveray in oʀ hous of St. Johns, and mete and drynk at the yeoman's table there. Edmund was to repair the chapell, cottage, and kitchen, "wth tyle, tiling, and dawbing, and hedge the garden. Provided alway, that the said Edmund shall souffre my ffrary clark of London and Midd^x to have a key, as well to the said utturgate as of the inner gate, of the said Pardon chapell; for none other caus but for this caus only, that he and other oʀ ffrary clarks may come to and fro the said chapell-yerde for to bury in the same chapell-yerde there, as they seme place convenient, the bodyes of all dede people by auctorite of the Pope's pvalege, after the usance and custome of oure ffrary, as often as cause shall require in that behalf, during the lyffe of the said Edmund." Dated 24th April, 1514.

The chapel was granted in reversion to William Cordall, one of the clerks syngyng and feryng in our church of St. John, called Clerkenwell, on the 18th Sept. 1522; Travers having then lived eight years on it.

The next notice I find of this place, is a deed of sale from Roger lord North to the duke of Norfolk, dated 7th June, 7th of Queen Elizabeth, when Whitwellbeach, Pardon chapel, and an orchard and walled garden called the Brikes, in which the chapel stood, were sold for 320l.

It had been leased, 1 Philip and Mary, by Edward lord North to Thomas Parry, esq. together with Whitwellbeach, and a garden and little house on it, for 13l. 6s. 8d. *per ann.* Queen Elizabeth leased it to Thomas Goodison in the 34th of her reign, and Whitwellbeach in the 33d to one Cotton; this grant was in the possession of William Harborne, 1641, on the 19th May, of which year he assigned the remainder of his term to John Clarke, receiver of the hospital.

Since

Since Pardon church-yard and the neighbouring lands have been in the hands of the governors of the present hospital, it has been leased to various persons; amongst others to baron Sotherton, sir Edward Verney, knight-marshal, &c. &c. John Granger had it in 1645, for 21 years, on condition no buildings should be erected on the yard, or Whitwell-beach, during that period. Sutton-street was built before 1687, but the old chapel was in being within memory.

We thus perceive that the whole extent of ground, from Wilderness-row to the extremity of Charter-house square, hath been used for the interment of those who died of the plague. Many bones have been found in digging to lay drains in the square; and the Rev. Mr. Auditor Hargrave informs me that very recently he had occasion to dig about 10 feet below the surface in the front of his house, on the West side, when the bones of many young persons, who had been buried without any regularity, were discovered.

Ignorance and superstition were strangely blended in the earlier stages of our history. It certainly was an act of piety to provide a place of burial for victims to so dreadful a disorder as the plague; but having once filled it with bodies, common prudence, one would have imagined, should have closed its gates for at least a century, that no new contagion might arise from the graves of the deceased. On the contrary, and in defiance of danger, we find that Michael de Northburgh, bishop of London, purchased this cemetery of 50,000 half decayed bodies from sir Walter de Manny, and founded on it a convent of Carthusians; which sir Walter afterwards, 1371, augmented, and confirmed by a Charter, still extant, preserved in the Evidence-house of the present hospital, and from which I present an engraving of his seal.

This order was governed by rules of infinite mortification and austerity, and was instituted in the 11th century by a person of the name of Bruno, who was canon of Cologne and Rheims, and chancellor of the latter church, from whence the oppressions of its archbishop drove him into solitary retirement in the desert of Chartreuse, where he founded this severe order with no other rule than that of St. Benedict. Caligula A. 2. Cotton Lib. contains the statutes and decrees of the general chapters of the order, from 1411 to 1504. The rules by Bruno were once in the same library, but were amongst the books consumed; as was “a List of the Masters of the Chartreuse,” à primo Brunone Teutonico ad Guigonem de Castrâ.

Sir Walter appointed John Lustote the first prior, and, according to the custom of the times, ordered masses for the welfare of the King, of himself, his wife, the

bishop of London, the soul of Alice de Hainault, that of Michael de Northburgh, those of all his benefactors, for those who had fallen by his sword, and finally for the souls of those buried under and about the monastery.

Edward the Third licensed this convent; and pope Urban VI. confirmed it by a bull.

It is a tribute due to sir Walter de Manny to mention that he was a native and lord of the town of Manny, in Hainault, and accompanied his royal mistress Philippa of Hainault to England, on her marriage with Edward the Third. He distinguished himself most valiantly in the successful wars of that King against France, and received many deserved honours from his hands.

His death happened very soon after the date of his charter, and he was buried within the choir of the chapel of the convent. Every respect was paid to his remains by the King and his family, who attended them to the grave, accompanied by the whole court.

The convent thus founded received endowments from various persons.

Richard the First bestowed on the prior and convent fifty marks of silver *per annum*.

The register of St. John of Jerusalem contains the following:

De anniversario annuo fiendo.

Reverendo religioso viro in Xpo visceribus specialius amplectendo fratri Willmo Hulle, priori hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerlm in Angl' vestri humiles et devoti Johannes prior licet indignus domus Salutacionis Matris Dei ordinis Cartusien' ppe London' et ejusdem loci conventus reverenciam debitam et condignam ac p eorum suffragia celestem consequi premia gaudiorum. Vro eximie caritati nob' dudum affectuose monstrate in rebus et negociis domus nre valde necessariis vices spualit' put D'ns donavit rependere cupientes, unai assensu concedim' vob' off'm anniversarii ppetui p aie vre remedio postq'm ab hac luce substracta fuit p nos et successores nros singulis annis in ppetuum p'solvendum; et ne p'cessu temporis oblivione deleatur a memoria ipm anniversarium in nro martilogio conscribemus. Insup affectione spali concedim' vob' qd' cum obitus vester, quem Deus felicem faciat et sibi gratum, nob' fuit denunciatus, unu tricennarium missar' continuandum p triginta dies prima missa in conventu nro cum nota solempnit' decantanda, pmissis exequiis mortuorum, videlicet Placebo et Dirige, more ordinis nri, p aia vra p'piciante Deo cicius deducendam in sinum Abrahe grata celeritate fideliter p'solvemus. In cujus rei testimoniu sigillum nrm coe presentibus est appensum. Data in domo nra p'dca in festo Assumptionis beate Marie Virginis Dne nre, anno D'ni mill^{mo} cccc^{mo} xxx^{mo}.

This

This is followed by “De fraternitate prioris et fr̃m dom' Cartuf' concessa fr̃bus Hospitalis.”

The great epoch in the history of this convent happened immediately before its fall. The denial of the Pope's supremacy by Henry VIII. was one of the few rational acts of that violent monarch, and nothing could be more impolitic than the resistance of the religious orders. However, the King's punishments were ready for the rebellious, as we shall soon perceive; the prior Howghton and proctor Middelmores visited the Tower in consequence of their refusing to swear to the renunciation. After enduring confinement a short time, they submitted.

Many of the Monks seem to have made the question a matter of conscience; and really appear to have earnestly debated it, without reflecting on whom they had to depend for mercy. Several communications by letters passed between the monks of the Chartreuse and those of Sion upon the subject, some of which are still preserved in the Museum. Father Fewterer, confessor general to the latter, had conformed, and most zealously endeavoured to persuade the monks of the former to follow his example: he gives the benediction of “the grace and peace of Jesus Christ;” and adds, that his brethren and himself sympathise with them in their troubles, and “praying you of charitie to charitably receyve th'aim, and applye yo'selves with charitie to charitably folowe that is charitably meant.” The temporising confessor “founded by the worde and wylle of God, both in the Old and Newe Testament, great trethewes for o' Prince; and for the bishop of Rome nothing at all.” He mentions several authors who had written for the supremacy; and concludes, “so ye shall wel lerne that it graveth not of lawe and scripture, nor yete of no antique counsaill received as a counsaill. Therfor dye not for the cause, salve y'selfs, and y'r house, lyve longe, and lyve well to the hono' of God, welthe by yo'r prayers, and edyfying by yo'r life to the people. Subjecte yo'selfs to yo'r noble prince, gette his gracious fav' by your dutie doing to his grace.”

His very salutary advice (though I doubt its sincerity) was aided by others with whom the visitors had appointed a conference, to which the monks Fox and Chauncey were deputed at Sion. Two others, Broke and Burgoyne, wrote to the father confessor in March 1537, saying, that his precepts had prevailed with them, and that they sincerely hoped the rest of the convent would follow their example; “gladde wolde we be to heare y' thei wolde surrender their witts and consciences to you, y^t they myght come home, and, as bright lanterns, shew
the

the light of religious conficōn among us." Andrew Bord thought it necessary to justify himself to his brethren in a letter; from which we find, that he had *just then* discovered that his age was at variance with the rules of the order, and that the confined air of his cell was injurious to his health. Conscience then, "that doth make cowards of us all," prompted him to leave them, and advise them to submit to the King.

Having shewn their proceedings amongst themselves, as far as my evidence permits, I shall endeavour to lay before my readers the state of the convent during this momentous period.

As a prelude, three most wise, learned, and discreet men, were placed within the convent, under the name of *Governors*; whose office, I am afraid, very nearly approached that odious term—*Spies*. On taking possession, they assembled the officers, monks, and servants, before them; and were graciously pleased to say that their most excellent prince had in his mercy and compassion pardoned all their heresies and treasons committed previous to that day, and that they were at liberty to *purchase* this emanation of pity under the great seal. At the same time they added, that death would follow new offences.

The keys of the convent were demanded from the Proctor and other officers, and they were informed that all receipts and payments must in future pass through the hands of the Governors, for which they were accountable to the King only. Those men had besides an inquisitorial power, enabling them to examine into the opinions of the monks separately. At those private conferences they were offered dispensations for breaking their vows and leaving their order, and considerable stipends for a year or two, till they could find employment, when they would be expected to preach the word of God (*no doubt according to the King's fashion*), and strictly conform to his ordinances.

The unhappy, wretched bigots were condemned to the cloisters for some time, during which no person dared speak to them without a licence from the Governors. Their books were taken from them, and their sermons critically examined. It is true, they had no reason to complain on the former head, for they were presented with the New Testament in return.

I suppose that the following letter was addressed to Cromwell, but I am uncertain, the direction being hid by another letter pasted against it. Much curious information may be collected from it.

“ My dutye to yo^r goode maistershipe humbly pmyfide,

“ Pleaseth hit the same to understande, that with this my rude letter I have sent to you a paper of suche proportyon of vyttell, and other, as the lay brothers hyre tellyth me of necessity muste be pvyde for them; which will not be borne wth the revenue of the howse; for the yerly revenue of the howse is DC.XLIIL. IIIS. and the provysion in that pportyon amoutythe to DC.LVIII l. VI s. IIID. ; and yet fythens the making of that pportyon, whete is refen IV s. IIID. evy q^rter, and malte xx d. in evy q^rter, and comunely all oth^r vittell ryfithetherth.

“ I lerne her among thes laye broders, that hertofore when all vittell was at a convenient price, and also when they wear fewer psons in number than thei now be, the proctour hath accomptyde for MII a yere, theyr rent of asyfe beyng but as above DC.XLIIL. IIIS. Of which costen fare, buyldyngs, and other, was than borne of the *benevolence* and charyte off the cite of London. Nowe, they not regarding this derthe, nether the encrease of ther supfluous number, nether yet the decay of the said benevolence and charyte, wold have and hathe that same fare cotynuall that then was usid, and wold have like plentye of brede, and ale, and fysh, gebyn to strangers, in the butterye, and at the butterye dore, and as large distributions of bread and ale to all ther svants, and to vagabunds at the gate as was than uside; which canot be*. Wherfor under the favor of yo^r w^{sh}iþe hit femythe to be moche necessary to mynyche eyther the number, or deyntyte fare, and also, the supfluous gift of brede and ale.

“ These Charter-howse monks wold be callyd folytary, but to the cloyster dō ther be XXIIII keys, in the hands of XXIIII psons, and hit is lyk many letters unpfytable, tales and tydings and sūtyme puse to cell comythe and goyth by reason therof. Also to the buttrey dore ther be XII fundrye keys, in XII mens hands, wherin fymythe to be small husbandrye. Now is the tyme of the yere when pvyfion was wont to be made of lynge, haberdens, and of other salt store, and also of ther wynter vesturys to ther bodyes, and to ther beddis, and for fuell to ther cellys; wherin I tarye tyll I may knowe yo^r m^{sh}iþis pleasure therein. I thinke under correctyon of yo^r m^{sh}iþe, that hit were very necessary to remove the II lay broders from the buttery, and sett II tempall persons ther in that rome, and lykwyse yn the kychine, ffor in those II offyces lyē waste of the howse.

* This was certainly an amiable trait in the character of the monks, who would thus have suffered their house to go to ruin, rather than withhold their assistance to the wretched; for the term *vagabonds* must not be taken in the present meaning of the word, but applied to *travellers* who frequently found accommodation at religious houses.

“In the begynnyng of August last paste, my lorde of Caunterburye sent for ii monks her, Rochester and Rawlyns; his lordshipe sent Rochester home agayn, but he kepethe Rawlyns styll w^h him, and I understand he hathe changed his habytt to seculer priests clothing, and eateth fleshe. I knowe that fume of them, and I think that dyv^{rs} moo of them wold be glad to be lycencyde to the same. Oon lay brother Apostata (late of the isle of Axholm, as he said), being sycke in the grete sicknes, was secretlye, without my knowledge, receyved her into the cloyster, wher he died withⁱⁿ iiii dayes; oon of the lay brothers kept him in his sikness, and is now sick in the same great sicknes. Goddis wyll be pformyde.

“Wher the lorde Rede, late chef justyce of the cōmon place, hath her found a chantrye of viii l. yerly, for terme of xxx yeris; his chaplen dyed the first day of September, and ther is yet xiii yeris to cum.

“Maister John Maidwell, comenly callyd the Scottyshe frere, hath bin her, with Dr John Rochester, Will. Marshall, and other, then being p^sent, and hath exhorted him to the best; but they could fynde no good towardnes in him, but after an howrs cōcacyon they lefte him as they founde him. Than I entretyd Rochester and iiii or v of the monks, to be cōtentyd to hyr hym p^sche oon s^mon among them oon day that weeke, where^{wth} they were than contentyd; but on the next day, when they had spokyn wth ther other broders, they sent me worde that I shuld not bryng him among them; therfor if I so did, they wold not hire him; bycause they harde tell of hym that he p^schide agaynst the honoring of images and of saynts, and that he was a blasphemer of saynctis; and I said that I m^yvayled moche of them, for ther can be no gretter heresie in any man, (specially in a religius man), than to say, that he cannot p^sche the worde of God, nether will not hire hit p^sched; and they say that they will reade ther doctours, and go no farder; and I tellyd them, that suche doctoures hathe made fume of ther companye to be strong traytours, and traytorusely to suffer death. 5th Sept. 1535.”

The writer of this letter, Jasper Ffyloll, adds in a postscript, that he has sent a list of the names of the Monks, before each of which he placed the letters G and B, to distinguish the liege men from the traitors.

On the 2d of October, he proposed to turn out all the obstinate, and to compel the lay brothers (who were even worfe hereticks than the monks, and employed to carry messages from the convent to the cloister, to which they each had keys,) and the stewards to dine on flesh in the Refectory, and to admit such

of

of the monks as wished it to partake; for Cromwell had not then permitted the rules to be violated.

“ Master Bedyll and Mr. Dr. Crome, in this vacacōn tyme called Rochester and Fox before them, and gave them nivellous good exhortacōns by the space of an howre and more, but hit p̄vaylyde nothing.”

William Marshall distributed twenty-four books to as many monks, entitled “ the Defense of Peace ;” they received them only on condition of being permitted or commanded to read them by the prior. Three days afterward twenty-three were returned unread; John Rochester was prevailed upon to keep his four or five days, but he then buried it. This circumstance afforded Ffyloll an opportunity to observe, “ *whiche ys goode mater to lay to them, at the tyme whan you shal be to visytte them.*”

My reader must by this time have perceived the catastrophe of this drama. Those madmen who persevered in their resistance were without excuse; because they were not opposing a mild reformer, acting from the pure and wholesome conviction of ever-prevailing truth, but an abandoned lawless tyrant; one who sacrificed his wives with the same relentless savage brutality, that a barbarous driver would his animals.

The prior Howghton, though terrified into submission at first, committed some new offence, for which he suffered death; and one of his quarters was placed over the gate of the convent *in terrorem*.

“ In 1535 *, were eighteen of the Charter-house professes for the defendynge of the liberty of the church here in England, through every house of London, all condemned for their right; of the which seven were bound to hurdells, and so drawn through the city of London unto the place of execution; of the which these are the names; John Longston, Robert Lawrence, Austen Webster, Humfry Middlemore, William Epman, Sebastian Newdigate, and William Horne†; and three of them, Humfry, William, and Sebastian,” were chained in an upright position thirteen days previous to their execution. After those seven had suffered, they had their limbs cut off, their bowels burnt, and their bodies quartered, scalded, and then placed on different buildings in the city, and one on the gate

* Harl. MS. 604.

† There is a mistake in this name; for Horne is said to have been executed in 1541; indeed he is in Bedyll's List of the Sick in 1537.

of the monastery. John Rochester and Thomas Walworthe were hung on a gibbet.

The remaining far more miserable men, nine in number, finished their days in prison, a prey to the most horrible tyranny, neglect, filth, and despair, as Mr. Bedyll will testify for me, in a letter dated 14th June, 1537; he encloses a list of the monks whose detestable bigotry had provoked their fiend-like opponents to such a pitch of inhumanity. He boasts (with the most blasphemous falsehood) that the traitors were almost all dispatched by *the hand of God*; “whereof considering thair behavior, and the whole matter I am not sorry, but wold that all such as love not the King’s highness and his worldly honor wer in like case.” This advocate for a slow death then begins to speak of charity, and recommends the prior Trafford as one of the best of men, who had done every thing to convince the monks, and with success, that they ought to surrender the house, and rely upon the King’s mercy and experienced grace. And yet even Bedyll was afraid for him; as he further says, “I beseech you, my good lord, that the said prior may be so intreated, by your help, that he be not sorry and repent that he hath *fered* and followed your *fore words*, and my *gentle* exhortations*.”

This scene of torture now closes for ever; and we must pursue our way through prostrate buildings reduced to rubbish, a mass of chaos indescribable, of which but two objects can be traced that survived the mighty ruin; one is part of an antient tower, in all probability erected soon after the foundation of the monastery; this is now the basement of the chapel turret: without, it has been altered for convenience, but is still supported on the North West by an original strong buttress. Within, it is arched in the Gothic stile, about fifteen feet from the pavement; the intersections are carved to represent an angel, and instruments now happily unknown amongst us, but appendages to the hair shirts for penance, or more properly speaking torture, to which these foolish monks had submitted since the mad Bruno flourished†.

On the North side of the building without, is a door leading to a well stair-case, that by giddy turns introduces us to the room now used to keep the archives of the hospital; the ceiling is beautifully ribbed; and the centre stone represents a large rose inclosing I. H. S. or *Jesus hominum Salvator*. Since we are in this room,

* Trafford had a pension of 20 l. only.

† Q. Are they not the *instruments of Christ’s passion*?

it is no more than justice to say, it is guarded from every accident by depredation, fire, or damp, and the records are placed in the greatest regularity and order. Access cannot be had to this place without the presence of the master, the registrar, and the receiver, neither of which can enter it without the others. And here also let me pay my debt of thanks to the Rev. Dr. Ramsden, the worthy and venerable master of the house, whose unremitting attentions to me during my researches can never be forgotten; assisted as they were by Messrs. Ryder and Hargrave, to whom my acknowledgments are no less due.

The other traces of the convent that may be ascertained with certainty, are the entrances to several cells on the South side of the play-ground; facing the present cloister a steep bank has been made against the wall, which hides all but the very tops of two rather depressed arched doors under flat mouldings, with shields in the angles. I am told there were inscriptions to these cells, but they are totally obliterated. Houses have been erected against the outside of the wall; and consequently we are deprived of all knowledge of their depth and width.

There may be pieces of walls incorporated into the present buildings, and I suspect that some parts near the kitchen are original; the basement of the West end of the school is evidently so. Sir Edward North, the duke of Norfolk, and probably others of its possessors soon after the dissolution, have used the ancient stone in every direction, and in such a manner as to deceive, did we not judge from the style of the windows, which are generally of Henry's, Edward's, and Elizabeth's time.

In 1542 the site of the monastery was granted to John Brydges, yeoman of the King's "hales and tents;" and Thomas Hale, groom of the "hales and tents;" and three years afterwards to sir Edward North, whose origin was far from leading to the honours he attained under a monarch whose favour was more uncertain than the winds. Indeed the possession of this unfortunate convent had nearly led to his destruction; some kind friend had whispered the King that sir Edward had imposed upon him in obtaining the premises; he was sent for by the furious Henry, whose "wrath resembled not the roaring of a Lion," which is a noble beast, but that of the vengeful rapacious Tiger, and sternly interrogated. Sir Edward, whose services had certainly gained the monarch, soon contrived to pacify him; no doubt by shewing how useful he might be made on some future occasion. I need only say, the crafty lord was a serjeant at law; to which profession he had been bred; subtle acts of parliament were very necessary appen-

dages to some of Henry's proceedings. After several political storms, he retired from court, and died the 31st December, 1564.

On the 26th May, 37 Hen. VIII. sir Edward granted to Brydges and Hales an annuity of 10 l. *per ann.* with benefit of survivorship, chargeable upon his lands in London, as a consideration for the surrender of all their claims on the Chartreuse. On the 29th June, 1566, Hales, the survivor, cancelled this agreement by accepting 55 l. from the duke of Norfolk, and sir William Cordell, and sir James Dyer; the two latter were executors to sir Edward North, lord North; their portion was 25 l. and the duke's 30 l.

On a copy of the letters patent to sir Edward North, is the following memorandum*: "There is enrolled a grant from the Queene unto sir Edward Northe, of the scite of the house, or priory, of the Carthuse, within menconed, to be granted by these tres patients of 36 Hen. VIII. and of the gardens, gates, conduys, and other things within menconed: and in the said tres patents of 1 Mariæ specified to come to the crowne by the attaynder of John duke of Northumberland.

"Soe it seemeth that sir Edward North, after the grant thereof to him, 36 Hen. VIII. did sell or convey the same to the duke of Northumberland; who afterwards being attaynted of treason for rebellion†, the pmisses thereby came to the crowne agayne at the beginning of Queene Maryes raigne, who granted the same agayn to sir Edward Northe, with the same libertyes as are menconed in this of 36 Hen. VIII."

It is highly probable many essential alterations were made by lord North in the ruins, to render them suitable for a nobleman's residence. Queen Elizabeth was accustomed to pay visits to her courtiers when convenience offered; who, I doubt not, would generally have gladly dispensed with them, as she was extravagantly fond of splendor. It is more than probable lord North did not feel himself much obliged, when she did him the honour to pass some days at the Chartreuse; for he had then been dismissed from the Privy Council by her majesty. In the 6th of Queen Elizabeth he conveyed the Chartreuse to sir William Peter, knt. and others, upon "truste and confydence." The deed is in the Evidence house, but the cause is unknown to me. From this writing we find that there were two gates in

* Evidence-house, Charter-house.

† See Archæologia, vol. XIII. p. 69, where is a plate of the very curious device carved on the wall of his apartment in the Tower, during the short confinement he underwent previous to his execution.

the wall of enclosure to the Chartreuse close, under the names of the East and West gates, the former in the parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, and the latter in St. Sepulchre's.

On the 31st of May, 1565, the Chartreuse was purchased of Roger lord North, and his father's executors, by the duke of Norfolk, for 2500 l.; and in the same year he issued his letters of attorney to John Blenhayset, esq. and William Dunham, goldsmith, to take possession. To this nobleman is to be attributed the present state of the buildings, with some exceptions. The wall in Charter-house square bears many marks of antiquity, and was probably part of the monastery though now so totally mutilated, and incorporated into the master's and other apartments, that their original form is quite lost. Upon passing the gate into the first court, the ragged stones of the ruins are found to have been used in building a long gallery, whose windows are of the fashion used in the Duke's days; in the midst is an arch (over which are Mr. Sutton's arms) leading to another court formed on the East side by the hall. A small portico before the door has the royal arms on it; to the right a buttress and two large windows with lancet-shaped mullions; over them two small arched windows; and above the door one with nine divisions. At the South end a very large projecting window divided into fifteen parts, and over it a small one. The roof is slated, and supports a small cupola. The North and South sides of the area are of brick, erected about the middle of the last century. Two small passages lead to courts on either side; that on the South contains the entrance to the chapel, and much of the walls are of antient stone. The North court seems to have been erected, or altered, about the same time. Near it are the kitchen and bake-house; the former contains two enormous chimney-places; and the doors and windows have all pointed arches. Facing the chapel is a passage to the cloister, which is of brick, with projecting, unglazed, mullioned windows, and flat tops. A few small pointed doors are in the back-wall, but they are now closed. From a terrace on this cloister the patched antient walls and buttresses of the original court-room may be seen. I have now mentioned all the external marks which seem to fix the above buildings to the times previous to Mr. Sutton's purchase. It is impossible to trace from them the sites of the various monastic buildings. It will be found from my description of the interior, that the duke of Norfolk had expended large sums in adorning his house, which his inordinate ambition prevented him from enjoying. Whether he had any view towards his alliance with Mary
Queen

Queen of Scots, in thus decorating it, I know not; but be that as it may, “when Mary once perceived the artifices of Elizabeth to detain her in prison, she thought herself warranted to make attempts of every kind to procure herself liberty. A multitude of conspiracies were formed for her, to some of which she consented, and particularly to that for marrying the duke of Norfolk against the will of queen Elizabeth, though Bothwell was still alive: it cost that duke his life for pursuing the chimerical project with too much zeal*.” He was committed to the Tower in 1569, and in the following year was permitted to reside at the Chartreuse, guarded by sir Henry Nevil; but, recurring to this unhappy pursuit, he was again taken into custody, and brought to trial, in consequence of which he lost his head on the scaffold.

The estates of this nobleman having thus fallen to the crown, Queen Elizabeth shewed much magnanimity in restoring them to the family, who were carested by James the First for the sufferings they had endured for his mother Queen Mary. The first four days of his residence in London was with the Howards at the Chartreuse. Lord Thomas Howard, the duke’s second son, was created earl of Suffolk by the King, lord chamberlain of his household, lord treasurer of England, and knight of the most noble order of the Garter.

Having brought the history of this convent to the period when Mr. Sutton purchased it, I shall proceed to give such particulars of him as I have been able to collect.

Philip Bearcroft, D. D. preacher at the Charter-house from 1724 to 1754, has favoured the world with “An Historical Account of Thomas Sutton, esq.” &c. to which I am compelled to have recourse for the heads of his earlier history; for, unfortunately, the vast number of papers once belonging to Mr. Sutton, that I have lately examined, contain scarcely an item of materials.

Dr. Bearcroft says, “that Thomas Sutton, esq. was one of the antient family of the Suttons in Lincolnshire. His father resided in the parish of St. Swithin, in the city of Lincoln, and was steward to the courts there. His mother descended from the honourable family of the Stapletons, in Yorkshire, which was her maiden name. As parish registers were not kept at the time of the birth of Mr. Sutton, it is supposed that he first drew his breath in 1532. Tradition informs us that he had his education at Eton; whence he removed to St. John’s college,

* *Acta Regia*, fol. 1733, p. 457.

Cambridge, which he left without taking a degree. Mr. Sutton then entered as a student at Lincoln's-inn, but soon after visited France, Spain, Italy, and Holland. His father died in 1558; but he did not return till about 1562, when he found himself joint heir with his mother to considerable property.

Mr. Sutton was afterwards retained by the Duke of Norfolk, which, I imagine, was the foundation of much friendship between him and the duke's son the earl of Suffolk; and to this is to be attributed Mr. Sutton's legacy of 400 l. and the offer of the manors of Littlebury and Hadstock, in Essex, for 10,000 l. in his will. He was at one time secretary to the earl of Warwick; and was rewarded in the 11th of Queen Elizabeth by an annuity of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. charged upon the manor of Walkington, in the county of York, "in consideration of trewe and faithfull servyce to us done by our well beloved servant." Mr. Sutton received the post of master of the ordnance at Berwick from the same nobleman; and, afterwards, through his patronage, that of master-general of the ordnance in the North, for life; this patent is dated 28th Feb. 1569. Mr. Sutton now appears in a new character, that of the soldier; in which he is said to have behaved with much gallantry and courage at the siege of Edinburgh Castle. Those two virtues associated never failed to recommend the man of war to the favour of the ladies. One, we have strong proof, honoured him with her affections in Scotland. The product of this amour was treated by his father with the utmost kindness; and, it appears, he fought for his country at a subsequent period. There is every proof that Roger Sutton must have behaved during the latter part of his father's life with impropriety, or his name would have been found in his will, and judging from his having kept him with him *as his son* in his youth*. The foundation of this worthy man's great riches arose from his working some valuable coal mines in the manors of Gateshead and Wickham, which he had on a long lease from the bishop of Durham and the Crown: those were so profitable that Dr. Bearcroft says, he was worth, in 1580, 50,000 l.; and brought two horses loaded with money to London. Two years afterwards he married "Elizabeth, daughter of John Gardiner, of Grove place, in the parish of Chalfont St. Giles, in Buckinghamshire, and widow of John Dudley, of Stoke Newington, esq." With this lady he received an addition to his fortune, and a moiety of the manor at the latter place. About this time he commenced merchant; and, possessing such a capital, it is by no means wonderful that it encreased every year, and recommended

* Papers in the Evidence House.

him to various public employments in that pursuit. His town residence was then in the parish of St. Mary, Somerset, and his country house at Newington. His papers, to which I have had recourse, generally relate to the period when he had retired from an active life, and commenced a pursuit something between a money-lender and a farmer. Mrs. Sutton died in 1602; and has left the character of an amiable, charitable woman; one who promoted the goodness of Mr. Sutton, and forwarded his benevolent deeds; she will speak best for herself in one of her letters dated 16th May, 1602. "There is in all of the wheate dressed xv qũters 3 bushells since you went, and now they are about yo^r best wheate: good Mr. Sutton, I beseeche you remember the firste for the poore foolkes, and God will reward you."

It will be necessary now to shew how Mr. Sutton realized the immense wealth flowing to him.

Balsbam. 21 Eliz. Mr. Secretary Wilson assigned the lease of the manor, *inter alia*, to Mr. Sutton; and 25 Eliz. the Queen assigned the same lease to Mr. Sutton; and in the 43d of her reign she granted the fee farm of this manor, and the advowson of the church of Balsbam, *una cum maneriis de Littlebury et Hadstocke*, to Mr. Sutton. The fine for the fee of the three manors on resignation of the lease was 7000 l.

19 James I. Lady Hatton and others sold to sir Richard Sutton a fee farm rent of 64 l. 18 s. out of the manor of Balsbam, part of the rent reserved by the Queen's letters patent of the same manors, 1038 l. 8 s.

Hallingbury. 31 Eliz. Robert earl of Essex and others conveyed the manor and the advowson of the church to Wm. Bawtree and others; which was by them 35 Eliz. conveyed to Mr. Sutton, 2533 l. 6 s. 8 d.

33 Eliz. Thomas Drap and John Morgan conveyed lands in Hatfield Brodeoke, 100 l.

Dunby. 35 Eliz. Sir F. Willughby, knt. and Percival Willughby, esq. mortgaged this manor, *inter alia*, to Mr. Sutton and his heirs, upon condition of redemption: and 38 Eliz. Sir F. Willughby released the manor and all his estate, condition, &c. to Mr. Sutton, the fine uncertain: but 39 Eliz. Mr. Sutton conveyed that manor to Mr. John Lawe and Thomas Browne for 2000 l.: and they afterward, 40 Eliz. reconveyed the same to Mr. Sutton for the same sum.

38 Eliz. Thomas Lynne and Michael Obyns sold lands to Mr. Sutton for 133 l. 6 s. 8 d.

James

11 James I. Robert Smyth released to Mr. Sutton an annuity of five marks from the manor of Dunby; and 41 Eliz. Alexander King and Thomas Eftchurch granted the advowson of the rectory and church of Dunby to Mr. Sutton, *pro quadem pecunie summa*.

Buslingthorp. 40 Eliz. Robert Terwhit, esq. and wife conveyed this manor and the advowson for 3500 l. to Mr. Sutton.

Norton. 41 Eliz. Sir Robert Radcliffe, earl of Suffex, conveyed the manor and advowson to Mr. Sutton, for 4000 l.

Southminster. Thomas lord D'Arcye and Mary his wife conveyed the manor to Mr. Sutton; and the advowsons of the vicarage and parsonage were conveyed by William Wiseman, esq. 41 Eliz. in all 5500 l.

Much Stambridge. 45 Eliz. and 24th Feb. 2 James I. Robert Lawrence, alias Edmonds, conveyed the manor and advowson to Mr. Sutton, 1966 l. 13 s. 4 d.

2 James I. William lord Compton and others sold, conveyed, and mortgaged, the manors of Saltrop, Chilton, Blackgrove, &c. &c.; and, 3d of James, they released the premises absolutely to Mr. Sutton, 13,500 l.

Castle Camps *. 5 James I. Sir John Skynner, knt. and others conveyed the manor and advowson to Mr. Sutton, 10,800 l.

Lands

* This manor caused Mr. Sutton more uneasiness than any other occurrence that I know of during his long life. Were the allegations of sir John Skynner only to be relied on, his conduct would have been justly arraigned; but I am happy to have it in my power to clear Mr. Sutton of every imputation. Sir John Harington, who was a principal in this business, and in others for Mr. Sutton, had then the education of Elizabeth, daughter to James the First, entrusted to his care, and had been created a baron by the title of Lord Harington of Exton, in the first year of that prince. He died at Worms, in Germany, after attending his pupil to the court of her husband, Frederick, Count Palatine of the Rhine, about two years subsequent to the death of Mr. Sutton, Aug. 1613.

Sir John wrote several letters to Mr. Sutton, endeavouring to persuade him to purchase Camps: the reason will shortly appear. "Mr. Sutton, I am more ashamed than afraid to come to you, being in yo^r det 200 l. for my selfe, and 50 l. for sir Jo. Skinner, and able to pay neyther till Camps be sold. With moche fust and no lytle charge I procurd the act of parliament to passe, and that in so good fashyon (as Mr. Moore and Mr. Hyde, and other of counsell wth y^e and of the comitte for y^e, wear of opynion) that all encombrances wear wypte of, saving Wines, w^h ys excepted. My hope was then that you shold buy yt, who I was sewr wold deal justly and pay trewly, and not wysh to buy yt underfolde." This is dated June, 1607.

These persuasions succeeded, and Mr. Sutton agreed for Castle Camps with sir John Skinner, who was imprisoned for debt immediately after. He petitioned the Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, from the Fleet, setting forth, that he had sold Mr. Sutton lands to the amount of 10,800 l. of which

Lands purchased by Mr. Sutton out of his personal estate. Little Wigborow, Higney, Fulstowe, Hartland, Blacktofte, Elemestead, and Thickwood. These lands cost him 17,183 l. 8 s. 10 d.

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he owed *sir John Harington* 3000 l. and *William Smith* 3100 l. The residue he was to have received. The deeds upon the agreement were sealed, containing an acquittance for the whole sum, of which Mr. Sutton paid but a small part, and left London. He therefore prayed for satisfaction.

This application occasioned a severe letter from the Chancellor to Mr. Sutton, of which the following is the substance, and an extract. He first informs him that the King had had the case laid before him; and that he had referred it to him, Lord Bruce, and others, commanding them to satisfy the creditors, to have Skinner freed from imprisonment, and his wife and children provided for. "I must therefore let you know, yf yo^a p'sist in this dealing towarde him, I must (in regard of the speccall care and charge layed upon us by his Ma^c in the said reference) acquaint his high^{ts} wth the mat^r, who, I am p'suaded, will not take it well; and therefore wishing yo^a forthth to give ye gent^r that reasonable satisfacc'on y^t he may have no just cause further to p'secute his complaint, (which, no doubt, will moove some straighter course to be taken against you then I would wish, or yo'self will well like of,) I bid you hartily farewell. At York, 17th Aug. 1607.

Your loving friend

J. ELLESMER, Canc^r.

Mr. Sutton speaks so much to the purpose in his answer to the above, that I insert it with pleasure.

"To the right hon. the lorde Ellesmere, lord chancellor of England.

"Right hono^{ble},

"Understandinge that yo^r lo^p had referredd the matter in question touchinge the extent upon the manno^r of Camps, extended by Wilbraham's recognizance to the use of Mr. Wynne, and expectinge daylye some goode order therin, for the freinge of the said extent; I have forborne as yett to deliver all the money out of my hands to *sir John Skinner*; and hopinge that some good course may yet be verie shortly taken herin by those D^{ts} whom yo^r lo^p hath assigned to examine that busines, that beinge the greatest p'sent matter of trouble and incumbrance to me and to the land. And that beinge discharged as I wish, and some reasonable and indifferent course taken wth *sir John*, for the quallifying of the rest of the momentarye busines and wherewth his land is chargable, I will most willingly pay unto him all the money yet behinde. And lookinge daylye for some speedye end herin to be p'cured by *sir John Skinner*, I am p'fectly at yo^r lo^p co'mandment. I have stayed at London untill I was in great danger of the plague, and hazarded my health, w^h I knowe not when I shall recover, for the want wherof is the lett that I cannot attend yo^r lo^p at this p'sent as my dutye is. I most humbly beseech y^or good lo^p on my knees that yo^a would vouchsafe to spare my farther answere at this tyme, and not to p'cure the King's Ma^{tie} to be my heavy lord upon this occasion. And soe I wish unto yo^a all honno^r and happyness. This third of September, 1607.

Yo^r lo^p's pore humble sycke servant,

THOMAS SUTTON.

From this time Mr. Sutton was indefatigable in finding proof to convince the referees that he should not have been safe in paying the money to *sir John Skinner* till the incumbrances on the manor
of

The very great riches of Mr. Sutton procured many friends, some of whom made him pay dear for their regard, if we may judge from the piles of bonds

of Castle Camps were finally removed. In the interval the following letters were written by sir John Harington.

"Mr. Sutton. There is an old verse, "*ter pulsare licet, si non aperitur alio.*" I have formerly written two long lres unto you, (yet I wysh you shold not think them too long): in them I reco'mended two most co'mendable matters unto you, devotion and honor, w^h have been sometyme lawfully maryed together, though now some mayntayn an opinion that they are devorced. I have yet receaved no dyrect awnswer of them, but only a summons to come speedyly up, which I obeyd before I receavd y^t. I know both in y^r kyndnes and good maners you will thinke fit to awnswer so many lynes so frendly written to you under my hand, wth a few under yours. I need not amplyfy unto you or repeat the worthynes of the thinges I perswade; only I protest to you on my salvation, the wysest men I have spoken wth, the godliest and learnedest dyvynes I do meet with, approve my motion in bothe, and will cyther by conference or wryting confirm as moche to you *. I only wysh you not to undervallew y^rselfe, pluck up y^r speryts, linger not in good purposes, reiecte not friendly advyses, *hilarem datorem diligit Deus*; God loveth a cheerfull giver; and God's deputies on earth participat of that among other dyvyne qualytyes, namely in bountefull geving favors, and in gratefull accepting good actions, and somtyme good intentions; and so wyshing you (as to myselfe) good successe in y^r good desyres, I co'mit you to God.

Your assured trewe frend.

JOHN HARYNGTON.

From my lodging this foul Fryday morning, 6th Novembar, 1607."

"Mr. Sutton, I long to heer how you doe, and long more to see you heer, whear I keep my lodging for you according to my promise, and wyll whyll thear ys any hope of y^r cominge. I sent you word I had not forgotten the charge you gave mee; now I say to you the moeyon ys made to the King allredy (I mean for y^r mortmayn) and hee hath promist yt; and furder, being told that p'haps my Lo^r Tresorer wold bee agaynst yt, his Ma^{ty} made awnswer, that yf yt concerned the crown land, or land in his possession, or of his fee, yt might bee he wold shew reason agaynst yt; but in this to so godly an entent he sholde not crosse yt. Let me heer of you, and think not that I love you as those that wold gayn by you, but I wold gayn you and myselfe to God. I have, for all my losses, more left then I am worthy of, and thowfands more worthy want yt, and as the *yeer fraues* † are lyke to want. You rich men should open yo^r barnes; geve, lend, distribute to the poore, and lay up therefore in Heaven; ffayth ys good, hope is good, but charity ys the cheefer, "*major horum caritas.*" Heer are lawyers at Bathe; justice Willimes, an honest and stout judge; heer ys sir Henry Montacu, recorder; Mr. Francis Moore. Heer be devynes, heer bee physicians, and heer is saynt Billet (this gentleman was secretery to Lord Treasurer Burleigh), the benefactor of this church, and

* Probably this alludes to the subject of the next letter but one.

† Sir John alludes to the portion intended for the Princess Elizabeth about to marry a German prince. It is to our reproach that we apply *Paddy* to an Irishman, *Don* to the Spaniard, *Mynber* to the Dutch; and in old times sir John has *yeer frances*, &c.

bonds *now* amongst his papers; and the extraordinary and most unjustifiable letters he has preserved, to the shame of their authors, who appear generally to have considered

founder of the new hospitall for lame pilgrims. Heer ys the young lord Norrys, whome sycknes hath allmost made olde. And heer bee lanie old men whome the Bath hath almoſte made younge. Believe me, I think yt wold do you much good, and because I wiſh you much good, I wyth you heer. I can let you have honeſt roome, and coſt mee never a peny. So fareyewell.

Your trew friend,

JOHN HARYNTON.

From Bath, this 5th of September, 1608."

"Mr. Sutton, I was booted and ſpurd to have gon out of London on Satirday; but understanding yo^r interrogatoryes wear not then in, I tooke occaſyon to put off my going down till this day; w^h being the lateſt I could poſſibly ſtay, I hope you will have mee excuſed, *and the rather becauſe indeed I can ſay juſt nothing of the matter*, w^h I think ys the cauſe my lady Skinner forbeareth to ſerve proceſs on me, though ſhe ſaid ſhe wold. I heer now that my lady Arbella ys fallen ſicke of the ſmall pox, and that my lady Skinner attendeth her, and taketh great payns about her. Yf you think yt impoſt you ſo moche as yt bee worth my coming up, I will ſtay till the parlament begin, w^h I heer will hold the 18th of Ffebruary, or thereabout; agaynſt w^h tyme make redy yo^r bill for ye mortmayn, *and I can aſſure you yt ſhall paſſe, yf you will bee as good as your wor, and ſo I ame bidden to tell you*. In the mean tyme I will provyde yo^r lodging at Bath, warm and clenly, good dry wood for yo^r fyre; the town hath ever good beefe and good bredde; and when you ſee the place and ſynde (as I wyſh) that God geve you helth, that then let God work wth you for the good of the church and poore thear; by whoſe prayr yo^r lyfe and helth may bee continewd yet ſeavn yeer at leaſt, ſo you wold bee cheerfull and not vex yo^rſelfe wth the paltry dealing of ſuch as ſir John Skinner: and ſo I will end wth this diſtich that my father taught mee above 40 yeer ſince,

In doing good uſe no delay,

For tyme ys ſwift, and flydes away.

Yo^r trew loving friend,

JOHN HARYNTON.

21 December, 1608."

The diſagreeable imputation thrown on Mr. Sutton's character by ſir John Skinner, was not removed for more than two years after his petition to the Lord Chancellor; but in July, 1609, Mrs. Anne Markham, niece to Alderman Harvie, wrote to Mr. Sutton that ſhe had heard he had been with the alderman to enquire whether a bond from ſir John Skinner to her uncle for 10,000 l. for her husband was cancelled. She adds, that ſir John Harington is better able than herſelf to ſhew him that in all likelihood it was diſcharged; and to call on her by ſeven in the morning when ſhe would convince him he had no cauſe to fear it. "So may it pleaſe you to conceal my name, for I am loath to be ſeen to contradic^t the opinion of ſo great a perſonage as ſueth for it, as I hear." It will now be ſeen that ſir John Harington had been playing a double part from his own confeſſion, which removes the ſhade from Mr. Sutton's character, and clouds his own by not having cleared the matter ſooner.

"The

considered him a mere dotard, ready to throw his gold to avert the threats of Heaven's vengeance they lavish on him in case of denial. In the list of borrowers, Queen Elizabeth stands first for 100 l. for one year, 39th of her Majesty's reign.

"The trewe report concerning a statute of 10,000 l. acknowledged to Mr. Sebastian Harvie, now thereof of London, by sir John Skinner.

"Upon the 29th of April 1601, being the 43d of queen Eliz. Thomas Markham tooke up, upon his bond and myne, of sir Edward Brabson 1000 l. which money he lent to sir John Skinner, to buy the chanberlainshippe of Barwicke of sir John Cary, now lord Hunston. Upon the loan herof sir John Skinner promitt to enter into a statute to Mr. Markham himselfe of 10,000 l. for conveying over Camps to him for his securite. Mr. Markham, being then in danger of outlawries, was perswaded by sir Griffin Martin to take the statute from sir John Harvie in the name of Mr. Sebastian Harvie, which was done without maister Harvie's privitie (but the trust whollie entended for Mr. Thomas Markham, as myselfe and Mr. Anthonie Nevile can testifie, and ready to depose); neither was there ever any act done to transfer the right therof to sir Griffin. When sir John Skinner was arrested upon this statute, he sought to abate the writt by answer, because he was called therein Skinner, esquyer, not Skinner, knight; and soone after he pleaded performance of the entended defeasance, but alwayes denyed it to be for payment of money, or in trust for sir Griphin Markham. The act of parliament provided against all the incombrances of Skinner and Markham, of which this was one of the chiefe, the act penned and drawn by Mr. Moore of the Temple specially to that purpose. My lord Cooke being to buy the land, and examining everie thing verie stricte, hearing this statute was cancelld and vacated, and seeing the act of parliament, was verie well satisfied therof, and never made further question. Upon which, Mr. Sutton, by my perswasion, bought the mannor *bonâ fide* most justlie and honestlie, and gave in present monie more by 500 l. than my lord Cooke should have given, to the great reliefe of sir John Skinner and all his, who is much to blame to shew himself so unthankfull for yt. 23d November 1609. By me JOHN HARRINGTON."

"Sir, Yt is not one of the least signes of God's fauour unto you, that hee hath taken out of this world the man that above all others, without cause or desert, did seke your disturbance and defamation. But that hee should dye in such miserie as ys reported, under arrest of the sheriffs baylies; and that in his life tyme hee should bee playd uppon the stage for extreme scornfully; which, I suppose, of all the rest did most breake his heart; this ys to my thoughts a fearfull example of God's judgments, that even in this world somtimes punisheth men in the same kynd and measure they offend; one particular of which concerninge yourselfe I will reserve till I meete you. And foe of him now no more, but wish you to forgive him as I doe, and be good to his wife, who had no fault but beinge too good for him, and though I knowe how litle shee loves mee, and how much shee hath wronged both you and mee heretofore, yet, I suppose, the man beinge gone, the mynd will alter, and shee will proove herselfe and her owne nature. 1609, 5 Feb. JOHN HARRINGTON."

There is every reason to suppose that Mr. Sutton did afford relief in money to lady Skinner, as there are several letters extant from her, soliciting for that necessary article. In a postscript, 1610, she writes, "Sir, If I have it not to-morrow by one of the clock, in faith both I and mine are utterly undone; and if it wear but I alone I should not care; but my children goeth to my hart that I should hurt them."

I shall illustrate some of these applications for money by giving the words of the solicitor. There is a warrant directed to the keeper of "Houham park, in Essex, signed by Robert, Earl of Suffex, commanding him to furnish Mr. Sutton during life with a buck in Summer and a doe in Winter;" dated the 13th Feb. 1598. This earl was in the habit of borrowing freely, even entreating for 50 l. at a time. Soon after the Countess of Cumberland thus addressed him:

"Sir, my credytt and estimacōn in the world is no lesse nowe than ever heretofore it hath bene; howsoever you conceive therof: and for the money I have made shifte therfore, because I would not breake my day, and have accordingly payd it, as Mr. Lawe his man well knoweth; ffor w^{ch} I wholly relyed upon you, p̄sumyng partly upon your owne promyse, as comyng from your owne kynde proffer therof, and partly upon that former and accustomed kyndnes, and good parts of ffrendship w^h for hir sake that is nowe gone you seemed to have borne to me; which late kyndnes of yours, though it be not as (I hope) quite extinguished, yet in apparency is not so great as it hathe bene, in that you fayled me when I least feared it; but knowing no just cause of this your so hard and unkynde dealing, I doe eftsoones desyre you, that if nowe you will not send me the mony presently, yet that I may be sure therof at any tyme betweene this and Bartholomewe tyde. And because you shall not thinke that I will be any way more beholden unto you, if need be, then you shall lyke of, I have here sent you a gage, desiryng you to accept therof as being of sufficient value to lend so much mony, and that a greater some upon. And howsoever you plead poverty, I pray God you may never have more need or cawse to complayne in any other case then, I am sure, you have in this. And ffurther that you may knowe I urge you to no more than owt of your owne kyndnes you proffered of yourself, I have cawsed my late servant Mr. Auditor Ffuller, by wrighting, to signify what he remembreth of your former proffered kyndnes to me. Thus trusting to receve your absolute answere by this so trusty a messenger, (whom if it were a thousand tymes so muche, I would credytt withall,) with my very kynde comēdacons I betake you to the safe tuition of the Almighty. London, this 27th of July, 1602.

Your friend ready to please you in a farre greater matter than this,

M. GUMBERLANDE.

One prays for assistance on his marriage; a second to pay her dead brother's debts or his body would be arrested; a third offers to shed all his blood for a return

turn to his kindnes; and the shipwrecked sufferer solicits relief between two scraps of Latin.

As the following pays a just tribute to Mr. Sutton's worth, I insert it with pleasure.

"Right w^l, I am a musitian, who formerly have brought upp noblemens daughters, as well knights as gentlemens daughters, in the arte of musicke; who through a long continuance of sycknes (my schollers w^{ch} were my onlye staye and sole mayntenance beinge long sithence departed into the cuntrye and not yet retund,) am for wante of schollers brought into such pinchinge penurye, as that I am not able to protect myself, much lesse my wyfe and children. And, hearinge of the generouse reporte of yo^r w^{rps} worthinesse, and worthy disposition towards distressed gentlemen, to schollers and men of arte, chose rather to set my sorrowes to sale to so w^l a gent as yo^rself, beinge endued wth wisdom, mercye, and charitable commiseration, then to break forth my miseries to any inferior pson. Thus cravage yo^r w^{rps} patience for this my bold attempt, not wthout blushing cheekes, I cease. By nowe the unworthy chief gent now lyving of the name, John Hardinge, 1611."

The succeeding extracts from a letter of Anne Lawrence's will not be read without pitying the receiver, and execrating the writer.

"Before I knew you, reporte gave me much assurance of your Cristian disposition; which imbouldened me to be a suter unto you for the lending me two hundred poundes, quaenting you with my occationes to use the same, whearein at my first and seconde conferences I founde you so favorable, as I trusted greatly one your frendship thearin; yet afterwarde, when I hoped most theareoff, you weare fardest from doinge me that good I desired; wich if you had done, though I coulde not give sitch security wich worldly wise men so much stande upon, yet, by God's healpe, I woulde with all possible speade," &c. "And because I now conceave you ar to worldly affected, or else to much draune or carried by the perswasiones of som from doinge that good whilest you are livinge, wich in the ende will be best for yourselfe, I have, chiefely for your goode, and partly for my one, wrote this, wich I pray you reade and consider well of, for it is truthe withoute disimulation, and sitch as if the eyes of your soull be not starke blinde, the eares of your hearte quite deafe, and your conscience sealed up to sinne, you shall finde to be better treasure, by me a poore gentelwoman and a maide willingly gathered to bestowe on you, then sitch as I desired to borrow of you, or all the like this worlde affourdes." She then proceeds with a collection of the most im-

pudent

pudent applications from Scripture, verifying the adage that the devil himself may quote it; and obliges him with the following tales. "Theare was a man had three frindes; too of them he loved entirely, the other he made little account of. This man was sent for before the Kinge, and desired his first frinde to goo with him, but he wolde not, yet he brought him parte of his waye; then he desired his seconde frinde to goo with him, and he could not, yet gave him something for a remembrance; last of all he went to his thirde frend, of whom he made least recognizance, and he went with him to the Kinge, and aunswared for him in all matteres whatsoever. So man in this worlde, beinge sent for by death, comes to his wife, children, or friends, to goo with him, but they will not; yet they will bring him to his grave; then he desires his goodes and substaunce to go with him, and they cannot, yet they will give him a sheate; but his conscience will go with him, and before the throne of God awnsware for him. Therefore have greater care to be of a good conscience; and whilest you ar here, provide as a King did of whome I shall tell you. "There was a country wheare the Commones did choose theare King; and at ther pleasure woulde banishe him into a far country, almost naked; but one Kinge, more wise than the rest, so soone as he was chosen, sent continuall provision into that country where he shoulde go; that, when his one peopell did banishe him, he mought be royally receaved, and live most princely theare." Even so you may now provide in this worlde, that when deathe comes for you, God, his angelles, and faintes, may joyfully receive you into heaven; wherfore withoute further delay tender your one soulls good; live godly, and remember that deathe will steale upon you as a thiefe; also that the late lord treasorer, who no doute hoped to live as longe as you, was sodenly sent for. I neide not tell you that sir John Spenfer is ded; who, if before he died had geven but the twentye part of his worldly wealth to the poore and neddy members of Crist, had don a heavenly deed upon earth, for which his soulle now undoubtedly would have had a Heaven reward," &c.

He was beset with prose run mad; witnes for me Richard Williams, who says, "the verses were written in twoo severall fortes on the lettres of his worshipful name."

A prayer

A prayer for your worshipping in the termes of a Gardiner.

“ Plante, Lorde, in hym the tree of Godlie life,
Hedge him aboute wth thie stronge fence of Faithe,
And if it thee please use eke thie proynge knife,
Leaste, that O Lorde, as a good Gardynere saythe,
If suckers drawe the sappe from bowes on lie,
The toppe of tree in time perhaps may die.”

My readers will no doubt be satisfied with this one effusion.

“ Good sir, I pray lett it not trouble you to confyder of these fewe lynes, somewhat concerninge you and somewhat myself. I dwelled somtyme neere to a man of good credditt, wealth, and experience in the worlde, whoe was thought somewhat hard and penuriose in denyinge to hymself the pleasure of his own abundance and superfluityes; but otherwayes very charitable to his poore neighboures and frends, in lending them at theyre neede, in doinge other good workes of mercy in his lyef tyme, and juste in all his pactes and promyses. The country wheare he lyved remembreth thus of hym. At on tyme a distressed neighbour of his came to hym to borrowe a small some of money towards payment of his rente (butt at som unseasonable hower as it seemes), to whom his answere was that he would lend hym none. “ Sir (quoth the poore fellowe), that is the woorft you can doe me.” “ Nay, neighbour,” sayd he, “ I could doe much woors by thee; for I could bear thee in hande to lend thee money, and never mean it.” Nowe, in good fayth, methinks this was a playn answere, and fuerly he was held to be a good honest playn dealinge man; but yet, alas, in the end he proved mortall (which was lamented of many), and so dyed. Sir, I crave no more; but whereas havinge lately done you som smalle curtesye (*whiche I was not bounde to*), and thearuppon I defyred you to lend me a very small some of money, which hitherto in a month's space you have not refused, but often promysed to send to me, which I have as often expected, even as the Jewes doe for theyr Messias. I saye I crave no more but that I may certaynly knowe your pleasure when and what you will send to me, least you proove mortall as other men, and so dye before you sende; for it beinge true that younge dye soone, it is also ympossible for ould men to live longe. 29 Octobere, 1611. WILLIAM WYNNE.”

The preceding letters and extracts serve to shew that Mr. Sutton's latter days were far from happy. What could be more unpleasant to a charitable mind than

those repeated insults to drive and goad him to perform what his free-will was constantly employed in accomplishing? Several of those tormentors letters are dated within a month of his decease, and surely they must have contributed to hurry his dissolution! Sir John Harrington was continually, as we have seen, urging him to charity; and at the same time basely endeavoured to turn the whole of Mr. Sutton's fortune to the use of the Duke of York, in order to make his own court to James the First, by holding out the bait of a peerage for such a legacy. But our pious old man boldly avowed his intention to give his money as he pleased, in a spirited letter to the lord treasurer Salisbury, which is printed by Bearcroft, p. 20; and Harrington's despicable letter after it, in justification of himself.

Many instances of his general inclination to benefit mankind might be cited from Mr. Sutton's papers; but they are all so totally eclipsed by the subject of this article, that I shall pass them.

When he had finally determined on the situation for his charity, he began in earnest to secure it by those legal barriers which have proved its safeguard even to the present moment. That he had some expence as well as trouble in this part of his intentions, Harrington's broad hints and the following letter will prove.

“ To my loving good frend Mr. Thomas Sutton, at his lodging.

“ Good Mr. Sutton, I praye you let Fryer have a thowfand and fyvety pounds; and upon Monday I wyll see you myfelfe, and we wyll take order for the rest of the mony, and for dispatching of your charter from the kyng. And so I committ you to God as your loving frend *.

1611, May 25.

T. SUFFOLKE.”

Thomas earl of Suffolk, Theophilus lord Howard, Thomas earl of Arundel, and William lord Howard, conveyed Charter house to T. Sutton, esq. on the 9th of May, in the 9th year of King James the First, for 13,000*l.* including Pardon church-yard, and Whitewell-beach, with two messuages and two closes of land adjoining.

He had scarcely taken possession, when the lady Berckley solicited permission to reside in the Charter house, during the summer of 1611, and to bring with her ten servants, as she found her house in Barbican too close and unhealthy for

* Fryer's receipt for the money is given on the letter.

the season. I cannot say whether this modest request was complied with; but it is certain she asked it as a loan.

Mr. Sutton, amongst other acts of kindness, maintained a relation named Henry Sutton, at Exeter college, Oxford. This young gentleman had given some offence to Mr. Sutton, about 1610; as there are several letters from his father and him, deprecating his anger, and promising gratitude and amendment.

This charitable man at last obtained the Letters Patent with licence of mortmain from King James, dated the 22d June, 1611, authorising Mr. Sutton at his sole charge to found an hospital and free-school within the Charter house. In July following he received a very pleasing letter from William Crashawe, preacher at the Temple, who appears to have acted from the impulse of genuine admiration to his near neighbour, for Mr. Sutton had, besides his residence at Hackney, lodgings in Fleet-street, “at a draper’s the nether end of St. Dunstan’s church*,” which are most floridly described in a letter from the landlord, recommending them as having gardens behind, and the windows opening to them.

“Sir, perceivinge y^t you intende a great parte of yo^r wealth to good and godly uses, I holde it my dutye, and all men’s, to praise God; and y^e more because so fewe of our riche men of this worlde do so bestowe their riches. Now as God (I doubt not) put into yo^r harte to do these worthy works, so I am sure it is yo^r desire y^t they maye be so ordered as may be most for God’s glorye, and the advancement of true religion. Beinge therefore yo^r neighbour, so neare as y^e Temple, and by my callinge preacher of God’s word, I could not but let you knowe how much I honour this good minde in you: and wthall to offer you my service if you have neede of me, or may make any use of me, either for y^e furtherance of yo^r owne salvation by my company or conferences, or any books I have, or for y^e furtherance of your godly works. This is all y^e fute I have to you at this time, and thus I cease to trouble you; but will pray y^t God maye accomlishe his good worke in you, and by you; and will rest your servant in Christ Jesus.”

Mr. Sutton’s active mind, ever employed on schemes to benefit mankind, did not forget the pitiable state of criminals under the merited lash of justice, as his own words will prove in an inedited paper and without signature, which I found in the archives of his hospital. I am unable to say why his intentions were not carried into effect; perhaps through his infirmities.

* Qu. Whether the antient houses, near where the conflagration of 1666 *ceased*, may not have been once his residence? They almost join St. Dunstan’s church.

“ Such is the ancient and ever contynewinge malice of Sathan, the ancient enemye of mankinde, whose undescribable temptacōns to cause men to sin, as well in surfeit of excesse, as by despaire in woe, want, and miserie; and that by this subtel deceit the riche are comforted in their strength of wealth, and friends, and prosperitie; but the needie, pore, and distressed prison^{is} by their deserts are not onlie berefte of all those worldlie benefitts and libtie, but also remaine an open pray unto the jaws of death and hell, whose potent power dailie p̄railes upon vexed spirits and helples p̄sons (as yt is too apparent) before o^r eys, in the gaole of Newgate, where manie beinge hainous offend^{is}, of the same by lawe convicted unto deathe, therby to restraine them, and by ther deaths to reforme others: which malefactors (duringe their imprisonm^t and at their deaths) doe not onlie remaine desparing in themselves wth hardnes of harte, but also by their settled obstinacie and counsell they become the devills agents, p̄verting and confounding others, by discouraginge them to p̄fite in all lewdnes and dissolutnes of life, makinge them of lesser offences to become more vicious, vile, and insolent.

“ Upon hope of reformaçōn whereof, and to draw those publicke offend^{is} unto a sensible feelinge of ther sinnes, and to dye penitent for the same, there was of oulde tyme a fee of x l. a yeare to be given to a prest, by the foundaçōn of the piſhe of Christe Church, wthin w^{ch} piſhe y^e saide gaole of Newgate standeth. And the saide priest by the foundaçōn is called the visitter of Newgate; by vertue whereof he was to visit, comforte, and helpe the weake harted, and to breake the hardnes of the harde harted, and to wake the proude and obstinate to become humble and penitent. But such is the heaue miserie in this latter age, that offences wth offend^{is} daylie encrease more and more, and the meanes to suppress the same is hourelly lesse and lesse; by reason y^t therē be sōe small a pençōn, noe man of gravitie will undertake that holie service, as also for that, in truth, that serious busines is more then one man can well p̄forme.

“ In zealous consideraçōn whereof, and for a speedie and everlasting reformaçōn in the p̄misses, I doe give unto the piſhe of Christ church wthin London, one thousande pounce of readie money; wth the w^h the saide piſhe shall forthwth purchase fiftie and fower pounds a yeare for ever, to be added unto the oulde forenamed pençōn of ten pounds a yeare, w^{ch} makes up juste threescore and foure pounds; and the same to be paid for ev^r to two godlie, grave, and learned preach^{rs}, in the sorte and for theis purposes following; that is to saie, forasmuche as Christ church is the most eminent church of London, and most frequented,

(Paule's

(Paule's excepted,) the said pishe shall forth^{wth}, by consent of the busshoppe of London, or the archbusshoppe (for the time beinge) make choice of two godlie, grave, and learned preach^{rs}; wh^h saide preach^{rs} and their succeßo^{rs} for ever, for the tyme beinge, after they have taken their oath before the busshoppe (for pformance of their duties), shall, by equall course of tyme everie Sondaie morning preach in the lower parte of Christ church, and to begin their sermones to that great assemblie at feaven of the clocke, and end by eight. And that whose monthlie or quarterlie turne is to preach in that church, shall for that tyme not be bounden to make his weeklie visita^{con} of Newgate: and that he whoes turne is not to preache in that church shall visite the distressed priso^{ns} twice everie weeke at the least. And that every sessions and execu^{con} they, both together, shall not faile in anie wyse to visite the miserable priso^{ns}, and to doe their best for their conversion and repentance. And the saide pishe for ever to give unto the f^d two preach^{rs} and their succeßo^{rs} for ever the saide somme of 64 l. betweene them twaine, thirtie and two pounds by equall por^{cons}, at the foure usuall feasts of the yeare. And that the said preach^{rs} everie quarter daie when they come to receive their wages, they shall come in the afforenoone into the quier of the said church at the tyme of devyne prayer in their priestlie habit and vestures, viz. in their gownes and surplies, thereby to signifie that they owe a dutie unto that church. And to be put out of their places and stipends if they shall growe contemptuous, factious, or negligent; and others of better life and demeano^r to be chosen in their steade."

It appears that Mr. Sutton had intended to preside as master of the hospital; but, his health being seriously injured by a slow fever, he nominated the Rev. John Hutton, A.M. vicar of Littlebury, first master, on the 30th Oct. 1611. On the 1st of November, he signed a deed of gift of the estates mentioned in the letters patent to the governors, in trust for the hospital; and on the following day made his will, which was signed and sealed on the 28th of November. He died at Hackney, on the 12th day of December, 1611, aged 79 years. Edmond Phillips, apothecary, had 40 l. 4 s. 8 d. for embalming the body, which was inclosed in lead, and removed in the most respectful manner, accompanied by the governors, from Hackney to Christ church on the 28th May, 1612. Many men of rank and respectability attended his remains to this place of temporary interment till the chapel of his hospital was finished.

The

The charges due to the office of Armes for the funerall of Thomas Sutton, esquire, solemnised 28 Maii, 1612, at Christ church, in London:

For the Heralde's fees, blackes allowance for the hearfe, pall,				
certificate, and regard to Carlisle,	-	-	-	30 l. 13 s. 4d.
For the painter's work (as by his bill appeareth)	-	-	-	15 13 6

Summa totalis	46	6	10
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The receipt is signed by William Camden Clarenceux, &c.

The following decorations were used; a coat and penon of arms, a carved creft, a wreath, a mantle of black velvet, and a helmet filvered, fix dozen of escocheons for the body, and fix dozen for other places. The cloth for mourning, from the governors down to the servants, and for covering of places, cost 890 l. 14 s. 4 d. The filks and grograms for the ladies mourning cost 371 l. 18 s. The church wes strewed with three dozen bundles of rushes; and 10 s. was paid for strewing of flowers.

Mr. Simon Baxter, who was Mr. Sutton's nephew, attended as chief mourner; and the solemnity commenced and concluded with much good cheer. 6 gallons of "Ipocrift," 12 lb. of diet bread, 6 boxes of wafers, cakes 1 l. bread 2 l. 9 s. 6 barrels of beer, a hogthead of claret, 16 gallons of canary wine, 12 gallons of white wine, and 10 gallons of rhenish, &c. Arthur Hollingworth, cook, of London, furnished the funeral feast, which cost 159 l. 9 s. 10 d. This dinner was at Stationers hall, which was strewed with nine dozen bundles of rushes, and the gates hung with black cloth. That it was most sumptuous the articles shall testify for me. 32 neats tongues, 40 stone of beef, 24 marrow-bones, and a lamb, 48 capons, 32 geese, 4 pheasants, 12 pheasants pullets, 12 godowits, 24 rabbits, 6 hearnshawes, 48 turkey chickens, 48 roast chickens, 18 house pigeons, 72 field pigeons, 36 quails, 48 ducklings, 160 eggs, 3 salmons, 4 congars, 10 turbot, 2 dories, 24 lobsters, 4 mullets, a firkin and keg of sturgeon, and 3 barrels of pickled oysters, 16 gammons of bacon, and 4 of Westphalia, 16 dried tongues, 16 chicken pies, 16 pasties, 16 made dishes of rice, 16 neats tongue pies, 16 custards, 16 dishes of leach, 16 quince pies, 16 orange pies, 16 "forft back meats," 16 gooseberry tarts, 8 redeare pies, 6 dishes of white leach, 6 grand falads, &c.

On this day the following parishes received gifts for the poor. St. Bride's, and St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, 5 l. each. St. Faith, Christ church, St. Giles's Cripplegate,

plegate, St. Botolph, Aldersgate, and St. Sepulchre's, 3 l. each. Allhallows the Great, St. Andrew's Wardrobe, and St. Botolph, Aldgate, 40 s. each.

On the 25th March, 1616-7, the bill was paid for removing Mr. Sutton to the new chapel, in the hospital, where a vault* and magnificent tomb were prepared for him. He was carried by the pensioners, and the cavalcade had the light of 48 burning torches; from which it is reasonable to suppose the ceremony was performed at night. 4l. 6s. 8d. was expended for bread, biscuit, comfitts, marmalade, fackett, jelly, figs, raisins, and wines, on this occasion.

There is an indenture, with the blanks unfilled, dated 1613, in the Evidence-house, by which it appears that Johnson and Kinesman were to have made the tomb 22 feet high, 10 wide, and 5 deep, for 350 l. But, as this was never executed, the following "note of the particulars of the worke concerninge Mr. Sutton's tomb," may be an acceptable article to the curious, as well as a complete description of it.

	£.	s.	d.
For the enrichinge with ⁱⁿ the arch	6	0	0
For the two Captaines, fittinge,	10	0	0
For the four capitalls	10	0	0
For his picture and creft, att his feete	10	0	0
For the two boys, Labour and Rest	6	0	0
For the two pellafters, carved three fides apiece,	6	0	0
For the three pictures, Faith, Hope, and Charitie	15	0	0
For the armes	6	0	0
For the two capitalls	3	0	0
For the storye over the cornishe	10	0	0
For enrichinge under the cornishe	3	0	0
For the two Death's heads, and one Cherubim's head	5	0	0
For rofes and other flowers, and inrichinge	6	0	0
For paynting and guildinge	20	0	0
For carrynge the work, and settinge w th cramps of iron, lyne, and bricks	10	0	0
For working of the masonry in alabaster	50	0	0
For workinge the six collumnes	15	0	0
For-sawinge the hard stone	10	0	0
For working and pollishinge five rance pellafters	10	0	0

* The vault cost 9l. 19s. 10d.

For

	£.	s.	d.
For working and pollishinge the lover of rance, -	8	0	0
For workinge, rubbinge, and pollishinge, all the tables, both of rance and touch - - - - -	10	0	0
For sixty foote of rance at 10 s. a foote - - - - -	30	0	0
For eighty foote of touch - - - - -	40	0	0
For nine loade of alablafter, at 6 l. a loade, w th the carryage	54	0	0
For workinge and pollithinge the ledger - - - - -	10	0	0
For thirty foot of pace, at 2 s. 6 d. a foote - - - - -	3	15	0
	366 15 0		

“ Be it known unto all men by these p^{re}sents that wee Nicholas Johnson, Edmund Kinesman, and Nicholas Stone, citizens, and free-masons of London, have received and had this 24th daye of November, 1615, anno XIII R. Jacobi, of Richard Sutton, esq. execut^r of the last will and testam^t of Thomas Sutton, esq. deceased, in full payment of fower hundreth pounds for the making, fynishing, guilding, and putting-up, of a monument or tombe, on the Northe side of the chapell within the hospitall of King James, founded in Charter house, for the said Thomas Sutton, founder of the same hospitall, which toombe is in height xxv foote, and in bredthe xiiii foote, and is sett oute and garnished with d^{iv}se cullomes, pedestalls, capitalls, pictures, tables, and arms, of alablafter, touche, rance, and other hard stone; we fynding all manner of stufte and workmanship, according to an agreem^t in that behalf made, the some of one hundreth poundes of lawfull money of England; over and besides three hundreth pounds of like lawfull money by us formerly received of the said Richard Sutton. In witness wherof wee have hereunto sett our hands and seals the day and yeare aforesaid.

NICHOLAS JOHNSON.

EDMOND KINESMAN.

NICHOLAS STONE.”

Mr. Walpole says, in his *Anecdotes* *, that the tomb or tablet for Mr. Law, executor to Mr. Sutton's will, was included in the charge for the founder's. If so, I think it improbable that it should have been omitted in the above very scrupulous receipt.

* Vol. II. p. 274.

Vertue's very beautiful drawing of Mr. Sutton's tomb, from which he made the engraving for Dr. Bearcroft's book, is still in the apartment in the gallery, where it was placed by that gentleman.

Mr. Sutton left 12,110 l. 17 s. 8 d. in legacies; and near 4000 l. were found in his chest. This, including his plate and jewels, with every other description of goods, amounted, by appraisement, to 4377 l. 16 s. 2 d. His chain of gold weighed 54 oz. and was valued at 162 l.; his damask gown faced with wrought velvet and fet with buttons was appraised at 10 l.; his jewels at 59 l.; and plate at 218 l. 6 s. 4 d. The executors received, from the day of his death to 1620, 45,163 l. 9 s. 9 d. And the total expences of the funeral amounted to 2228 l. 10 s. 3 d.

I shall now proceed to describe the outlines of his most excellent charity from the patent, which must ever be the ground-work of the Governors rules and regulations. That circumstances should arise frequently to call for new ones, is certainly true. That they are always judicious, the exalted characters who frame them will evince. It is a melancholy reflection, that of 80 persons, which is the number of pensioners, not one is generally found alive at the close of the tenth year. In short, the inhabitants undergo a total change in that period. Whence doth this arise? Surely not from their mode of living! Plenty, the best of plain provisions, and cleanliness, forbid such a supposition. It is a grand and affecting sight to see the majestic hall, decorated even for Royalty, with tables arranged with shining metal, supported by a large loaf to each plate, and covered by dishes smoking with excellent viands, excellently cooked, and 80 ancient, respectable, venerable men, seated, partaking of the bounties of the immortal Sutton, a bounty of nearly 200 years standing. If we follow those men to their apartments, we find them furnished with every necessary to make them comfortable. Their age is such as to preclude a wish for excesses; nor are such permitted. Their minds are kept as quiet as possible, by every discouragement of dissention; and they are lead to prayer twice in each day. Surely all this should tend to preserve health and life, even to patriarchal years.

This is a proof of the miserable state of man, who is obliged to owe his existence to many causes which are not to be controuled. Here we find him solitary in the midst of numbers. The pensioner must be old, unmarried, and desolate, before he can be admitted. He retires to his bed, and rises in the morning, without a friend to converse with. He has had relations, but they are not with him; his affections wander towards them; regret amidst plenty invades his

thoughts; his spirits sink, and his body wastes, till Death relieves him. Such is man without the society of his relatives. Yet think not, reader, I condemn those regulations expelling friends, the weary pensioner, deprived of them by calamity, is here sheltered and protected. What would be his fate, had he not such an asylum!

The Governors are enabled, by the patent, to receive charitable donations from any person inclined to bestow them on the hospital and free-school; the latter to have as many scholars as the governors chuse to admit, to be under the tuition of a master and usher. Their morals and religious conduct are placed together with that of the pensioners, &c. under the guidance of a preacher.

The whole institution is governed under certain restrictions by a master, who is always a governor. The governors are 16 in number. Those who met for the first time were appointed by the king; and *fac similes* of their signatures may be seen on a plate annexed: others are well known. Their place, in case of death or removal, is to be supplied by the nomination of the remainder. They are absolute in their decrees; and appoint every officer of the institution, pensioners, and scholars. Their seal is Mr. Sutton's arms. The revenues of the hospital arise from the estates mentioned in a preceding page, with some exceptions.

This glorious fabric of piety once tottered to its base, undermined and besieged by Mr. Sutton's nephew Baxter, and sir Francis Bacon. But the strong and excellent foundation proved too firm for its opponents; and still bids defiance to every assault, except that which Britons will never bring against it, the want of public charity. This prevailed even through Civil War and Revolution.

Sets of uninteresting regulations, copied from authors by authors, become at last intolerable: for which reason I shall leave them in Herne's "*Domus Carthusianus*," Strype, Stowe, Seymour, Maitland, and other historians of London; and endeavour to give a progressive statement of the *memorabilia* of this hospital, from the Governors books.

The governors held their first meeting on the 30th of June, 1613. They proceeded to assign departments within the Charter-house for the various officers; and ordered Messrs. Sutton and Law, the executor to Mr. Sutton's will, to collect materials for the buildings and alterations necessary to be made.

The inhabitants were selected, according to the true spirit of the benevolent founder's intentions, by the following order. "No rogues, nor common beggars, but such poor persons as can bring good testimony of their good behaviour, and soundness in religion; and such as have been servants to the King's majesty; either

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B White Locke

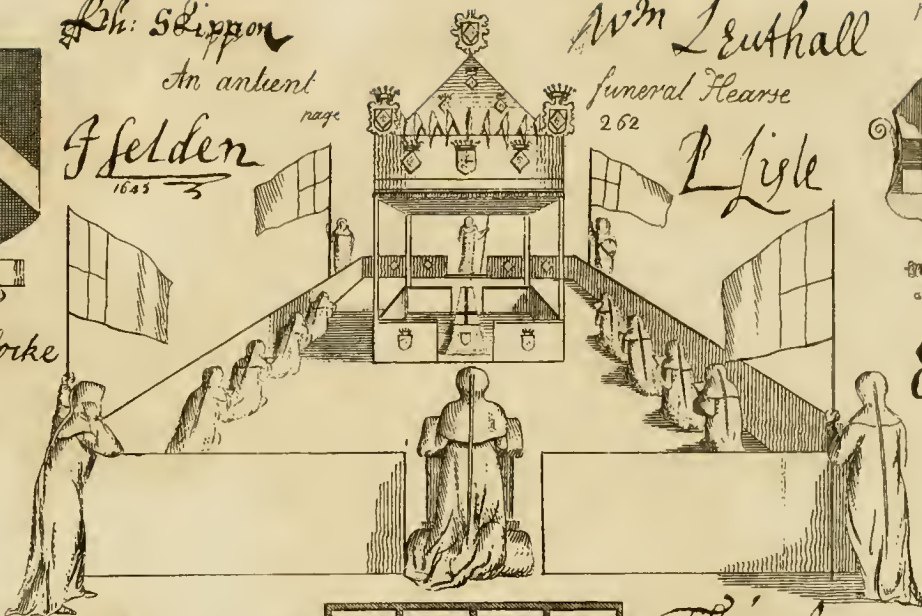
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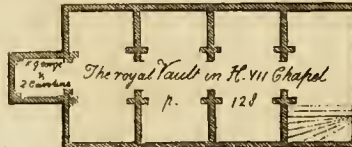
page 303



Esoc

J. Shurloe

Published: April 1802 by J.P. Malcom Former Town



Stairfax
Hume

first Governors

of the Charter-house 1613

G. Cant: Ellesmere - Cant.

Jo: London S: Llic & Northampton

Edw: the Henrichs Jap: Alham

George Montaigne John Overall

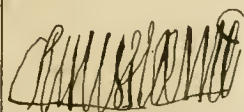
Goffery Ingham He: Thoreby

Jo: Lauer

Pl: J. Ann

1650

John Lyle.



Charles Fleetwood

1617
Lambro

Dr: Sutton

Nath: Hennes



1645
H. H. H.

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either decrepid or old captains, either at sea or land; soldiers maimed or impotent; decayed merchant-men, fallen under decay through shipwreck, casualty of fire, or such evil accident; those that have been captives under the Turks; and such like."

The captains, of which there were several, and poor men, were allowed 5 l. p quarter, till the buildings were ready for their reception. When admitted, they were expressly forbidden to wear their hair long; to carry or have any kind of weapon; and to be perfectly clear of any disease.

The master, preacher, receiver, steward, surveyor, school-master, and usher, were to dine together, by an order of the 10th of December, 1613. The expences of their diet and fire was limited to 6 s. 8 d. each, *per week*. At the same meeting Richard Birde, Mr. Sutton's porter, was permitted to retain that situation, although a married man. His gardener, in the same predicament, had the same indulgence.

1614. 19th July. The Governors resolved, that the tomb of Mr. Sutton should be erected "one the North syde of the chapell, and the poore schollers seates to be nexte the sayde tombe."

The chapel was then nearly finished, for they ordered it to be consecrated previous to the next meeting. The burial ground was ordered to be prepared about the same time.

1615. 6th July. Several officers, pensioners, were permitted to go for one or two years upon foreign service, to be re-admitted upon their return.

Two silver chalices in the hospital are inscribed "John Postan;" probably his gift. This notice of him occurs: "Mr. John Postan shall remayne in the same place (chapel clerk), he is now in, upon specyall grace; and notice taken that the ffounder did much respect him, demeaning himselfe orderly and honestly."

1617. 13th Oct. — Crofts was the first scholar sent to Cambridge; his exhibition was 20 l. *per annum*, during pleasure.

1618. The Governors prescribed the "Sonday dynner to seaven persons att the M^r table, and theire attendants; viz. a joynte of mutton, veale; or porke xxd.; roast beefe 11 s. vi d.; and a capon, or some other dishe of 11 s.; in all vi s. vii d. The scholars gowns were made at that time of broad-cloth, at 9 s. 6 d. *per yard*; lined with bays at 2 s. 4 d. *per yard*; for making 2 s. 4 d. Total expence of a gown 36 s. 2 d.

1619. Sir Henry Mountague, lord chief justice, represented to the governors that the ways next to Islington were very bad; a causeway 44 poles in length, with a ditch 3 feet broad, were ordered at Wilderneys row.

1627. 25th Feb. An order was issued, that no person, who was not an officer, governor, brother, or member, of the hospital, should be interred either in the chapel or burial-ground; "and, that hereafter no womankind, deceased, shall be by any meanes buried in the sayd chapel or burying place."

				Scholars dis- charged at the Univer- sity.	Scholarstobe sent thither.	The Num- ber there at the Uni- versity.	The yearly charge.		
							£.	s.	d
1629	-	-	-	5	3	24	384	0	0
1630	-	-	-	none	3	27	432	0	0
1631	-	-	-	7	3	23	368	0	0
1632	-	-	-	3	3	23	368	0	0
1633	-	-	-	none	3	26	416	0	0
1634	-	-	-	4	3	25	400	0	0
1635	-	-	-	7	3	21	336	0	0
1636	-	-	-	none	3	24	384	0	0
1637	-	-	-	3	3	24	384	0	0*

1632, Feb. 20. "In token of thankfullness to God, that hath stirred up foe bountifull a benefactor to this house as the founder hath ben, wee the governours have thought fitt, and doe order, that there be given out of the hospitall stock remayning in the receiver's hands upon his last accompte, towards the reparacions of the cathedrall church of St. Paul's, London, the sume of two hundred pounds, to be forthwith paid into the receipte appoynted for that purpose by the receiver of the hospitall; and wee doe order that the receiver bee allowed the same upon his next accompt; wee confidently believing that the founder, yf he were lyving, would have given a large contribution towards the repaire of the said church, being foe needfull and pious a worke."

Same year, sir John North had the gatehouse at 20l. per annum from the physician Dr. Wright, whose residence it had been in virtue of his office.

1636. An order was made during the plague to dismis the scholars and others not upon the establishment, and to bar the gates against all but those who

* 1802. Many scholars are received who are not upon the foundation, and are boarded by the School-master. 29 have exhibitions. But two went last year to the University.

were compelled to enter with necessaries, with a proviso, that, if the contagion increased, the whole was to be dissolved, and all the inhabitants removed.

1641. The governors subscribed 100*l.* for the distressed protestants in Ireland.

1643. So little money was received from the tenants of the hospital lands, and the excise upon beer, flesh, victuals, salt, &c. had so increased their prices, that the governors were under the necessity of ordering every Wednesday evening to be kept as a fast.

After this prelude I find repeated proofs of the distraction which reigned in the kingdom. From the excessive price of every article of necessity, the expences of the hospital had reached the sum of 330*8l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* for three quarters of a year, while the receipts for the same period were but 194*0l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* Thus this excellent charity had nearly fallen a victim to the rapacity of the then government, and its tenants pleaded the exactions as excuses for non-payment of their rents.

From the good management of the governors and officers, a fund remained in their chest, which produced the relief so necessary to preserve the institution from ruin. Here is a glorious prospect of civil war! Let such as wish to promote it look on the aged and desolate of this and other charities suffering deprivations and wretchedness, for an antidote.

“ 1645, 27 June. Wee the govern^{rs} beinge nowe crediblye informed that the yeerelye expence and charge for the maintenance of the hospital amounteth nowe unto the some of 1500*l.* yeerelye more than the revenewe belonginge to the said hospitall hath lately bin or can be receaved, in regard that a greate parte of the hospitall landes lye in such parts of the kingdome where the kinges forces nowe are, and longe have bin, soe that the hospitall hath receaved but little benefitt for the space of *three yeares* past, and the residue therof lyinge in other places is verye much diminished by deduc^{cons} which the hospitall tennants dailye make for taxes and affe^{ss}ments rated and affe^{ss}ed upon the lands by ordinance of parliament, amountinge to 600*l.* yeerelye. And that, by reason therof, the said govern^{rs} have bin latelye enforced to expend the whole house stocke, beinge 1500*l.* remaininge in an iron chest in the said hospitall for the necessarye maintenan^{te} of the officers, poore men, and schollars, &c.”

A committee, consisting of William earl of Salisbury, Robert earl of Warwick, Edward earl of Manchester, sir Ranulph Crewe, sir Rowland Wandesford, and the master, was appointed, who reported, and the governors ordered, that abatements should be made of 15*s.* per week from the master's table, from each pen-

fioner's weekly allowance 13d. the same from those at the manciples table, and from all others, servants and members, a quarter of their diet; that all festivals, except the founder's on the 12th of December, be abolished, and the salaries taxed; and, finally, the pensioners were ordered to petition parliament for an exemption from their assessments on the lands of the hospital.

The parliament at length interfered in the government of the institution, by the following order:

“*Die Mercurii, 17^o Aprilis, 1650.* Resolved by the Parliament, that such of the present govern^{rs} of Sutton's hospitall, who have subscribed the engagement, or the major part of them, doe proceed on in all the busines of the hospitall, untill the Parliament take further order.

HEN. SCOBELL, Cl. Parliament' *.”

Many resignations were given in by different governors, and some were expelled, during this turbulent period. At last the prevailing party in politicks became the governing party within the Charter house; and we find the names of *Essex, Salisbury, Lisle, Oliver St. John, Sir William Armine, Sir Henry Vane, Lenthall, Selden, Thurloe, Whitlock, Fairfax*, and his Excellency *Oliver Cromwell*, esq. captain general of y^e forces raised by y^e parliament, in the lists of the governors.

They did not think the institution perfectly safe, it should seem, by their petitioning parliament to confirm the foundation under the great seal, in 1652.

Cromwell attended their meetings on the following days: 20th October, 1651; 12th January, 1651-2; the 20th March; 19th January, 1652; 22d January, and for the last time on the 1st July, 1653: but never signed the orders. His final exit from the office of governor was, “by his writing under his hand and seal,” 6th March, 1653-4. He, soon after, recommended John Sharwell as a poor scholar, when the governors take the opportunity of complimenting him for his care and humanity as governor; express themselves perfectly satisfied with the young man's pretensions, and admit him; but protest against the admission as a precedent. Major-general Skippon was elected in the place “of his highnesse the lord protector.”

Lord Richard Cromwell was chosen a governor 20th May, 1658.

I here beg leave to add, that since the Restoration, scarcely an incident has arisen which could be detailed with any prospect of information or amusement.

* Journal of the House of Commons, vol. VI. p. 400.

MASTERS OF THE CHARTER HOUSE.

1611. Oct. 30. John Hutton, clerk, A.M. appointed by the founder; resigned in 1614, to reside on his vicarage of Dunsby, Lincolnshire, to which he was presented by the governors.

1614. Dec. 3. Andrew Pern, clerk, A.M. This gentleman resigned, on being chosen proctor in the university of Cambridge.

1615. Dec. 22. Peter Hooker, B.D. clerk. An order was made at his election, that no person be admitted as master, who was not a learned and grave divine, a licensed preacher, unbeneficed, unmarried, and a constant resident." It appears by a MS list kept by Mr. Ruben Seddon, a pensioner, that the master, Peter Hooker, B.D. was buried in the Founder's vault, Sept. 14, 1617. (Qu. why no election took place of a master at this assembly of the governors 13th Oct. 1617*?)

1617. ——— Francis Beaumont, esq. This gentleman's introduction to the mastership is accompanied by the following notes: "Francis Beaumont, esq. was appointed by the king." Qu. By lapse under the power of the letters patent? and the date of the patent of appointment."

1624. July 9th. Sir Robert Dallington, M.A. was only in deacon's orders when appointed; which was through the recommendation "of the most excellent prince of Wales." He is described as a man "of good merit and deserte." The governors resolved at the same time that no future master should be elected under 40 years of age; or who was not in holy orders of priesthood two years before his election; and having not more than one living, and that within thirty miles of London. Sir Robert had grown so very infirm in 1636, that the governors ordered three persons as his assistants.

1637. March 15th. George Garrard, clerk, M.A. He resigned through age, on a pension of 80 l. *per annum*.

1650. Dec. 9th. Edward Cresset, esq. By this election all the preceding resolves of the governors were set aside.

1660. July 17. Sir Ralph Sidenham.

1671. Nov. 17. Martyn Clifford, esq.

1677. Dec. 29. William Erskine, esq.

* Memorandum in Governors books.

1685. May 29. Thomas Burnet, clerk, M. A.
 1715. Nov. 21. John King, D. D.
 1737. Aug. 19. Nicholas Mann, esq.
 1753. Dec. 18. Philip Bearcroft, D. D.
 1761. Nov. 4. Samuel Salter, D. D.
 1778. May 26. William Ramsden, D. D. This venerable and worthy gentleman still holds the office, to the satisfaction of every party concerned; and is the sixteenth in succession from the year 1611.

PREACHERS.

1613. Nov. 13. Mr. Hartneys.
 1616. Feb. 18. Anthony Parker; expelled.
 1618. Jan. 21. William Ford, B. D. removed, being a married man.
 1619. March 14. Percival Burrell, M. A. presented to Dunsby vicarage.
 1628. Dec. 8. William Middleton, M. A. presented to the living of Cold Norton.
 1630. Feb. 26. Daniel Toutville, M. A. This gentleman was sequestered by the parliament; and Thomas Foxely chosen *pro tempore*. The governors confirmed Toutville's dismissal; and used the same ceremony with Foxeley, who was a married man: adding, "wee, houlding yt most iuste to keepe and mainteine the ordinances of this house, made with foe greate judgment: and the executors of the founder being pties therunto, whoo knewe his intent and direccion. They appointed on the 7th March, 1643, Peter Clarke, M. A. who was to be preacher during their pleasure, "without the lett or interruption of any other persons." This spirited meeting consisted of the earls of Essex, Northumberland, Holland, Warwick, Pembroke and Montgomery, the bishop of London, sir Ranulph Crewe, Rowland Wandesford, and George Garrard the master. Clarke resigned.
 1645. June 27. William Adderly, M. A. during pleasure.
 1648. June 6th. George Griffith, M. A. had a patent during life, 1650. The first lady who had the honour of residing within the hospital was Mrs. Griffith, wife to the above gentleman. But this indulgence was to be no precedent, and was granted in 1651.
 1661. Nov. 2. Dr. Timothy Shirscrofs.

- 1671. Dec. 9. John Patrick, M.A. afterwards D.D.
- 1695. Jan. 28. John King, afterwards D.D. and master.
- 1715. Jan. 31. Emanuel Langford, D.D. of Christ Church, Oxford.
- 1724. Nov. 18. Philip Bearcroft, D.D. and master.
- 1754. Jan. 22. Samuel Salter, D.D *. afterwards master.
- 1761. Nov. 4. John Nicols, D.D.
- 1774. Jan. 15. Thomas Sainsbury, M.A. afterwards D.D.
- 1787. Oct. 5. William Lloyd, M.A.

SCHOOL MASTERS.

1614. Nicholas Grey, was born in London; elected from Westminster school to Christ church college, Oxford, in 1606. He vacated his situation as master of the Charter-house school, on being presented to the rectory of Castle Camps. 1624 he was chosen master of Merchant Taylors school. 1631 master of Eton, from which he was expelled during the civil wars; was restored; and died at Eton, 1660, and was buried in the chapel there. He made some additions to Rider's Dictionary; which was the first that had the English before the Latin, in 1589†.

1624. Robert Grey, brother to the above.

1626. William Middleton, M.A.

1628. Robert Brooke. He was ejected for not taking the solemn league and covenant. There is a large, handsome apartment in the piazza facing the chapel, used for the meetings of the trustees of Charter house square, which bears the name of Brooke-hall. Tradition says, that Brooke applied for re-admission, to the governors after the Restoration; but not succeeding, he was allowed this apartment, and his commons. A portrait of him hangs over the chimney, representing a grave, good-looking man.

1643. Samuel Wilson.

1651. John Bonchee; *Boncle*, or *Bunkley*.

1654. Norris Wood.

1662. Thomas Watson.

1679. Thomas Walker, LL.D‡.

* He was a *Lambeth* Doctor, having married Archbishop Seeker's niece.

† Ainsworth's Preface to his Dictionary.

‡ See his epitaph, p. 425.

1728. Andrew Tooke, A. M.*.

1731. James Hotchkis, resigned 1748†.

1748. Lewis Crufius, D.D. A small oval portrait of this gentleman hangs in the gallery. From a whimsical thought, in allusion to the original destination of this foundation, he is represented in the habit of a Carthusian monk; and makes a very respectable appearance. But we see nothing in his countenance that should lead us to suppose his back had been lacerated with an hair shirt, or lashes from leathern thongs; or that his body had been supported by fish and roots. The rosy English Divine predominates over the melancholy mortified Carthusian. A wag has written on the back of the painting, 1765,

“His face and drefs so aptly fit,
He surely was a Jesuit.”

Dr. Crufius resigned the mastership in 1769; and died in 1775.

1769. Samuel Berdmore, D.D. resigned 1791; and died 1802.

1791. Mathew Raine, D.D.

CHARTER HOUSE CHAPEL.

The altar table is elevated on one step; over it are plain gilt pannels, containing the “Commandments,” “Creed,” and “Lord’s Prayer,” with a Triangle in a Glory, and a circular pediment inscribed from the 22d chapter of St. Matthew.

* He was the second son of Benjamin Tooke, citizen and stationer of London. Born 1673; educated here and at Clare-hall, Cambridge. A. B. 1693. Chosen usher here 1695. A. M. 1697. Professor of geometry at Gresham college, 1709, in the room of Dr. Hooke, fellow of the Royal Society, who met in his apartment till they left the college 1710. His elder brother Benjamin, book-feller in Fleet-street, left him an estate worth some thousand pounds, 1723; and he was chosen master 1728. In 1729 he married the widow of Dr. Levett, physician to the house; and in that year resigned his professorship, attending solely to his school, till he was carried off by a dropsy, January 20, 1731, aged 58. He had taken deacons orders, and sometimes preached. He published “Synopsis Græcæ Linguae, 1711.” A correct translation of Pomey’s “Pantheon,” the 10th edition, 1726, and many succeeding ones. A translation of Puffendorf’s “Whole Duty of Man according to the Law of Nature, 1716.” A Latin Version of Bishop Gastrell’s “Christian Institutes, 1718.” Ovid’s “Fasti,” from the Delphin 4to edit. “An exact Copy of the Last Will and Testament of Sir Thomas Gresham, knight, 1724.” His valuable library was sold by auction in 1732. See Ward’s Lives of the Gresham Professors, pp. 193—197. See his epitaph, p. 426.

† Rector of Brettenham, Suffolk, and of Balsham, Cambridgeshire; the latter in the gift of the governors of this hospital.

A window,

A window, with a flat arch, and five lancet-shaped divisions, nearly fills the space between the altar and cieling. A plain pulpit and reading desk stand against the South wall, in which are two windows, with three bays each.

Four Tuscan pillars divide the chapel into two ailes. The key stones are Mr. Sutton's arms. The brackets and decorations of the arches are clumsy, and inelegant. The North wall has two windows, in which are the arms of Mr. Sutton in painted glass.

At the West end is a small, plain organ, on a very rich gallery, if a crowd of unmeaning ornaments can make it so—helmets, armour, flags, drums, guns, masks, cherubim, coats of arms, heads, harps, guitars, and composite capitals without shafts, on a kind of termini. Such were the heterogeneous assemblages admired in the days of James the First.

There is a strong plain gallery at the West end of the North aile, and the cieling is quite flat*.

MONUMENTS.

That of the Founder is as injudiciously placed as it possibly can be; close in the North-east corner, between a window and the dark East wall. Not a ray of light falls on it; and when the spectator wishes to view it, he must risk his shins against the benches for the poor scholars immediately before it; while his eyes are dazzled by the window, to the utter confusion of his vision. It is a subject of regret, that so noble a tomb should be thus lost in darkness and obscurity. The effigies is in a black gown and ruff, with grey hair and beard, under a most superb Composite canopy. The bas relief above the cornice has great merit in the easy disposition of upwards of fifty whole-length figures, seated and standing around a preacher. The tomb is thus inscribed:

“Here lieth buried the body of Thomas Sutton, late of Castle Camps, in the county of Cambridge, esq. at whose only costs and charges this hospital was founded, and endowed with large possessions for the relief of poor men and children: he was a gentleman, born at Knaith, in the county of Lincoln; of worthy and honest parentage. He lived to the age of 79 years, and deceased the 12th of December, 1611.”

* Since the preceding sheets were printed, I have discovered in a dark part of the roof the date, 1512, which removes my supposition of the age of the space under the organ being quite so remote as the time of the foundation.

On the South side of the altar is the monument of "John Law, esq. one of y^e executors to y^e founder; deceased y^e 17th of October, 1614, aged 61." He is represented by a bust in black robes, ruff, and pointed beard; a canopy over the head; and angels on the sides; and with the conceit of an infant seated on a skull, intimating that all ages are subject to mortality.

Mr. Law was one of the Procurators of the Arches, and an intimate friend of Mr. Sutton's, for whom he transacted a variety of business during his absence from London, as a vast number of letters in the Evidence house will fully prove. He was appointed one of the first governors by the letters patent.

At the East end of the North aisle is the kneeling figure of Francis Beaumont*, esq. in a gown and ruff, before a desk, with this inscription in capital letters:

" In the vault under the fownders tombe lieth
buried the bodye of Francis Beaumont, master of artes,
esquier, late master of this y^e Kinge's hospitall.

He was seconde

sonne of Nicholas Beaumont, of Coloverton, in y^e
county of Lecest^r, esq. He died y^e 18th of June, A^o 1624.

This monument was erected by Elizabeth lady Richardson,
baroness of Cramond in Scotland, his nece and executris,
daughter to sir Thomas Beaumont, of Stavton, in y^e cō affor-
said, and brother to y^e said Francis."

On the South wall a tablet inscribed: "H. S. E. Apud suos Carthusianos, quos ita semper unicè dilexit et coluit, ut quorum intra parietes enutritus est, in ijsdem vivere voluerit et mori, Henricus Levett, M. D. qui, Oxoniæ è collegio S. Magdalenæ in focium cooptatus Exoniensem; Londini nosocomio S. Bartholomæi præpositus, et in regali medicorum societate, non unâ vice, et censor et thesaurarius; ad hujusce insuper hospitii curam acersitus, ædes sibi pro suo munere destinatas sumptu haud modico instauravit; easque egregium successoribus suis donum, et sibi ipsi monumentum reliquit: Diversis hisce vitæ officiis, quocunque ea in loco obtigerant feliciter functus, omnium commodis inserviit, ab omnibus gratiam et sine invidiâ laudem consecutus est. Erat enim ingenio simplici, aperto, perhumano; antiquis moribus et fide; neque illo quisquam aut amici aut viri probi, aut medici denique scientis et assidui, partes cumulatius explevit. Ob. Julii 11, A. C. 1725, æt. 58."

* Of whom, and for an engraving of the bust on his monument, see Mr. Nichols's History of Leicestershire, under the account of Cole Orton, vol. III, p. 734.

On the North wall a tablet, with this inscription, in capitals, drawn up by the learned Dr. John Davis, master of Queen's college, Cambridge :

“ M. S.

Thomæ Walkeri, LL.D.

Scholæ Carthusianæ

primum alumni,

tum subpræceptoris,

et demum per annos 49

archididascali ;

qui

Hebraicam, Græcam, Latinamque linguam

peraccuratè tenuit ;

nec muneri suo fungendo magis fuit idoneus,

quam in cunctis ejus partibus implendis

diligens & assiduus.

Gravitatem cum urbanitate feliciter temperavit ;

nec hilarem se præstitit cum severitatem,

nec severum cum hilaritatem

tempus postulabat. Animi magnitudine præcelluit ;

hinc mirus in eo semper eluxit

cum pecuniæ tum gloriæ contemptus ;

et laude digna facere, non laudari gestivit.

Denique vera pietas, incorrupta morum probitas,

et tota vitæ ratio bene subducta,

suis cum, quod certè scimus, charum,

Deo, per Jesu Christi merita,

quod fidentes speramus,

acceptum reddidere.

Uxorem, filium, filiamque, moriens reliquit ;

illa conjugem, hi patrem

amantissimum pariter redamarunt,

et ereptum mœrentes deslent.

Reliquiæ ejus hoc propè marmor posita

felicem expectant resurrectionem.

Natus

Natus est Assingtoniæ, in agro Suffolcienci,

viii die Martii, 1647.

Denatus in ædibus Carthusianis,

xii die Junii, 1728,

anno ætatis suæ 81."

On the same wall, in capitals :

" Juxta situs est

Andreas Tooke, A.M.

scholæ Carthusianæ archididasculus, necnon in coll. Greshamensi Geometriæ professor. Scire autem si velis, lector, qualis fuerit, ante oculos pene virum corporis et animi dotibus egregium ; in omni literarum genere præcellentem, in Platonis *Συμπόσιος* vel Ciceronis Tusculano inter primarios recumbentem ; Grammaticum accuratissimum ; Criticum oculatissimum : in reconditissimis rei antiquariæ atque historiæ penetralibus versatissimum : quem Musæ porro omnes plusquam quinta deliciarum suarum parte et totum perfuderunt et penitus imbuerunt ; qui mathematica studia philologicis, in utroque summus, mirificè conciliavit : in pueris instruendis, tum in sacris tum in classicis literis, ut sapiens architectus et fundamenta fideliter jecit, et ad coronidem feliciter perduxit. Erat ei ingenium facile, uber, aptum ; sermo gravis et festivus, acer aliquando sed urbanus ; leporibus ac facetiis, tanquam sale, conspersus ; Atticus omnino et Atticis auribus planè dignus ; In pectore ejus pura fides nudaque veritas, humanæ pariter ac divinæ habitarunt et vigeant. Cum bonorum omnium amore summo et existimatione ducebat vitam : mansuetus quippe fuerat, comis, et benevolus ; moribus suavissimis candidissimisque ; tam religiosus amicitiae cultor, ut amici commodum suo posthabito unicè anteferebat. In his tandem ad famam sæcularem, et felicitatem æternam apprimè spectantibus, et maximè gloriabatur, et summo exultabat gaudio.

Natus

Natus } A.C. { 1673,
 Denatus } { 1731.
 ætatis 58."

On the South wall :

"Near this place lye the remains of John Christopher Pepusch, doctor of Music in the university of Oxford. He was born at Berlin, and resided in London, highly esteemed, above fifty years; distinguished as a most learned master and patron of his profession. In the year 1737 he retired to the private employment of organist to this house, where he departed this life July the 20th, 1752, aged 85. The academy of antient music established in 1710, of which he was one of the original founders, and to which he bequeathed a valuable collection of music, in grateful respect caused this monument to be erected; 1767."

On the pavement are the grave stones of James Sidgrave, a native of Garstang, in Lancashire, who was house-keeper 21 years; and left by will to the hospital 50*l.* the same sum to the poor of Clerkenwell, and 100*l.* to twenty poor families. He died the 26th April, 1707, aged 57.

Of Thomas Walker, LL.D. school-master 49 years. His wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Burke, esq. of Chichester, who died October 12, 1736, aged 78. And their daughter Elizabeth who died Feb. 11, 1736, aged 40 years.

At the foot of the altar lies John Patrick, D. D. preacher to the house 24 years, and died 19th December, 1695; "his works praise him."

Near him lies Henry Levett, M. D. physician to the hospital 12 years; and died July 11, 1725, aged 58.

In the Piazza, over the chapel-door, is a tablet, inscribed :

"Attende paululum, quisquis es. Subtus jacet Nicolaus Mann, olim magister, nunc remissus pulvere. Quis ille, vel quid egerit bene aut secus in vitâ, omittite quæritare : scit Deus. Monere maluit hoc quod ad te pertinet : Benè universis tu fac et fieri velis, semper benigni Patris omnium memor. Sic si paratus huc intres, precibus tuis cælum patebit; ipse quum stabis reus die suprema sub tremendo judice ratione vitæ reddita laudaberis."

ON THE PAVEMENT OF THE PIAZZA.

Dorothy Anne Heathcote, wife of colonel Charles Heathcote, of Derby, died 9th Oct. 1796, aged 58.

Lewis Crusius, D. D. May 23, 1775, aged 74.

Ann

Ann Crufius, 1782, aged 66.

Nicholas Mann, esq. 1755 . . .

Sir William Yorke, bart. late chief-justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, Sept. 30, 1776, aged 76.

Dame Charity Yorke, May 8, 1779, aged 72.

John Jones, esq. organist of this hospital, St. Paul's, and the Temple, 1796, aged 67.

Sarah Jones, his wife, 1792, aged 62

Thomas Melmoth, esq. auditor, 1783, aged 70.

Samuel Berdmore, D. D. 1802, aged 62.

On passing through a door at the North end of the Piazza we arrive at the feet of an enormous stair-case, adorned with a vast variety of minute ornaments carved on every part capable of receiving carving. Those decorations, with pointed doors, and mullioned windows, shew it to be of the duke of Norfolk's time. These stairs lead on the right to the governors' present room, the master's apartments, and to those of Mr. Barbor, the receiver: and to the left, through a gallery, to the terrace over the cloister, which has a handsome pavilion in the centre, that affords a most pleasing summer view on the trees and gardens on either side.

A door opens from the gallery to a library, presented, in some measure, by Daniel Wray, esq. deputy teller of the Exchequer. This gentleman died in 1783, at the advanced age of 82, and left his books to be disposed of by his widow; who, knowing his attachment to the Charter house, where he had received his education, made the governors an offer of them; which was thankfully accepted. This room was taken for their reception, from the antient apartment originally used for the governor's meetings. Though very large, three sides are nearly filled by this very good collection of many antient editions of various learned works, enlivened by many of our valuable authors.

They are placed (I believe by Mrs. Wray's desire), under the care of the master, preacher, head school-master, and a librarian, whose salary is 20*l. per ann.* The original catalogue was written by T. Wing, who faithfully served the donor 38 years as a servant, and was rewarded by him with a clerk's place in his Majesty's Receipt of Exchequer.

An excellent portrait of Mr. Wray, (a Kit-cat copied by Powell, in 1785, from a picture by Mr. Dance,) hangs over the chimney. It is extremely well painted,

painted, and represents a mild and benevolent set of features. Below is a bronze medallion of the same gentleman; a profile bust in a Roman mantle, inscribed, "Daniel Wray, Anglus, æt. xxiv;" on the reverse, "Nil actum reputans cum quid superesset agendum," by G. Pozzo.

The old court-room is one of the very few now remaining in London whose decorations are of the time of queen Elizabeth. It is magnificent, though mutilated; and venerable, *though the cieling has been white-washed*. That bane of antiquity and of all taste has demolished the emblazoned armorial distinctions painted and gilded under the direction of the duke of Norfolk, to whose family they belonged. The cieling is flat; and the crests and supporters, within circular and square pannels, are of stucco. The duke's motto, "Sola Virtus invicta," is inscribed at the North end. The walls are hung with tapestry; the clue to the story of which I have not been able to find. A siege is one subject: but, though it is otherwise perfect, the colours have in many places faded, even to obliteration of the figures.

The chimney-piece is most lavishly adorned. The basement is formed by four Tuscan pillars; in the intercolumniations are gilded shields, containing paintings of Mars and Minerva. Over the fire-place are Faith, Hope, and Charity, on pannels of gold. The next division is composed of four Ionic pillars; between them arched pannels, with fanciful gilded ornaments. The pedestals contain paintings of the Annunciation and Last Supper: the figures in those are of gold upon a black ground, and extremely well done. The space between the pedestals is filled by a gold ground, on which Mr. Sutton's arms and initials have been introduced. Scrolls and Cupids fill the intervals. The great centre pannel is of gold; with an oval containing the arms of James the First, and a carved cherubim beneath. I need not add that those were introduced by Mr. Sutton's executors.

Two pillars, half Gothic half Grecian, support the cieling at the upper end of the room, placed there since 1611; near them is a large projecting window of 16 divisions, and two others of eight further South. Mr. Sutton's arms in painted glass adorn them, the date 1614. The only use now made of this apartment is for the anniversary dinner of the founder.

In what other house shall we find so interesting an apartment! Let my reader trace these pages back, and he will see that almost every illustrious character which England has produced, from the time of Henry VIII. down to that of Charles the First, has frequented this room, either as inhabitants, attendants on Queen Elizabeth and James the First, as visitors of the illustrious owners, or as gover-

nors of Mr. Sutton's charity. During the interregnum all the principals of the factious party have been within it; and since their overthrow, the governors have been men of the first eminence in the law, politicks, and divinity.

We will now return through the gallery to the anti-room of the governors near the stair-case. This is paneled; and the chimney-piece decorated with a very large bas-relief, of Faith, Hope, and Charity, but rudely performed. Two highly polished antient oaken tables, with enormous urns, and Ionic capitals, stand within it.

THE GOVERNORS' ROOM

has a very handsome Corinthian chimney-piece, surmounted by Mr. Sutton's crest. Between the pillars over the fire-place is the original portrait of the founder, from which Vertue made his engraving. The countenance of Mr. Sutton is manly, open, and benevolent, with large piercing eyes; the face receives additional interest from his silver locks and beard; but the colours are rather faded. His dress is a black furred gown, held across the breast by his left hand; near which is a piece of the chain mentioned in the preceding pages: ruffs round his neck and sleeves. The frame of this picture is very finely carved, with figures of aged men, boys consulting globes, mathematical instruments, scrolls, and his arms, richly gilt: inscribed, "ætatis 79, anno 1611."

On the left side of the chimney is a whole length of Charles the Second, with all the insignia of Royalty on and about him, in a dark wig, his right hand on his hip, and his hat in the left. The right leg extended. The face is correctly drawn, and well coloured; but the drapery is indifferent. No painter's name.

On the East wall, Gilbert Sheldon, D. D. archbishop of Canterbury, in his robes, seated, upon a purple chair thrice fringed with gold. He rests an open book against his thigh, and holds a white handkerchief in his left hand, on the arm of the chair. The collegiate cap hurts the air of his face, which is shaded by chestnut hair: on his chin and lips are tufts of beard. He has heavy eyebrows, and not a very prepossessing countenance. We do not find in it an index to his exalted goodness and unbounded charities. A table covered with purple velvet supports a book and letter before him, and the back ground is formed by a portico. No name.

Over-

Over a handsome mahogany door is a half length of Thomas Burnet, LL.D. master of the Charter-house, 1685. An excellent painting by sir Godfrey Kneller, who was Burnet's intimate friend, and prided himself upon the high finishing he bestowed upon this portrait. He has represented him seated, in a gown and band, with his left arm on that of the chair, his glove on, and the right held in his hand; a book open near him. He appears to have been about 60 when this painting was done. The hair is slightly tinged with grey, and his features are regular and grave, but very pleasing. He was author of the fanciful "Theory of the Earth," and "Archæologia Philosophica."

On the left side of the door, a whole length figure of William Craven, earl of Craven*. He is in a complete coat of mail, with a truncheon in his right hand, and his left against the hip. His mantle and helmet lay by him on a bank, and in the back ground is a distant camp. He has dark flowing hair, whiskers, a band and tassels, and a commanding countenance, and appears about 40. No painter's name, but a very good picture.

Facing the earl, on the West wall, is a whole length of George Villiers, the second of that name, duke of Buckingham. His large and unpleasant features are obscured by bushy eye-brows, and an enormous light-coloured wig. The vest is of white satin puffed over the waist, his right arm rests on the hip, and he holds his gloves in his left hand. The arms and knees are loaded with lace and ribbands. Those ornaments, and the high-heeled shoes, give the figure a half masculine, half feminine appearance, that is far from pleasing.

Over the door is a half length, of lord chancellor Shaftesbury, seated, in a dark wig. His right hand rests on a table, where lay the seals; his left hangs on the arm of the chair. His features are handsome, but pale and emaciated.

On the left side of the door a whole length of Charles Talbot duke of Shrewsbury, in his robes; a round fresh coloured and handsome face, in a chestnut-coloured wig, with the lord treasurer's rod of office in his right hand: his hat lays on a pedestal.

* He was the first and only *Earl* of that name, and had distinguished himself in the service of Gustavus King of Sweden, and of the Elector Palatine, who married the daughter of James I. to which lady this earl is said to have been afterwards privately married, and to have rebuilt for her his noble house at Hempsted Marshall, in Berkshire, which had been burnt down. He died 1697, aged 88, and was buried at Binley, near Coventry.

On Mr. Sutton's right side, James Scot duke of Monmouth; a whole length, in his robes, and a dark wig. His right arm rests on a balustrade, the hand holds his hat: the left touches his sword. His features large and pleasing.

The frames of all those pictures are of stucco and white; and between them are white ornaments on a blue ground: the cieling is stuccoed, the floor waxed and polished, and there are three arched windows on the North side.

The master's apartments adjoining are very large and elegant; and the view from them into the square is extremely pleasant for London.

Facing them is a long antient gallery, in which are the following pictures, generally dirty and neglected.

Dr. Benjamin Laney, bishop of Ely, a half-length good picture, with white curled hair, and black cap; his hand on a skull.

John Robinson, D.D. dean of Windsor, bishop of Bristol, and Lord Privy Seal, in his robes and black wig; his face large and full, inclining to corpulency.

Dr. Humphry Henchman, bishop of London, in his robes, grey hair and beard, with a good countenance.

John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, an oval; handsome features, and dark wig.

There are, besides, portraits of John Lord Somers; Morley bishop of Winchester; and a prelate whose name is unknown.

THE HALL.

On the East side is a large fire-place; and the antient galleries are large, but now, I believe, nearly uselefs. One or two brackets at the upper end appear too antient for Queen Elizabeth's days, and lead me to suppose part of this building was once monastic.

In the great window is an emblematic design in painted glass, representing a conflict on a bridge, a ship, &c.

The Wilderness has many flourishing trees within it, and is an exceeding pleasant place for an evening's walk; adjoining to it is a large kitchen garden, from which a great portion of the vegetables for the house is produced.

Not far from the Wilderness is a curious representation of Mr. Sutton's arms and crest, on a large scale, made by a pensioner some years past, with different coloured pebbles; it forms an excellent pavement, and is done in a very masterly manner.

The

The school stands at the East end of the cloister, and is a very large room ; over it is the dormitory, and on the ground floor facing the school the scholars hall.

The opposite buildings are the works of various periods, chiefly since Charter-house came into Mr. Sutton's possession. The apartments within are comfortable.

The gateway of the burial ground is so much decayed, that it has the appearance of greater antiquity than it deserves ; if we may judge from its Grecian style.

CHARTER-HOUSE SQUARE

is formed on three sides by very good houses, the fourth is in part filled by the old walls of the monastery. It is not a thoroughfare for carriages. At the North-east corner is Rutland-court, so named from the house of that noble family, afterwards used as a theatre by sir William Davenant. The area of the square is handsomely railed, and shaded by two intersecting avenues of old trees.

Sir William Munson resided in a house, " having two little gardens," adjoining the West gate of Charter-house, " that openeth into the olde churchyarde," in 1614. Lady Finch, and her son Heneage, lived here in 1616 ; a pipe of water was granted to them for 5s. per annum.

1617. William lord Cavendish resided in the church-yard. He had water for 10s. per annum.

1637. Lord Dunsmore and lady De la Warre were inhabitants of the church-yard.

1643. Lord Grey of Warke resided here.

1645. Lady Wharton lived in the lodgings late the receiver's, &c.

It is well known that the monastery of the Chartreuse was supplied with water from the springs near the place now called White-conduit house at Pentonville, near Islington. It appears from an old paper plan of the course of the pipes, copied from one more antient on parchment, that the square piece of ground used as a place for the Carthusian scholars to exercise their limbs in between the hours for study was, when the convent flourished, nearly a perfect square, with a gate and porter's lodge on the South side leading to the church-yard ; or, possibly, this square may represent that which forms the present entrance to the Charter-house. It had another gate on the East. The West represents a blank wall ;

wall; and in the North-west corner is a small passage. Against the North side is a conduit, one-fourth as large as the area, in the shape of an equal-sided cross. From this the pipe proceeds under a building into a narrow passage, on the East side of which are buildings with very high chimnies. This avenue leads to a square formed by houses on the East, West, and South sides, whose basements have only doors, and above them one range of windows. Their fronts are pediments or gables. The pipe passes across the quadrangle, under a gate in the East wall, into the garden or wilderness. The North side has a gate, with small buildings on either side.

The garden represents a perfect parallelogram, divided by what may probably be a bank from East to West. The North division has a gateway, near which is a row of trees from North to South, and an avenue East and West. The pipe passes, inclining to the North-east, under the gate, to a reservoir against the North wall. Near it, to the West, is a gate leading to a building. In the North-east corner is a small cell. The pipe goes North through Marcum's gardens, and thence to the garden wall, in "the way to Oulde-street." Near it is a cistern; it then crosses "Wood's Close," rather approaching the road to Islington; thence through St. John's meadow, called Whitwell-beach meadow; thence to the Nuns field, in which there had been a mill hill, then levelled; at the foot of it is a "fespall." It now reaches the receipts of Clerkenwell from the North-east, and crosses the Clerkenwell pipe. Here the pipe was of oak, but cased in hard stone where it passed under the road. It then goes North on the East side of a mill hill in the commander's-mantel of St. John of Jerusalem. The pipes of the Chartreuse and St. John's cross a stone gutter not far from the conduit head of the nuns of St. Benedict, which was under a hedge, where further West the Chartreuse had a large receptacle, whence a stone and brick channel conveyed the waste water to the commander's-mantel. Close to this reservoir, and to the East, was a wind vent, and head of the conduit to the priory of St. John. In this place the Chartreuse pipes were three in number to the third fons; after which they were reduced to one, and passed fons 2 to fons 1. This received a spring from some little distance East, brought in by Jeremy Lawes, plumber*. The White-conduit house, as it is termed, stands 43 perches South

* The waste water from the cistern was given to this man, who erected another in Charter-house lane, and sold the water. This water was presented by the governors to the inhabitants, on condition of paving and keeping the lane clean, 1617.

of the first spring, between which and it were six wells. Within the house was a leaden cistern, and in the bottom of it an aperture to carry off the waste water through a pipe of the same metal. Those pipes were all renewed from the Charterhouse 32 perches beyond the receptacle at the hedge, in 1511 and 1512; at which time it is probable the monastery underwent a thorough repair, and had some additions made, as the date in the chapel is 1512; and sir Robert Dallington, master of the Charter-house, had them thoroughly cleansed in 1624.

In 1637, the earl of Exeter requested that water might be conveyed to his house at St. John's, for the use of himself and his lady only. From what follows, we find that the springs often failed. They refused to let him have it from the fountain head, but granted him during pleasure a pipe from the water-house of the hospital, carrying at the rate of two gallons in an hour.

The pipes were cleaned again in 1654; but the water was so reduced, that the governor's ordered New River water to be brought for the hospital; since which time they became annually worse, till the rage for building has entirely overwhelmed the pipes, and their situation is scarcely known.

The Society of Antiquaries have a drawing by G. Vertue, of an antient parchment roll in the hands of Nicholas Mann, esq. master, shewn them by Mr. Birch, 1747, being a survey of the wells and waters of St. John, Clerkenwell, and those of the Charter-house with a view or plan of the house, with the cells and chapter-house, the only shadow remaining of this antient building. This roll was the plan of Sydney Godolphin, esq. and made 1511*.

* British Topography, vol. I. p. 641.

PRESENT GOVERNORS, 1802.

The King.
 The Queen.
 The Archbishop of Canterbury.
 The Lord Chancellor Eldon, *vice* Kenyon, *deceased*.
 The Duke of Grafton.
 The Duke of Marlborough.
 The Duke of Portland.
 The Marquis of Stafford.
 Earl Spencer.
 Earl of Chatham.
 Earl of Roslyn.
 Bishop of London.
 Lord Thurlow.
 Lord Grenville.
 The Right Hon. William Pitt.
 The Right Hon. Henry Dundas.
 William Ramfdén, D. D.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Master, William Ramfdén, D. D.
 Preacher, William Lloyd, A. M.
 Registrar, Thomas Ryder, esq.
 Receiver, Robert Barbor, esq. Auditor, Rev. J. S. Hargrave, A. M.
 School-master, Matthew Raine, D. D. Usher, R. E. Wollaston, A. M.
 Assistants, Rev. J. Steward, A. M. and Rev. Charles Heathcote, A. M.
 Reader and librarian, Rev. Wilfred Clarke, A. M.
 Physician, Nathaniel Hulme, M. D. Surgeon, William Norris, esq.
 Organist, Mr. Stevens.
 Steward of the courts, T. Ryder, esq.
 Surveyor, Mr. Pilkington.

ADDITIONS

A D D I T I O N S.

Page 10. At the latter end of May, 1802, a very large tusk was found 23 feet below the level of the marsh, in a stratum consisting principally of sand and sea shells. This singular curiosity has been presented to Sir Joseph Banks.

Add to the list of benefactions, page 22, "Mr. Thomas Hitchins gave 200 l. 3 per cent Consols, to be distributed in sea coals, on Christmas eve, to poor house-keepers, anno 1798."

Mr. Ellis has favoured me lately with the following from the Harl. MS. 6995,
Excerpts from the Bishop of London's Registers.

Elfing Spittle Magistri.

John Dalby (I suppose the same with Fr. John who was cited to Convocation, 28th Dec. 1407); upon whose death,

Henry Hoddesdon was elected Dec. 12, 1427: he resigned Dec. 1, 1438: and twelve days after,

John Bell was elected. He was cited to convocation 1439.

John Wannel cited to convocation 1509 and 1529. He resigned in Dec. 1532.

Richard Pottyn was elected and confirmed Jan. 18 following.

Page 32. The ensuing inscription has recently been placed on the front of Sion College.

"Hæc Bibliotheca, fronte cum tecto vetustate penè collapsis, sumptibus Collegii instaurata est, A. D. 1800; Joh. Moore, LL. B. Præside."

Page 64. Since this page was printed, a figure of St. Andrew, in very bright orange coloured garments, well executed, has been inserted in the upper compartment of the East window, at the expence of the parishioners.

Page 140. Add to Lady Elizabeth Fane, 1618. This monument was restored by Francis baron Le Despencer, anno Christi 1764.

Page 153. An arch within the rails of the duke of Argyll's monument *now* contains a bust on a curtain with mathematical instruments, the work of Nollekens, and the following lines. "This monument is erected to the memory of the right honourable James Stewart Mackenzie, lord privy seal of Scotland. A man whose virtues did honour to humanity. He cultivated and encouraged sciences, and

K k k

during

during a long life he was generous without ostentation, and secretly charitable; friendly, hospitable, and ever ready to oblige. He was loved and revered by all; he had many friends, and not one enemy. He died the 6th of April, 1800, in the 82d year of his age. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John duke of Argyll and Greenwich, his uncle. This simple monument is meant as an expression of the gratitude of one who had the greatest obligations to that excellent man; and who, during the space of 42 years, had the happiness to enjoy without any interruption his esteem and friendship."

In the Calendar of the Patent Rolls, lately printed by the authority of Parliament, the following entries occur relative to the shrines of Westminster Abbey:

Translatio fer' abb' Westm' a cemeterio Westm' usque le Tothall *.

Rex vendidit & impignoravit aurum, lapides pretiosas, & alia jocalia feretri beati Edwardi Westm'; apud Stratford, 28^o Maii †.

Particular' feretri Sancti Edwardi Confessoris, ac al' jocal Reg', per legatum Papæ impignorat' ‡.

Page 265. Among the prebendaries of Westminster, for "Joseph Hearne, D.D." read "Joseph Hoare, B.D."—This gentleman (afterwards D.D. and in 1768 principal of Jesus college, Oxford,) died May 26, 1802, after a lingering illness of nine years §.

Page 303. Add, in the old chancel window are the arms of Gilbert Morrifon, alderman, 1636; Sir Morrice Abbott, knt. and Sir Thomas Mowlson, 1636.

Page 351. William Barnard, M.A. vicar of St. Bride's, held a prebend of Westminster, which he resigned in 1743.

Mr. Cranmer died May 17, 1802; and was buried in St. Bride's church.

P. 352. Priors of Bethlehem, communicated by Mr. Ellis, from the copies of Letters Patents, Harl. MS. 6962.

1399. Robert Lincoln. Pat. 1 Hen. IV.

1437. Robert Dale. Pat. 15 Hen. VI.

— Edward Atherton. Pat. 15 Hen. VI.

1457. John Arundell. Pat. 36 Hen. VI.

1459. Thomas Hervey, D.D. 6th May. Pat. 37 Hen. VI.

— John Brown, 14th June. Pat. 37 Hen. VI.

1471. John Smeathe. Pat. 49 Hen. VI.

* Pat. 34 Hen. III. m. 1.

† Pat. 51 Hen. III. m. 18.

‡ Ibid. *à tergo*; m. 5.

§ See Gent. Mag. for June 1802.

Page 368. In 1360, "Rex in auxilium pauperum prison' in le Fleet conceff' eis denarios vocat' *Gods pence* collectur' de certis custumis *.

Page 379. "Yesterday a peal of ten bells, cast at Gloucester, by Mr. Abraham Rudhall, for the parish of St. Bridget, *alias* St. Bride's, were brought to town, in order to be hanged in that steeple as soon as possible. They promise to be extraordinary good †."

Page 379. Thomas Sackville earl of Dorset died at East Grinstead, April 19, 1608. He possessed, *inter alia*, the manor of Holbourn, in the parish of St. Andrew, and the manor of Shoe Lane, in the parish of St. Bridget, held in free burgage, of the yearly value of 10 l.; the capital mansion called Dorset house, *alias* Salisbury court, and a messuage called Hanging Sword; 6 messuages in Dorset court and Dorset alley; and the rectory of St. Dunstan's in the West, with the advowson of that rectory ‡.

Page 419. Andrew Perne, on resigning the office of Master of the Charter-house, was presented to the vicarage of South Minster in Essex.

* Pat. 31 Edw. III. m 19.

† Dawkes's News Letter, March 5, 1710-11.

‡ Inqu. at East Grinstead, 5 Sept. 7 Jac.

CORRECTIONS.

Page 35, in note, read *bequeathed*. Page 44, dele æt. 25, and insert 1766, in the inscription to William Taib; and dele tablet to Richard Wallis. Page 46, line 6, read *this* trade. Page 67, in Dr. Berriman's epitaph, dele aged 59, and read 1749-50; for Rupe read *Reepe*. Page 68, insert 100 in John Jeffrey's inscription; and in that to Henry Sykes, read 1710. Page 69, line 16 from the top, read 20 s. Page 78, read *lbs.* in the imports of tea. Page 90, line 5, for *is* read *are*. Page 96, line 11, read his hand in the *act* of blessing, &c. and the inclines toward him in a *posture*, &c. Page 97, last line, read decapitation. Page 124, line 8, read, he died about 1500; line 29, read Jane Crew, 1639, aged 32. Page 129, 4th line from the bottom, dele the comma after *crosses*. Page 132, line 2 from the bottom, read the centre niche *in* the South, &c. Page 138, in the note, read 1612. Page 143, line 2, read Azure. Page 159, line 13, read July 18. Page 175, line 6, quere 78? but it is nearly obliterated. In line 17, read at the West end, &c. Page 176, line 28, for 1730 read 1739. Page 192, line 4, read Sir Philip Carteret died 1715, aged 34; the lady 1717, aged 52. Page 193, line 7, dele round like a wheel. Page 194, line 7, read aged 69. Page 209, line 3, insert *a*. Page 220, line 12, read lauds, not lands. Page 258, line 4, read *annulets*; in the last line, read *trappings*; and in line 8 from the bottom, insert *a*. Page 296, in line 5 from the bottom, read *lecturer* of this parish. Page 303, line 3, read *angels*. Page 343, in the list of benefactions, read Arthur Batt; in the next, add, 1739, John Pott, esq. 50 l. Page 374, insert *has* in the title of the last column of the table. Page 381, in line 8, read 36 perches. Page 400, insert *c* in Haryngton, and in line 19, read *word*. Page 413, line 8, read *appraised*.

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